REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1900.
...

VOLUME I.

FEBRUARY 28, 1901.—Read, referred to the Committee on Printing,
and ordered to be printed.WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. C
1901.

56TH CONGRESS, {
2d Session. }

SENATE.

{ DOCUMENT
No. 232. }

U. S. Commissioner to the Paris exposition, 1900

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 645, 646), the report of Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General of the United States to the International Exposition held at Paris, France, during the year 1900.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 28, 1901.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

FEBRUARY 25, 1901.

To the President:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the participation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, which is provided for by the act of Congress dated July 1, 1898. The French Exposition authorities have not yet issued the official list of awards, which should be incorporated.

The entire report will approximate 5,500 typewritten pages, in addition to maps, plans, drawings, and illustrations, which, when printed, will not exceed two-thirds the number of pages allowed by law. It is without precedent that within four months after the close of an exposition a final report thereof should be required.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

CHICAGO, *February 25, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: Your committee on final report has the honor to submit the results of its labor. There is herewith presented to you the complete indexed copy for six volumes, with illustrations, plans, etc.

Your intimate relationship to the task your committee has completed renders it unnecessary to advise you of the difficulties that have been overcome. The extension of the time for closing the Exposition and the necessity that all of the heads of departments should personally supervise the dismantling and reshipment of the exhibits, have reduced the time allotted for the preparation of this material to less than sixty days, and in some instances to a still more limited period.

It is unfortunate, for the report as a literary product, that the act of Congress compelled the work to be done so hurriedly, but we feel sure that with your knowledge of the circumstances, your approval will not be withheld.

We have the honor to be, respectfully yours,

F. J. V. SKIFF,

J. H. GORE,

ALEXANDER S. CAPEHART,

Committee on Final Report of the Commissioner-General.

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,

Commissioner-General, United States Commission,

to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The duties and privileges of the editor have been confined as well as limited almost exclusively to a compilation of the contributions into a publication that would present a logical sequence in the general arrangement of its parts and the gathering and incorporating of dates, names, statistics, and similar important data not accessible at the time to those whose duty it was to make reports to the Commissioner-General.

Reference to the six volumes of this report will show that—

Volume I contains the legislation of the Republic of France and the United States upon the subject of the Exposition, a synopsis of the reports of the special United States commissioners, the narrative of the Commissioner-General, the reports of the assistant commissioner-general, the secretary and disbursing agent, and those members of the Commissioner-General's staff who were not directly identified with the exhibit departments or the department of awards and international congresses;

Volumes II, III, and IV contain the reports of the director in chief of the exhibit departments, the reports of the directors and experts of the exhibit departments, and the catalogue of all United States exhibits and exhibitors, arranged alphabetically by groups and classes;

Volume V contains the report of the juror in chief and the director of the organization of international congresses, names and addresses of United States exhibitors receiving awards and the grade thereof, and the reports of United States jurors, arranged by classes; and

Volume VI contains the reports of the United States delegates to the scientific, industrial, professional, and other international congresses held in Paris during the period of the Exposition.

The act of Congress providing for the participation of the United States in the Exposition required the report of the Commissioner-General to be delivered to the President "within four months after the close of the Exposition." This limit of time, legally imposed upon those whose duty it was to prepare and submit reports, required these reports to be compiled and written during a period when exhibits must be dismantled, packed, shipped from a foreign country, and delivered to their points of origin, and the affairs of the respective

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

departments brought to a close, and this should constitute a sufficient justification for the incompleteness of any of these contributions.

A list of United States citizens who have been decorated by the Republic of France for services rendered that Government in connection with the Exposition will be found on pages 72-73, Volume I, and page 354, Volume VI.

ALEXANDER S. CAPEHART,

*Editor Report of the Commissioner-General for the
United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900.*

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THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO., BOSTON.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

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DECREE OF JULY 13, 1892, ORDAINING THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1900.

The President of the French Republic, upon the report of the minister of commerce and of industry, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. An universal exposition of works of art and of industrial and agricultural products will be opened at Paris on May 5, 1900, and will be closed on October 31 following.

ART. 2. The minister of commerce and of industry is charged with the execution of this decree.

Done at Paris July 13, 1892.

CARNOT.

By the President of the Republic:

JULES ROCHE,
The Minister of Commerce and of Industry.

**INVITATION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES
TO BECOME A CONTRIBUTOR.**

[Translation.]

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

IN THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, October 8, 1895.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: The Government of the French Republic, desirous to maintain the tradition which has established the term of eleven years as the period for renewing our international expositions, has decided, as you are aware, that an universal exposition of works of art and of industrial and agricultural products should take place in Paris in 1900.

On the 13th of July, 1892, a Presidential decree announced the rule for it. Since then Parliament has participated in this act of the executive powers by voting several credits for preliminary measures. Successive decrees have organized the functions, appointed a Commissioner-General, and approved the regulations for the future Exposition as well as the classification of the articles exhibited.

A competition was established concerning the provisions for the halls, parks, and gardens combined. The consideration for details, begun as a consequence of this competition, draws to a close. A complete understanding has been established between the Government and the municipality of Paris on the subject of the plan to adopt and of the pecuniary contribution of the city, and the chambers will soon be acquainted with the draft of law relative to the ways and means of the enterprise.

It is already understood that the Exposition of 1900 will be held from the 15th of April to the 5th of November.

It will receive works of art, agricultural or industrial products, and other articles included in the classification. All nations are invited to take part in it.

To the contemporary exposition will be added a retrospective centennial exposition presenting a summary of the progress accomplished since 1800 in the different branches of production.

The plans adopted have essentially the object of placing the means of production in intimate contact with products. Everywhere machinery and appliances will, as far as possible, be in operation in sight of the public, by way of initiating it in the different manufactures.

Special expositions (historical exposition of French art, anthropological and ethnographic exposition, etc.) for competition (competition for agricultural machines, competition for live animals, etc.), musical receptions, and congresses will complete the programme.

The site for the Exposition of 1900 comprises the Champ de Mars,

the Trocadéro and its approaches, the Quai d'Orsay, the Place des Invalides, the Quai de la Conférence, the Cours de la Reine, the Palais de l'Industrie, and the neighboring grounds. Connections will be established between the shores of the Seine, notably by a bridge opposite the Hôtel des Invalides.

The declared regulations announce the very liberal measures regarding the sites occupied free of cost by the exhibitors in the palaces and general pavilions of the Exposition, the customs system to which the exhibited articles will be subjected, and the protection of these articles.

Every foreign nation taking part in the Exposition ought to be represented near the Commissioner-General by a delegate whose care it shall be to deal with questions interesting to his countrymen. The administration of the Exposition will not correspond with foreign exhibitors. It can not derogate from this rule, except in favor of the retrospective centennial exposition.

In directing me to bring this information to your knowledge, the Government of the Republic entertains the hope that the Government of the United States will kindly lend its official cooperation to this work of international progress, which can but draw closer the ties of friendship which unite the two countries.

I am happy to be the interpreter of these sentiments, and avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my most profound appreciation.

J. PATENÔTRE.

Hon. RICHARD OLNEY,

Secretary of State of the United States.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. CLEVELAND, DECEMBER 2, 1895.

An invitation has been extended by France to the Government and people of the United States to participate in a great international exposition at Paris in 1900, as a suitable commemoration of the close of this, the world's marvelous, century of progress. I heartily recommend its acceptance, together with such legislation as will adequately provide for a due representation of this Government and its people on the occasion.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE PRESIDENT, DECEMBER 9, 1896.

It is very desirable that the United States should be adequately and, if possible, conspicuously represented at the Paris Exposition of 1900. According to all information, that friendly contest of the world's inventions and industries will fitly round the progressive series of international exhibitions which have made the latter half of this century so

notable. Such generous appropriation as is needful to put this country on a proper footing thereat is, it is believed, required both by the dignity of the United States and a true regard to its material interests.

**THE ACCEPTANCE BY CONGRESS OF THE INVITATION OF THE
REPUBLIC OF FRANCE TO UNITE IN THE EXPOSITION—LEGIS-
LATION AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL COM-
MISSIONER.**

The act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved July 19, 1897, contains the following provisions:

International Exposition at Paris.—That the invitation of the Republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the produce of manufactures and agriculture of all nations to be held at Paris, commencing on the fifteenth day of April, and closing on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred, is accepted, and the governors of the several States and Territories be, and are hereby, requested to invite the people of their respective States and Territories to make a proper representation of the products of our industry and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking.

That the President shall appoint a special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, who shall take all proper measures to provide for the representation of the industries and natural resources of the United States by their citizens in said exposition, and shall procure proper space and privileges therefor, and shall make a report to the President, to be submitted to Congress on the first day of its next regular session, containing his proceedings hereunder, with such recommendations as he may deem proper. For the compensation of such special commissioner, not to exceed five thousand dollars; and for all necessary expenses and employment attendant thereon, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated to continue available until expended.

**THE APPOINTMENT OF MOSES P. HANDY, OF ILLINOIS, SPECIAL
COMMISSIONER.**

HIS VISIT TO PARIS—CONCESSIONS SECURED—REPORT TO PRESIDENT.

Pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing law, on the 12th August, 1897, the President appointed Moses P. Handy, of Chicago, Ill., to be the special commissioner therein provided for.

In the instructions which accompanied Major Handy's commission, prepared by John Sherman, Secretary of State, the following paragraph was included:

It is not possible to give you detailed or specific instructions regarding your mission, the importance of which is at once apparent. Nor, indeed, would it seem necessary to enlarge upon the details of your work in this respect, were it practicable to do so, since, in the President's judgment, your extensive experience with the late World's Fair at Chicago so admirably fits you for the duties and labors you are now called

SCALE OF FEET 0 50 100 500 1000 FEET 0 100 200 300 M.

- I EDUCATION
- II FINE ARTS
- III LIBERAL ARTS
- III* PUBLISHERS BUILDING
- IV MACHINERY
- IV* MACHINERY ANNEX, VINCENNES
- V ELECTRICITY
- VI CIVIL ENGINEERING & TRANSPORTATION
- VI* RAILROAD EXHIBIT, VINCENNES
- VI† MERCHANT MARINE
- VI‡ AUTOMOBILE EXHIBIT, VINCENNES
- VII AGRICULTURE
- VII* AGRICULTURE ANNEX
- VIII HORTICULTURE & ARBORICULTURE
- VIII* HORTICULTURE ANNEX
- IX FORESTRY & FISHERIES
- IX* FORESTRY ANNEX
- IX† FORESTRY ANNEX, VINCENNES
- X FOOD STUFFS
- XI MINING & METALLURGY
- XI* VARIED INDUSTRIES
- XI* TEXTILE FABRICS
- XIV CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
- XIV* CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES APPARATUS
- XVI SOCIAL ECONOMY
- XVI* HYGIENIC APPARATUS
- XVII CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII
- XVIII MILITARY - NAVAL

ANNEX AT THE BOIS DE VINCENNES.

ALLOTMENTS OF THE UNITED-STATES

GROUND FLOOR.

GALLERY.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

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upon to discharge. I am confident their magnitude and importance can not fail to impress themselves upon you, for the reason that the ultimate success and character of the representation of the Government of the United States and its citizens at the Exposition at Paris in 1900 must in a large degree depend upon and be measured by the results of your mission. It is evidently the wish and intent of Congress that our share in that great international competition should be most creditable and commensurate with our importance as a nation and our industrial and natural resources. No step should be omitted toward the accomplishment of that laudable result, and nothing left to conjecture that can be specifically stated. Your report should therefore be comprehensive both as to its character and its recommendations, to the end that the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States may possess the benefit of the fullest and best attainable information for their future guidance.

Major Handy entered upon the discharge of his duties without delay. He opened offices at Chicago and at New York, and placed in them expert assistants instructed to canvass the exhibitors at Paris in 1889, those at Chicago in 1893, and the representatives of organized trades and industries, with a view of getting information as to the number and grade of exhibitors who might need to be provided for, and the amount of space they would desire to occupy.

This work organized at home, Major Handy set out for Paris on the 28th of August. He was accompanied by Lieut. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., who had been assigned to him as aid by the Secretary of the Navy, and by Col. Charles Chaille-Long, secretary to the Special Commissioner. He arrived in Paris on the 5th of September.

After a brief delay his commissionership was recognized by the minister of foreign affairs, by whom he was accredited to the leading officers of the French commission. An important obstacle to his success at once appeared from the fact that the acceptance of the United States and the arrival of their Special Commissioner had occurred so late in the history of the Exposition. Other commissioners had been much earlier on the ground, their contention for space had been active, and in a measure had prevailed over the interests of nations whose commissioners were not yet in the field. The Exposition authorities met the United States commissioner with extreme courtesy, but were most disappointing in their assignment of space. The first reservation, made before the advent of the Special Commissioner, amounted to only 108,676 square feet. By dint of earnestness and skillful effort this allotment was increased to 147,403 square feet. The first area was but little more than had been granted to the United States in the French Exposition of 1889, in which the total space was considerably less than in that of 1900. The later assignment was but little more than had been conceded to the French in a single building at the Chicago Exposition of 1893, their space in the great manufactures building being more than 142,000 square feet.

The assignments made to Major Handy appear in the following table:

Table showing allotments made to Special Commissioner Handy.

Department.	Groups.	First allotment.	Second allotment.	Final allotment.
		<i>Square feet.</i>	<i>Square feet.</i>	<i>Square feet.</i>
Liberal arts	I and III	8,608	10,750	10,750
Fine arts	II			
Machinery and electricity	IV and V	37,660	48,420	48,420
Transportation and civil engineering	VI	12,912	17,216	17,216
Agriculture and food products	VII and X	16,140	20,441	24,748
Horticulture	VIII			
Forestry, chase, and fisheries	IX			
Mines and mining	XI	5,380	5,380	7,532
Manufactures	XII and XV	8,608	21,520	21,520
Do	XIII	10,760	12,916	12,916
Do	XIV	8,608	4,301	4,301
Social economy and hygiene	XVI			
Colonization	XVII			
Army and Navy	XVIII			
Total		108,676	140,944	147,403

Major Handy was assured, however, that further allotments would be assigned later in groups, for which provision had not yet been made. He also had positive assurances from those in authority that when the time came for a final division of space the United States would be placed, in all departments, on a footing with the most favored nation; also that in the installation of every important department the United States would have a location commensurate with the dignity and importance of the country, and adjoining in every case countries of the first rank. When he returned to the United States the Special Commissioner expressed the opinion that 200,000 square feet of exhibiting space would be at the disposal of the United States, and that the final area assigned to that country would be greater relatively than the increased area at the command of the French Government.

The law under which a special commissioner was appointed made it his duty not only to make a report to the President of his proceedings thereunder, but to present such recommendations as he might deem proper. In the discharge of this part of his duty Major Handy prepared and submitted, under date of December 1, 1897, a carefully elaborated estimate of the expenditures which in his opinion would be required for the adequate representation of the United States at Paris in the Exposition of 1900, as follows:

Estimate of expenditures required for the proper exposition of the United States of America at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Commissioner-General, three years, at \$10,000 per year	\$30,000
Assistant commissioner general, three years, at \$6,000 per year	18,000
Three commissioners, three years, at \$5,000 per year	45,000
Secretary to Commissioner-General, three years, at \$2,500 per year	7,500
Disbursing officer, three years, at \$2,500 per year	7,500
Clerks to disbursing officer	7,500
Nine scientific experts, one year, \$1,500 each	13,500
Clerks to experts	15,000

Architects, engineers, decorators, section superintendents, skilled labor....	\$78,500
Structural work, housing of exhibits, flooring, railing, decorative material..	75,000
Pavilion for outdoor exhibits.. ..	10,000
Packing, repacking, storage, insurance, day labor, freight and terminal expenses.....	80,000
Watchmen and guardians.....	10,000
Promotion and selection of exhibits	25,000
Government exhibits:	
Labor	\$15,000
Agriculture	50,000
Fisheries.....	10,000
Education	25,000
Forestry	15,000
Other departments	25,000
	<hr/> 140,000
Art exhibit: Expenses of committees, freight, insurance, traveling, etc	20,000
Collection and installation of exhibits of social economy and organized charities	25,000
Insurance and care of loan exhibits.....	10,000
Advertising, stationery, and printing.....	8,000
Postage, expressage, and telegrams.....	3,500
Compiling and translation of catalogue.....	10,000
Compiling and editing of final report	20,000
Rent, offices in America, three years	15,000
Rent and clerk hire, Paris office	51,000
Clerk hire, American offices	48,000
Agent and expenses at port of entry	5,000
Office furniture	1,000
Jurors, including compensation and transportation	75,000
World's Congresses (industrial, sociological, etc)	15,000
Exhibit of women's work.....	25,000
Miscellaneous and incidentals	25,000
	<hr/>
Total	919,000

In the closing sections of his report Major Handy remarks:

Few Americans realize the preeminence of America. Foreigners know it less. Never has there been a better opportunity to show it to the world than is presented by the Universal Exposition of 1900. The proof of our superiority means not only the markets of France for our products, but those of all Europe, and of Central and South America; for all Europe and all the Americas will attend this exposition. In fact, Paris will be the mecca of all the peoples of all the nations of 1900. A creditable exhibit will mean not only the offering of proof to the world of American greatness, an object which should suffice to stir the patriotism of every American heart, but will also be followed by an extension of American export trade, which will mean increased employment for all engaged in manufacture, agriculture, and other industries.

Major Handy left Paris in the last week of October, after a stay of nearly two months. With the skill, energy, and perseverance which were characteristic of the man, he accomplished in that brief period what had for many months occupied the time and attention of commissioners of other nations who had come to Paris on a similar errand. On returning to Chicago about November 1 he gave himself to the preparation of his report, which was finished and dated at Washing-

ton, December 1, 1897. It soon after became manifest that for a considerable time his system had been undermined by the ravages of an insidious and mortal malady, and in the reaction following his exhaustive labors at Paris this disease rapidly developed as virulent and fatal. He died on the 8th of January, 1898, at Belair, Md., whither he had gone in the vain hope of recovery, or of the mitigation of his sufferings. He rests with his fathers in the family cemetery at Milton, in eastern Maryland.

This report was received and complimented by the President, who made it a subject for reference in his annual message of December 6, 1897, and transmitted it without delay to Congress with recommendations, contained in a special message of date December 6, 1897.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. M'KINLEY, DECEMBER 6, 1897, REFERRING TO SPECIAL COMMISSIONER MOSES P. HANDY AND HIS REPORT.

The acceptance by this Government of the invitation of the Republic of France to participate in the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris was immediately followed by the appointment of a special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed Exposition, with special reference to the securing of space for an adequate exhibit on behalf of the United States.

The special commissioner delayed his departure for Paris long enough to ascertain the probable demand for space by American exhibitors. His inquiries developed an almost unprecedented interest in the proposed Exposition, and the information thus acquired enabled him to justify an application for a much larger allotment of space for the American section than had been reserved by the Exposition authorities. The result was particularly gratifying, in view of the fact that the United States was one of the last countries to accept the invitation of France.

The reception accorded our special commissioner was most cordial, and he was given every reasonable assurance that the United States would receive a consideration commensurate with the proportions of our exhibit. The report of the special commissioner as to the magnitude and importance of the coming Exposition and the great demand for space by American exhibitors, supplies new arguments for the liberal and judicious appropriation by Congress, to the end that an exhibit fairly representative of the industries and resources of our country may be made in an Exposition which will illustrate the world's progress during the nineteenth century. That Exposition is intended to be the most important and comprehensive of the long series of international expositions, of which our own at Chicago was a brilliant example, and it is desirable that the United States should make a worthy exhibit of American genius and skill and their unrivaled achievements in every branch of industry.

2. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CHAMP DE MARS AND ADJOINING SECTIONS.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING THE REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER MOSES P. HANDY.

To the Congress of the United States:

The act of Congress approved July 19, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes," provided the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the invitation extended by the Republic of France to participate in an International Exposition to be held at Paris from April 15 to November 5, 1900, and authorized the President to appoint a special commissioner with a view to securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by Congress in regard to the participation of this Government in that exposition.

Maj. Moses P. Handy, of Chicago, was appointed such special commissioner, and I now inclose his report giving the details of his mission. It is a comprehensive and clear presentation of the situation. He recommends that an appropriation of \$919,600 be granted, so that a creditable exhibit on behalf of the United States may be made. The details of this report will show how this appropriation may be profitably expended.

Besides securing a much larger amount of space than had been reserved, Major Handy obtained the gratifying assurance that the United States will be placed on a footing with the most favored nations, and "that in the installation of every important department the United States will have a location commensurate with the dignity and importance of the country, and adjoining, in every case, countries of the first rank."

In view of the magnitude and importance of the approaching Exposition, and of our standing among the nations which will there be represented, and in view, also, of our increased population and acknowledged progress in arts, science, and manufactures, I earnestly commend the report of Major Handy to your consideration, and trust that a liberal appropriation may be made.

Moreover, the magnificent exhibit of the French Government at Chicago in 1893, on which \$1,000,000 was expended, should be a strong incentive to reciprocal liberality on the part of the Government of the United States, and suggests to our citizens the necessity as well as the propriety of installing at the Paris Exposition an exhibit on a par with that of the Government and the people of France at Chicago, and in keeping with the scope and extent of the preparations which are being made by nearly all the important nations of the earth for their proposed exhibits in that Exposition.

I suggest that the subject be given timely and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 6, 1897.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER THOMAS W. CRIDLER.

On the 11th day of January, 1898, the President appointed Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, to carry on the work which Major Handy had laid down. Mr. Cridler continued the offices already established at Chicago and New York, as well as the correspondence begun with persons throughout the United States who might be expected to wish to become exhibitors. Near the end of February, 1898, Mr. Cridler sailed for Paris, having with him Lieut. A. C. Baker and Mr. Louis M. Hamburger. He arrived on March 4, and on March 9 was formally presented by the ambassador from the United States to M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, and by him to the officers of the Exposition. After some time spent in negotiation he procured assignments in most of the groups not provided for in the allotments obtained by Major Handy.

The condition of assignments at the conclusion of Mr. Cridler's work appears in the following table:

Departments.	Groups.	First allotment.	Second allotment.	Final allotment.
		<i>Square feet.</i>	<i>Square feet.</i>	<i>Square feet.</i>
Liberal arts	I and III	8,608	10,750	10,750
Fine arts	II			21,593
Machinery and electricity	IV and V	37,660	48,420	48,420
Transportation and civil engineering	VI	12,912	17,216	17,216
Agriculture and food products	VII and X	16,140	20,441	24,748
Horticulture	VIII			
Forestry, chase, and fisheries	IX			3,300
Mines and mining	XI	5,380	5,380	7,532
Manufactures	XII and XV	8,608	21,520	21,520
Do	XIII	10,760	12,916	12,916
Do	XIV	8,608	4,301	4,301
Social economy and hygiene	XVI			4,400
Colonization	XVII			
Army and Navy	XVIII			3,300
Total		108,676	140,944	179,996

During the conferences with Mr. Cridler the fact that the Bois de Vincennes might be made to serve as an annex to the Exposition area developed into prominence, it being especially regarded as available as an arena for athletic sports. Mr. Hamburger, who accompanied Mr. Cridler, did so as a special commissioner representing the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. His mission is credited as having a largely beneficial influence in the establishment of the series of athletic contests which formed so important a part of the collateral attractions of the Exposition of 1900.

From the report of Mr. Cridler it appears that at one time the managers of the Exposition made overtures to ascertain whether electrical companies in the United States might have the disposition, having the motive power, to undertake to furnish all the electro-motive force, whether for mechanical uses or for purposes of illumination, which

the Exposition might require. Investigation showed that several companies took the matter under careful consideration, but found the terms and conditions not such as would warrant an undertaking of so much importance at such a distance from their usual base of operations.

Mr. Cridler returned to the United States in May, and on June 14 made his report to the President, who at once referred it to Congress as the subject of a special message.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. M'KINLEY, TRANSMITTING TO CONGRESS THE REPORT OF MR. THOMAS W. CRIDLER, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith (having reference to S. Doc. No. 4, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session) a report made by Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, whom, upon the death of Maj. Moses P. Handy, I designated to continue the work as special commissioner under the act of Congress approved July 19, 1897, in relation to the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the invitation of France to participate in the International Exposition to be held at Paris from April 15 to November 5, 1900.

I cordially renew my recommendations that a liberal appropriation may be immediately granted.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 14, 1898.

ACTS OF CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

The matter of providing for participation in the Exposition was now immediately taken up by Congress, and the following enactment authorizing same made by that body:

ACT OF CONGRESS.

PARIS EXPOSITION: The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner-General to represent the United States at the Exposition to be held in Paris, France, commencing April fifteenth and closing November fifth, nineteen hundred, and, under the general direction of the President, to make all needful rules and regulations in reference to the contributions from the United States, subject to the approval of the President, and to control the expenditures incident to and necessary for the proper installation and exhibit thereof; and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall also appoint an assistant commissioner-general, who shall assist and act under the direction of the Commissioner-General, and shall perform the duties of the Commissioner-General

in case of his death, disability, or temporary absence; and a secretary, who shall act as disbursing agent and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Commissioner-General, shall render his accounts quarterly to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, and shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may require. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall also appoint twelve commissioners, who shall be subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner-General and perform from time to time such service as he shall require. The Commissioner-General shall employ such number of experts as may be needed, having special attainments in regard to the subjects of the group or groups in said exposition to which they may be assigned, respectively, and he may employ from time to time such other experts as he may deem necessary in the preparation and installation of such exhibits. The Commissioner-General shall be paid a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, the assistant commissioner-general a salary of six thousand dollars per annum, and the secretary a salary of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum; which said sums shall be in lieu of all personal expenses other than actual traveling expenses while engaged in exposition work; and the terms of service of the Commissioner-General, assistant commissioner-general, and secretary shall not exceed three years. The commissioners herein provided for shall serve during the entire calendar year nineteen hundred, and they shall be paid for such service three thousand dollars each, which payments shall be in full for all compensation and personal and traveling expenses. The necessary expenses herein authorized, and expenses for the proper installation and care of exhibits, together with all other expenses that may be authorized by the Commissioner-General incident to the participation of the United States in said Exposition, are hereby limited to the sum of not exceeding six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to prepare suitable exhibits of agricultural products of the States and Territories of the United States, including those mentioned in groups seven, eight, and ten of the plan of said Exposition, and shall exhibit the same under the direction and control of the Commissioner-General, the total expenses of the said exhibits not to exceed in the aggregate seventy-five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the aforesaid sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and reports respecting such exhibits, printed in the English, French, and German languages, shall accompany such exhibits, as the Commissioner-General may direct. All officers and employés of the Executive Departments and of the Fish Commission and of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of or responsible for the safe-keeping of exhibits belonging to the United States, may permit such exhibits to pass out of their possession for the purpose of being transported to and from and exhibited at said Exposition as may be requested by the Commissioner-General, whenever authorized to so do, respectively, by the heads of the Departments and the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; such exhibits and articles to be returned to the said respective Departments to which they belong at the close of the Exposition. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General to report to the President, for transmission to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, a detailed statement of the expenditures incurred hereunder during the twelve months preceding; and the Commissioner-General is hereby required, within four months after the close of said Exposition, to make full report of the results thereof, as herein required, which report shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statement and convenient reference, and when printed shall not exceed six volumes octavo, containing an average of not exceeding one thousand pages. Toward the expenses herein authorized, incident to the participation of the United States in said Exposition, there is hereby appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available and to remain

available until expended, of which amount the sum of twenty thousand dollars may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in the preparation of the agricultural exhibit herein provided for.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1898.*

By the President:

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

On March 3, 1899, the following additional act of authorization was passed:

ACT OF CONGRESS.

PARIS EXPOSITION: For each and every purpose named in the paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the heading "Paris Exposition," seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars may be used for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris, and the limit of appropriations provided for in the provisions of said paragraph shall be extended three hundred thousand dollars, or to nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars in all, said appropriation to be available until expended: Provided, That of said latter sum one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be for the exhibits by the Secretary of Agriculture provided for in said paragraphs.

For the construction of necessary buildings in connection with said exposition, two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available. For pay of jurors, sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available until expended; and the sums herein and heretofore appropriated on account of the Paris Exposition shall be in full of all appropriations to be made on account of said Exposition by Congress, and no deficiency shall be created therein.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

February 9, 1900:

PARIS EXPOSITION: For each and every purpose named in the paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the heading "Paris Exposition," one hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred dollars, of which amount not exceeding ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars may be expended for buildings and appurtenances, including fire protection, pier landings, approaches, and other constructions; not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars may be expended for an exhibit of negro education and industry; and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars may be used for contingent expenses of the Commissioner-General, to be expended in his discretion and audited on his certificate; and the limit of the appropriations provided for in said paragraph, as amended by the sundry civil appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby extended to one million one hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars; the appropriation hereby made to be available until expended: *1,119,500*
Provided, That the Commissioner of Patents is authorized and directed to allow such patent models as have been previously exhibited at any international exposition, as the Secretary of the Interior may select, to be transported to and from and exhibited at said Exposition, in the custody of an employee of the Patent Office duly designated for that purpose by the Commissioner of Patents; such models to be returned to the Patent Office at the close of the Exposition; but no models shall be removed concerning which litigation is now pending.

For six additional Commissioners, to be appointed as provided by the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, who shall perform the duties and be subject to the limitations prescribed therein, at three thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars. *18,000*

Approved, February 9, 1900.

**THE APPOINTMENT OF FERDINAND W. PECK, OF ILLINOIS,
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.**

On July 22, 1898, the President sent information by telegraph that he had appointed Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, Ill., to be Commissioner-General to the International Universal Exposition at Paris, to be held in the year 1900. The Senate not being in session, an ad interim commission was issued on the 28th of July. A commission approved by the Senate was issued to Mr. Peck on the 25th day of December, 1898. The documents follow:

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, D. C., 22.*

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,

Chicago, Ill.:

I have this day appointed you Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

NOTE.—The month is not stated on this message, but it was received on July 22, 1898.

COPY OF COMMISSION TO COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FERDINAND W. PECK.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Ferdinand W. Peck, of Illinois, I do appoint him to be Commissioner-General of the United States to the International Exposition to be held in Paris in the year 1900, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him, the said Ferdinand W. Peck, until the end of the next session of the Senate of the United States, and no longer, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-third.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

3. MAIN ENTRANCE TO EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that, imposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Ferdinand W. Peck, of Illinois, I have nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Commissioner-General of the United States to the International Exposition to be held in Paris in the year one thousand nine hundred; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him, the said Ferdinand W. Peck, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-third.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

THE APPOINTMENT OF BENJAMIN DURYEA WOODWARD, OF NEW YORK, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Benjamin Duryea Woodward, of New York, I have nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him assistant commissioner-general of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris in the year nineteen hundred, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him, the said Benjamin Duryea Woodward, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-third.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

**THE APPOINTMENT OF FREDERICK BRACKETT, OF MARYLAND,
SECRETARY.**

WILLIAM McKINLEY, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of Frederick Brackett, of Maryland, I have nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him secretary of the Commission of the United States to the Paris Exposition to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him, the said Frederick Brackett, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-third.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO SERVE DURING THE YEAR 1900.

Bertha Honore Palmer, Illinois.
Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky.
Charles A. Collier, Georgia.
Michael H. De Young, California.
William L. Elkins, Pennsylvania.
Ogden H. Fethers, Wisconsin.
Peter Jansen, Nebraska.
Calvin Manning, Iowa.
Franklin Murphy, New Jersey.
Henry A. Parr, Maryland.

Henry M. Putney, New Hampshire.
Alvin H. Sanders, Illinois.
Louis Stern, New York.
William G. Thompson, Michigan.
William M. Thornton, Virginia.
Arthur E. Valois, New York.
Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado.
James Allison, Kansas.
Mrs. Daniel Manning, New York:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1900.

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KEY AND TITLES TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. General plan of Exposition Grounds, showing ground-floor areas and location of United States sections.
2. Bird's-eye view of the Champ de Mars and adjoining sections.
3. Main entrance to Exposition Grounds.
4. Waterfall and electrical fountain, Champ de Mars.
5. Interior of the Salle des Fêtes, showing temporary floral exhibit on main floor.
6. View of Alexander Bridge, looking northwest.
7. Esplanade des Invalides section, looking south.
8. Fine Arts Palaces, from north end of Alexander Bridge.
9. Looking west on River Seine, United States National Pavilion third on left.
10. Looking west on River Seine from Alma Bridge.
11. Trocadero Palace from south end of Bridge Iena.
12. Looking east on River Seine, National Pavilions on the right.
13. Front view of Small Fine Arts Palace.
14. Palace of Marine Navigation.
15. Palace of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Chase.

To the PRESIDENT:

In conformity with the requirements of the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, approved July 1, 1898, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Commissioner-General for the United States to the Universal Exposition held in Paris, France, in the year 1900.

Notification of the appointment of the Commissioner-General was received on July 22, 1898, and the duties of the office were at once assumed and exercised in accordance with the terms of the acts authorizing the appointment.

On August 18, 1898, Frederick Brackett, of Baltimore, was appointed secretary and disbursing agent, and on September 2, 1898, Benjamin D. Woodward, of New York, was appointed assistant commissioner-general. Early in 1900 the following nineteen commissioners were appointed by the President under the acts of Congress to serve during the year 1900:

Bertha Honore Palmer	Illinois.
Mrs. Daniel Manning	New York.
James Allison	Kansas.
Brutus J. Clay	Kentucky.
Charles A. Collier	Georgia.
Michael H. de Young	California.
William L. Elkins	Pennsylvania.
Ogden H. Fethers	Wisconsin.
Peter Jansen	Nebraska.
Calvin Manning	Iowa.
Franklin Murphy	New Jersey.
Henry A. Parr	Maryland.
Henry M. Putney	New Hampshire.
Alvin H. Sanders	Illinois.
Louis Stern	New York.
William G. Thompson	Michigan.
William M. Thornton	Virginia.
Arthur E. Valois	New York.
Thomas F. Walsh	Colorado.

The first step taken by the Commissioner-General preparatory to the discharge of his duties, after receiving the oath of office on July 28, 1898, was to confer with the President and the officials of the Administration of the National Government at Washington as to the full nature of the appointment and the task of the Commission. The important phases of the work to be performed and certain details of administration were carefully discussed at these meetings and much necessary information and many valuable suggestions were received.

ORGANIZATION—INSUFFICIENT SPACE AT EXPOSITION.

The duty of the Commissioner-General was to create an exposition of the arts and industries of the United States of America. A scheme

of organization was therefore immediately necessary, adapted to carry into effect plans as they should be formulated, for the prosecution of this important work.

Offices were promptly opened in Chicago and New York, and later in Paris.

An obstacle to progress immediately presented itself, however, in the lack of space for exhibits and the absence of important information from the Exposition authorities as to how to proceed in connection with such allotments as had been made.

ORIGINAL NEGOTIATIONS.

The invitation of France to participate in the universal Exposition of 1900 set forth that there would be received, for competitive display in the exhibition, works of art and the products of industry and agriculture from all nations. The details of the invitation (which, together with other initial documents and records of preliminary negotiation concerning the Exposition, is presented in a chapter accompanying this report) related that the plans adopted in connection with the Exposition had, "essentially, the object of placing the means of production in intimate contact with products;" that the site secured for the Exposition included the "Champ de Mars," a broad rectangular area extending from the Ecole Militaire to the Seine, in the southwestern part of Paris, the extension of this stretch of territory on the other side of the river which contained the Trocadero building and which was known as the "Trocadero," with its approaches; also the "Quai d'Orsay," the "Quai de la Conference," and the "Cours de la Reine," handsome stretches of thoroughfare along either side of the Seine connecting the "Champ de Mars" and the "Trocadero" with the "Place des Invalides" and the grounds of the old Palais de l'Industrie, located about a mile up the river to the east, and, finally, these two last-mentioned considerable areas which faced each other upon the Seine, with certain adjacent territory. In addition, the invitation set forth that full arrangements had been made for financing the Exposition, that complete understanding as to details of administration and procedure of the Exposition had been arrived at between the officials of the French Government and the municipality of Paris, and that liberal sites free of charge and special customs regulations would be provided; finally recommending that a special commissioner be appointed by the Government to represent the United States and superintend its participation, as the Exposition authorities could not undertake to negotiate with individual exhibitors.

In the acceptance of this invitation which followed, Congress provided for the appointment of a special commissioner, who should be charged with the duty of conveying to the French authorities the acceptance which it ordered in response to the formal invitation of

the French Government, and of ascertaining the nature and extent of the provisions as to the space and facilities for exhibition which the Exposition authorities would be able to assign to the United States.

In accordance with the provisions of this act, approved July 19, 1897, President McKinley appointed Maj. Moses P. Handy, of Illinois, as such special commissioner. Major Handy went to Paris and performed his mission there, returned to the United States, and on December 1, 1897, made to Congress, through the President, a report of his proceedings and recommendations. Almost immediately thereupon he fell suddenly ill, and on the 8th of January, 1898, passed away.

Hon. Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, was appointed to continue the work left unfinished by Major Handy. Mr. Cridler went to Paris, obtained such information and additional privileges as were at the time of his visit available, and, returning, reported the details and results of his service, through the President, to Congress.

The excellent work done by both these special commissioners formed a groundwork of great value to the Commissioner-General and is recorded in a special chapter which accompanies this report.

Nevertheless it was imperative that the situation in Paris should be more definitely and conclusively known. In addition, the interest manifested in the coming exposition, as evidenced by the applications for space coming in reply to a circular sent to all manufacturers in the United States, indicated that the greatest amount of space obtainable would be necessary in all departments.

VISIT TO PARIS NECESSARY.

That these demands might be more nearly met, and that correspondents desiring to exhibit might begin preparations at the earliest moment, it was essential to obtain at once definite allotments in all sections, to have them placed at the maximum amount of area, and to secure detailed plans and elevations for every department. To obtain all this, to secure special allotments of ground upon which to erect a National Pavilion and certain other buildings which circumstances demanded for the United States, and to secure proper interpretations of the regulations and the classification of the Exposition, it became necessary that the Commissioner-General should place himself in direct personal communication with the French authorities.

Accordingly it was decided to visit Paris at once, and passage was taken on the steamship *Touraine* of the French line sailing from New York to Havre on September 3, 1898, for the Commissioner-General, the assistant commissioner-general, and a needed staff of experts and aids. From these appointments were made at a later period as from time to time fitness for the duties required was demonstrated.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS.—INCREASE OF SPACE DENIED.

The Commissioner-General arrived in Paris on September 11, 1898, and the first items in his mission were made known without delay to the authorities of the Exposition in a demand for additional space, supported by the efforts of the ambassador from the United States, Gen. Horace Porter. The proposal was met by an official, definite, and gracious refusal. The chief exhibiting areas of the Exposition were confined to the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides, these sections being only very slightly supplemented by adjoining areas which were to be given up largely to ornamental and variety effects. The Director-General replied that final allotments of these areas had been made to all the nations which were to participate in the Exposition, that the United States had received its proper proportion, that a grant of more area was absolutely impossible, and that no readjustment of space within or outside of buildings could be made; that the subject was absolutely closed; also that we were too late in applying for a site for a National Building, as the entire area that could be devoted to foreign pavilions, which was upon the Seine, had been disposed of and the plans of the buildings of other nations had been submitted and no readjustment of the areas could be made.

This situation continued for about a month, during which time it seemed that no improvement could be effected, though much necessary information was obtained. All influences were brought to bear, however, and a never-ceasing effort made.

Finally the arrival of Ambassador Cambon from the United States, together with the return of M. Delaunay-Belleville, Director-General of the Exposition, in charge of space for foreign countries, helped to introduce a condition which made it possible to secure many concessions for the United States, as well as large additional exhibit areas and certain special facilities.

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES STATED.

These advantages were directly achieved largely as a result of representation made before prominent officials of the French Republic and of the Exposition at a dinner given in honor of the United States Commission by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

On this occasion emphasis was laid on the important place our country occupied in the field of industry and commerce, our mineral and agricultural resources, and our rapid growth in wealth and population. Attention was also called to the fact that the participation of the United States at the Exposition would be of such a character as to give evidence of the close relations that existed between our country and France.

These statements, accompanied by statistics, were laid before the assembled representatives of France and the Exposition. The French press published the figures presented and they were immediately

spread throughout Europe. Within forty-eight hours after this function the French Government officially requested the Exposition authorities to concede to the United States, so far as possible, the demands that had been made.

INCREASE OF SPACE, SITE FOR NATIONAL PAVILION, AND OTHER IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS GRANTED.

The result was that our exhibit area was shortly increased more than 40 per cent. Also the space for buildings of other nations were crowded together, and a site for the National Building was awarded approximately equal in area and location to that granted Great Britain and Germany, countries which had areas among the largest for their buildings.

A site was obtained for an agricultural pavilion adjacent to the Palace of Agriculture, and part of the space allotted to the United States in that palace was relocated so as to be next to the new pavilion.

An annex for forestry was assigned contiguous to the Forestry Building, and additions made to the area for transportation. Space was provided for an annex for the United States Weather Bureau, and an area was granted for a special building for an exhibit of publishers' work and of printing machinery. This was known as the Publishers' Building, and proved one of the most attractive and important features of the Exposition.

In the allotments of space which followed at the Bois de Vincennes, it having been decided to introduce a part of this park as an annex to the Exposition, the requirements of the United States were also recognized. Spaces were assigned here for a railway exhibit; for a special building for machine tools; for an automobile exhibit; for bicycles; for agricultural machinery; for windmills; for an active exhibit of well boring, and for various other industries of kindred nature. In addition—the authorities providing in this section of the Exposition, also, areas for athletic sports, firemen's exhibits, and displays requiring large spaces for exhibitors and grounds for large assemblies of spectators—the United States received its full share of consideration in each of these special arrangements and divisions.

Later, in the progress of the Exposition, these increased allowances of space were augmented by additional concessions in many departments, notably in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, where the space allotted was almost doubled.

SITE FOR LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

During the visit to Paris the important work of securing a suitable site for an equestrian statue of General Lafayette to be presented to France by the school children of America was also effected and with signal success, the choicest spot in Paris, a square in the Court of Louvre, being set aside for this significant memorial by the national and city authorities.

NTAIN, CHAMP DE MARS.

4. WATERFALL AND ELECTRICAL FOUNTAIN, CHAMP DE MARS.

RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

The important concessions needed and the information required being secured and other arrangements perfected, passage was taken for New York by the Commissioner-General via Southampton on November 5. The offices at Paris, which had been opened for the purpose of carrying on negotiations with the French authorities, were continued and made permanent for the term of the Exposition, and left in charge of Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward.

During the absence abroad the necessary preliminary arrangements had been in progress in the United States for developing a general plan for the distribution of space to exhibitors and for the collection and installation of exhibits. It was particularly necessary, owing to the short period of time available, that the former work be done at the earliest possible moment after the assignments were definitely made known by the Exposition authorities and the plans and elevations of the United States sections were received. This work was now pushed with zeal, in addition to that of definitely interesting representative industries. A pamphlet of general information for prospective exhibitors and the public, prepared from data secured in Paris, was immediately issued and given wide circulation. The pamphlet contained the classification of the Exposition in full, together with details concerning its financial condition, the admission and protection of exhibits, the system and nature of awards, concessions, etc.

COMPLETION OF ORGANIZATION OF STAFF.

Directly after returning to Chicago the organization of the Commissioner-General's staff was completed. Its principal divisions, those of transportation, machinery, and electricity, mining and metallurgy, and general survey of exhibits and affairs, has already been indicated. The remaining departments were established in accordance with the classification of exhibits determined by the French authorities.

This classification provided for the arrangement of exhibits in eighteen groups. For reasons of efficiency and economy it was decided that these groups be distributed among ten chief officers, called directors. In some cases two, or even three, groups of the classification were assigned to a single officer. The resulting departments, arranged in the order of the classification, were as follows:

Departments.	Directors.
Education and social economy.....	Howard J. Rogers, of New York.
Fine arts	John B. Cauldwell, of New York.
Liberal arts and chemical industries.....	Alexander S. Capchart, of Ohio.
Machinery and electricity.....	Francis E. Drake, of Ohio.
Transportation, military and naval exhibits	Willard A. Smith, of Illinois.
Agriculture, horticulture, and foods	Charles Richards Dodge, of District of Columbia.
Forestry and fisheries	Tarleton H. Bean, of District of Columbia.
Mining and metallurgy	Frederick J. V. Skiff, of Illinois.
Textile industries (acting director).....	John H. McGibbons, of Iowa.
Furniture and various industries	M. H. Hulbert, of New York.

In addition to the directors of exhibit departments, Mr. John Getz was made director of decoration, to have general supervision of façades, kiosks, and other structures provided in a general way for the display of exhibits at the Exposition, and Mr. Louis M. Howland, a special customs agent already in the service of the United States Treasury in Paris, was made director of customs, with instructions to collect all possible information relating to the duties and customs of France, to instruct as to the packing of exhibits and other material in such a way as to be most convenient for passing the entry ports, and to supervise generally all matters involving the questions of customs, duties, warehousing, and transportation from the seaboard to the Exposition inclosure in Paris.

Mr. F. J. V. Skiff, selected as chief of the department of mining and metallurgy, had previously been made director in chief of exhibit departments, with the duty of exercising a survey over the work of all of the exhibit departments, and Mr. Paul Blackmar, of Chicago, had been appointed director of affairs. To the department of affairs was intrusted the details of the organization of the offices of the Commission, together with a comprehensive control of business affairs and corresponding details of administration.

Mr. John H. McGibbons, director of textiles, had also been named and served as director of exploitation.

Assistant directors of the various departments were selected from time to time as the need for such services developed. Later in the progress of the Exposition, when it was decided by the French authorities to introduce a competition in athletics as a feature of the exhibition, a director of athletics was appointed by the Commissioner-General in the person of Mr. A. G. Spalding, of Chicago and New York.

Additional headquarters were established at the Department of Agriculture in Washington and at the capitol in Albany, for the purpose of providing individual directors convenient points for the concentration of their special exhibits.

BRIEF REVIEW OF COLLECTING, SHIPPING, AND INSTALLING EXHIBITS.

The valuable record of the work of collecting and preparing the exhibits of the United States for the Paris Exposition of 1900 and of their transfer across the ocean and installment in the Exposition at the French capital will appear in the detailed accounts of the directors of the different departments who were in charge of and personally directed the work, and whose reports, together with those of the experts of their departments, will contain the real history and wisdom of the Exposition and the United States' participation in the same. All that may be attempted here is a statement in a general way of what was done, together with a cursory review of the Exposition, with

particular reference to such of its salient features as might be regarded as object lessons in progress or suggestions for succeeding expositions.

In the beginning, and before recording anything of our own endeavors, direct acknowledgment must be made of the very valuable service which was performed by Special Commissioners Handy and Cridler in establishing the basis and preparing the way for the work of the Commission. This work was prompt and complete so far as it could go and as productive as the time and conditions would allow. The death of Major Handy so directly after his return from his mission to Paris and the preparation of his report was unfortunate and deplorable in the highest degree and inflicted a loss upon the United States Commission as well as upon the country which was distinctly felt and which the universal press was quick to recognize and record. Too much can not be said of the high character and excellent capacity of Major Handy, and particularly of his skill in journalistic and exposition work. In an accompanying chapter containing a report of Major Handy's work may be seen what valuable results were achieved by him during the few months of his presence in Paris.

By the efforts of Special Commissioner Cridler, who succeeded Major Handy, the concessions already made were in many instances added to and the conditions generally improved.

The achievements of both of these commissioners formed a most valuable foundation for the work of the Commissioner-General.

AREAS FOR EXHIBITS.

The final allotment of exhibiting area awarded to the United States by the Exposition authorities as a result of the negotiations of Special Commissioners Handy and Cridler embraced 179,996 square feet of ground floor space, which was located in various sections of the Exposition, but chiefly in the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides, and was apportioned in groups, according to the report of Commissioner Cridler, as follows:

Table of final allotment of space made to Special Commissioner Cridler.

Departments:	Square feet.
Liberal arts (including education)	10, 750
Fine arts.....	21, 593
Machinery and electricity.....	48, 420
Transportation and civil engineering.....	17, 216
Agriculture and food products.....	24, 748
Horticulture	
Forestry, chase, and fisheries.....	3, 300
Mines and mining	7, 532
Manufactures	21, 520
Do	12, 916
Do	4, 301
Social economy and hygiene	4, 400
Colonization	
Army and Navy.....	3, 300
Total	179, 996

SPACE FINALLY ALLOTTED THE UNITED STATES AT THE PARIS
EXPOSITION OF 1900.

As a result of the representations made by the Commissioner-General during his visit to Paris and succeeding operations, the foregoing total assignment of area was increased to 337,000 square feet.

SPACE OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES AT PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1889.

At the International Exposition of 1889 in Paris the United States occupied 113,300 square feet of area, which was apportioned for exhibits as follows:

	Square feet.
Fine arts, upper floor.....	7, 800
Liberal arts, upper floor	6, 600
Industrial arts, ground floor.....	37, 000
Machinery hall:	
Ground floor.....	34, 900
Gallery	5, 325
	<hr/> 40, 225
Railway section, ground floor	3, 250
Agricultural galleries	17, 350
W. A. Wood, agricultural machines	1, 075
	<hr/>
Total	113, 300

SPACE OCCUPIED AT ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS EXPOSITIONS.

No official report has been made of the participation of the United States in the Antwerp Exposition of 1894 or the Brussels Exposition of 1897; but the spaces occupied by the United States at those expositions were comparatively small, being approximately 100 by 300 and 100 by 200 feet, respectively.

COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS NECESSITATED.

The duty of the Commissioner-General was to secure and arrange for display from the United States upon these spaces, the best and most typical representation possible in each group and class of the Exposition.

The organization of the Universal Exposition, as announced specifically in its official documents of instruction, provided for a comparative display of the products, natural and artificial, of the nations of the world, to be arranged in classified groups, the exhibits of each nation in every class to be set down by the side of those of all other nations, thereby better to insure comparison and an intelligent verdict as to merit by the direct and practical contrast thus secured.

The methods of the French authorities, imposed upon them by this condition and by the limited areas at their disposal (areas which had been enlarged to the last possible degree of expansion) were methods

of selection and concentration. Throughout France, and equally in other European countries, committees of selection had been appointed and to them had been given authority to decide upon the acceptance of exhibits offered. European exhibitors had to submit to an examination for admission before they would be permitted to appear in subsequent and final ordeal before a jury of awards.

Of necessity a like duty of selection devolved upon the Commissioner-General for the United States and his staff of expert assistants. It had become immediately apparent that it would be impossible to find a place for every citizen of the United States who desired to make an exhibit; that, on the contrary, it would be necessary to select, arrange, and present the exhibits in each class or group in a strictly collective order. This the limitations of space as well as the regulations of the Exposition demanded. It would be necessary, therefore, to use careful discrimination in order to secure the best presentation of the skill, the industry, the genius, and the achievement of the people of the United States, considered as a whole. The intelligent and conscientious discharge of this duty of selection was recognized by all to be imperative though its execution proved, as in its nature it must, some slight disaffection in the minds of certain applicants whose application of their own merits did not, unfortunately, harmonize with the judgment of those who were compelled to make selection.

OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS.

To secure the representative character of exhibits, it was necessary to enlist the attention of a large variety and a superior class of interests. A number of obstacles stood for a time in the way of attaining this end. During the beginning of the work the country was involved in the war with Spain, and this condition, together with the attitude of France, reported and believed to be favorable to Spain, was not conducive to the best of success or progress. To this attainment was shortly added the Fashoda incident, which, according to the press, threatened serious complications between France and England, and, later, the wide agitation and extraordinary sensations of the Dreyfus trial, together with the rumors and predictions of instability and the possible disintegration of the French Government, which accompanied and succeeded it, and, finally, the reports, industriously disseminated and persistently reiterated, of delays and stoppages in the progress of the Exposition—strikes, misunderstandings, etc.—and decided uncertainty as to the time of the Exposition's final completion, or its completion at all.

These conditions, though in many cases without foundation for existence, and in most cases seriously unjust to France, were nevertheless, during the time of the entire work of the Commission, pronounced and very embarrassing, as it will be remembered that the feeling in

connection with the Dreyfus trial and the war with Spain went so far as to threaten boycotts throughout the United States against the Exposition in France.

PROSPERITY MADE DESIRABLE EXHIBITORS INDIFFERENT.

21 13. The chief obstacle, however, in the way of the expeditious accomplishment of the commission's work presented itself in the shape of commercial prosperity.

The years 1898 and 1899 will be remembered as a period of remarkable prosperity in the history of the United States. Manufacturers of almost every specialty were crowded with business. Particularly was this true of the more important concerns, many of which had no desire to extend their fields of trade, especially in the face of European competition. The majority of them were indisposed to turn aside from the exacting requirements of a well-organized and increasing business to undertake the labor of preparing, forwarding, and installing an exhibit in a foreign land.

Other difficulties were, of course, met in the progress of the work. The detail of direct obstacles and complications which present themselves in the execution of such an extensive, diversified, and important business as the preparation of an exhibit for an international exposition to properly represent a country of the magnitude and importance of the United States are numerous and varied. Besides the circumstances which have been recorded in connection with the peculiar organization of the Exposition, the condition of public feeling, and the prevalence of sufficient demand for products among the leading industrial concerns, which had to be met or overcome by the efforts of the Commission, new difficulties and complexities constantly developed, as will be found in the accounts of the various directors; and the obstacles were in many cases individually formidable, involving much delay and material expenditure.

PROGRESS EFFECTED—COOPERATION OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The work was carried industriously forward, however, and steady progress was made. The directors in all of the departments applied themselves with a zeal and perseverance that, unrelenting in the face of much opposition, should be described as most commendable. The several months of the fall and winter of 1898-99 were given over to an aggressive campaign of investigation and solicitation, by correspondence and visitation of prospective exhibitors, which, as was inevitable, became visibly productive of results. To stimulate the needed large and desirable class of interests special effort was made. It was felt that this element might be prevailed upon for patriotic reasons, if

not for business considerations, to contribute to the national undertaking represented in the work of the Commission. To this end it was decided to send members of the staff or other accredited agents to important centers in the United States where they might enlist the interest and aid of commercial, and manufacturing organizations and other public bodies, and secure the cooperation of the greatest producers and manufacturers. The work of these special messengers was most satisfactory and successful. Meetings were held by manufacturing associations all over the United States in order to receive them. Before these assemblies the representations of the Commission were made and received with favor. Leading concerns in the respective industries pledged their support and gave assurance that they would collectively make the best exhibits possible. Many of the important associations appointed special exposition committees in aid of the work of the Commissioner-General. Among the interests taking action were organizations such as the following:

- The National Association of Wool Manufacturers.
- The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association.
- The Silk Association of America.
- The National Manufacturers' Association.
- The American Pulp and Paper Association.
- The National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicle Manufacturers.
- The Carriage Builders' National Association of America.
- The Proprietary Association of America.
- The National Wholesale Druggists' Association.
- The National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association.
- The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association.
- The American Maize Propaganda, and many others.

The aid rendered by these associations and their committees was invaluable. Each organization entered into the work of securing and preparing exhibits with truly patriotic spirit and national energy. Indeed, it may be said here, that the success achieved by the United States exhibit at Paris in 1900 was largely due to this and similar co-operations. Before the new year arrived a number of representative displays had been pledged or secured and provided for in many of the departments.

The Commissioner-General visited many of the leading cities, including New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Denver, and addressed gatherings at these points on the subject of the Exposition and the important opportunities offered for our manufacturers. It is believed that much interest was thereby aroused.

FINANCES.

By an act approved July 1, 1898, Congress appropriated \$200,000 toward expenses incident to the proper installation and care of exhibits

at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. After appeals to the appropriation committees of both the House and Senate, Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1899, appropriated the additional amount of \$1,010,000, and again, by an act approved February 9, 1900, Congress made a further appropriation of \$187,500, bringing the sum total of appropriations to the amount of \$1,397,500.

Details as to expenditures will be found in the report of the secretary and disbursing agent.

Copies of the acts covering the appropriations and of the text and the applications for them will be found in a special chapter under the head of appropriations which is embraced in the appendix to this report.

It is suggested by some of the larger exhibitors that they would be willing to bear certain expenses of housing, as well as of installing, their exhibits, in view of the fact that these exhibits were to be wholly of a commercial nature, and that they would individually profit by making an advantageous display in the Exposition. The collective system of exhibits which had been adopted in accordance with the regulations of the Exposition, and which would require an equitable sharing of expenses by each exhibitor concerned, made some such action necessary, and particularly in view of this fact, after careful consideration, it was decided to adopt the proposed arrangement. A special agent for the care and disbursement of these funds was appointed upon the commendation of the contributors, and a most serviceable amount was secured, a material aid being thus provided in the work of the Commission.

As this arrangement was somewhat of an innovation in conventional exposition methods, and as collective exhibits will undoubtedly become a permanent and more prominent feature of future exhibitions, it has been deemed advisable to make these matters the subject of a separate chapter, which will be embraced in an appendix to this report, and in which full details will be found and the nature and value of the cooperation afforded properly recorded and acknowledged.

A special report covering this subject in its direct financial phase will also be made by the custodian of this fund, and found in the proper order hereafter following.

AID AFFORDED BY STATES.

Owing to the nature of the regulations of the Exposition it was impossible to offer to individual States the opportunity to participate as such in the United States exhibit. The aid of each of the State governments was, however, invited in preparing the general display and in taking part in the national participation, and in many cases hearty cooperation was offered and accepted.

5. INTERIOR OF THE SALLE DES FÊTES, SHOWING TEMPORARY FLORAL EXHIBIT ON MAIN FLOOR.

SITUATION CONCERNING STATE REPRESENTATION.

During the early part of 1899 many of the individual States having made known to the Commissioner-General their desire to have State exhibits, making applications for many thousands of square feet for the purpose of properly presenting the particular industries of their States, the matter was taken up especially with the French authorities. After much solicitation and extensive correspondence the following final ruling was received:

PARIS, June 10, 1899.

HON. FERDINAND W. PECK,

*United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition of 1900,
Auditorium Building, Chicago.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your cable, in date of June 7, reading: "Ask Delaunay Belleville if possible secure about 20,000 square feet Vincennes for New York and California State buildings with attractive exhibits. Answer promptly."

I communicated your cable at once in writing to Delaunay Belleville and after my interview with him this morning cabled you as follows: "Delaunay Belleville refuses State buildings because Exposition international, not interstate." He told me he could write me officially refusing the request on the ground of lack of space if we saw fit to accept the explanation in this spirit. The real reason, however, he indicated to me, stating that after due conference with the Commissioner-General it seemed absolutely inadvisable to allow separate States or provinces or even cities of any country to make a separate exhibit of their own. Such an action would lead to general "hodge-podge," as he put it, by disturbing completely the general classification of the Exposition. If, however, you can write me at further length upon this matter, stating that California, for instance, wished to make nothing but a horticultural display, there may be some chance of ground being allotted upon these conditions. Mr. Delaunay Belleville was not willing to have exhibited in any one building a medley of exhibits which should really find their place in the various groups throughout the Exposition grounds.

Very truly, yours,

B. D. WOODWARD,
Assistant Commissioner-General.

In accordance with this situation the following letter was sent to States' representatives, making application for space and privileges for individual representation:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of ——— regarding the relation which the various States will bear to this Commission is received. The different States as States have no official status in the United States exhibit, nor is it possible to assign exhibit space to any State on which to make its own exhibit.

Individual exhibitors applying from every State will receive equal consideration and will be accepted or rejected according to the importance, value, desirability, etc., of their exhibit, and without reference to their locality. Credit will be given for each exhibit to the individual exhibitor and to the locality from which it comes, but exhibits from any one State will not be grouped under that State, but will appear in the various classes in which they belong, labeled, however, as to the exhibitor and locality.

It is the intention of this Commission to recognize in every possible way the State commissions which shall be appointed and to provide them with every facility in our power.

The best way for the State commission and the State appropriations to aid in the conduct of the work is by aiding their own individual exhibitors, or such of them as are not able to do so, to pay the somewhat large expenses of freight, installation, and other costs of representation at Paris. This would open to each State a very large, legitimate, and efficient field for the use of effort and money.

Whatever promotion or exploitation the Commission feels called upon to carry on will be conducted by or directed from these headquarters.

Very truly, yours,

FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

STATE COMMISSIONS.

Commissions were appointed by the governors of various States and in certain instances appropriations were made by the legislatures for the purpose of financially aiding in making their State representation.

Bills were passed in the following States providing for State commissions:

California, 3 commissioners; Colorado, 6 commissioners; Idaho, 5 commissioners; Illinois, 1 commissioner and 15 associates; Massachusetts, 8 commissioners; Mississippi, 3 commissioners; New Hampshire, 2 commissioners; Nevada, 3 commissioners; New York, 2 commissioners from each judicial district; North Carolina, 1 commissioner; Oregon, 6 commissioners; Pennsylvania, 30 commissioners; Wyoming, 7 commissioners.

The following States made appropriations for their exposition work:

California.....	\$130, 000
New York.....	65, 000
Massachusetts.....	50, 000
New Hampshire.....	2, 000
Colorado.....	250
Total.....	247, 250

The appropriation from New York State was divided as follows:

For commissioners.....	\$5, 000
Expense of commission not to exceed.....	40, 000
Education.....	10, 000
Lafayette memorial fund.....	10, 000

The appropriations of the other commissions were not specifically divided. In all cases, however, they enabled the commissioners to expend sums to assist, as suggested by the Commissioner-General, in the proper representation of their State in certain particular lines. For instance, the California State commission made an especial effort to see that the oranges, apples, and other fruits and the wines of California were properly presented to the people who visited the Exposition. This commission established special prominent headquarters in Paris outside the Exposition grounds on the Place de l'Opéra and did much to spread the reputation of its State.

Particular thanks are due to the untiring efforts of the California, New York, and Massachusetts State commissions in aiding in the successful conduct of many of the functions at the Exposition and also for special entertainments to visiting Americans given by the commissions individually. These three last commissions, California, New York, and Massachusetts, established and maintained State headquarters in the United States National Pavilion and performed especial service in aiding the Commissioner-General to entertain Americans visiting the Exposition.

In addition, contributions were made by the State horticultural societies of Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, and Virginia, which added much to the prominence and quality of the representation from the United States, and similar cooperation of other State institutions was received and was of great value to the work of the Commission. Particularly should this be said of the generous assistance received from the departments of public instruction of nearly all the States of the Union. The Commissioner-General wishes to record his thanks to the different State commissions for the valuable aid thus afforded.

TRANSFER OF THE EXHIBITS TO PARIS.

The promotion of exhibits having been well established, applications for space having been considered, and corresponding assignments issued and accepted, it became necessary to issue explicit instructions as to the methods of packing, invoicing, marking, and forwarding same to Paris.

SHIPPING AND CUSTOMS DIRECTIONS FOR EXHIBITS.

The Exposition authorities had issued (in French) extensive instructions regarding the transportation of exhibits, including the details of procedure necessary for their passage through the customs offices at the receiving ports into France and at Paris, which instructions were accompanied by specimens of the declaration blanks necessary for the passage of goods through the customs ports and of labels to be placed upon the packages which would direct them to the proper section and space upon the Exposition grounds. These instructions, in full detail, both as to the shipping regulations and customs requirements, were transmitted to exhibitors with the information that prompt action would be imperative in the forwarding of exhibits in order to forestall as far as possible the delay and confusion that is inevitable in the assembling and arrangement of all great expositions.

CONSIGNMENT OF COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS SIMPLE.

As concerned the consignment merely of purely commercial exhibits, comparatively little difficulty was experienced. When the exhibitor followed carefully the explicit instructions given to him he had only

to commit his wares to the care of some forwarding company selected by himself, with whom he was free to contract upon terms which were satisfactory, which carrier would agree to deliver the goods in the inclosure of the Exposition and into the hands of competent parties who were authorized to receive them, deposit them upon the space assigned, and, if need be, erect cases and complete their installation.

SHIPMENT OF COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

For a large portion of the exhibits, however, such method of procedure was not practicable. Collective, illustrative, noncommercial exhibits, found in almost every group and forming the entire composition of others, had to be assembled at centers specially indicated, arranged, classified, packed, and forwarded under the special care of the expert officers of the departments.

Their proper transfer across the sea presented a difficult problem. It was desirable to have them sent all together or at least in such shape that the groups might not be divided. It would not be possible to do this by any of the ordinary lines of transportation. A special means had to be employed.

Early in the development of our plans the idea occurred to the Commissioner-General that the Government of the United States might with propriety undertake the transportation of exhibits which had been collected at its charge, and thereby facilitate their delivery and installment at the Exposition. The nation, lately emerged from an active and successful war, was in possession of a considerable number of roomy and swift transports no longer serving under the stress of former emergency, and one of them, he felt, might be spared for service of such public benefit. It was found that a precedent existed in the fact that, in preparing for the Paris Exposition of 1899, Gen. W. B. Franklin, then Commissioner-General representing the United States, had been aided by a Government vessel both in forwarding and returning exhibits.

THE SERVICE OF THE U. S. CRUISER PRAIRIE.

Accordingly application was made to the proper department of the Government for the assignment of a vessel suited to the needs of the Commissioner-General. This application was kindly received and promptly acted upon. On June 15 information came to the Commissioner-General advising that the Navy Department had determined to assign a vessel for the purpose named. The vessel finally provided was the U. S. cruiser *Prairie*, a ship of 4,522 tons register and 20 feet draft, which had served in the late war with Spain, and which had originally been built as a fast freight carrier with every modern improvement for handling and carrying freight.

This vessel made two trips to France, one to the port of Havre and one to Rouen, a detailed record of which will be embraced in a special report. An idea of the quantity of exhibits transferred in this way may be gathered from the fact that the tonnage of both trips approached 2,500,000 pounds. While this figure does not of course approximate the total weight of exhibits sent to the Exhibition under the direction of the Commissioner-General, the service thus rendered by the *Prairie* was most valuable and timely. The Commissioner-General heartily recommends that, in the case of future expositions abroad in which the United States may take part, such efficient aid in the transfer of exhibits be secured, if possible, by the officials in charge of the nation's representation.

INSURANCE.

Insurance was secured covering the special collective exhibits in charge of the Commissioner-General, a blanket policy being executed to cover all losses that might result from any cause during the absence of the displays from the point of their original shipment. The nature of this insurance was very complete in every respect, the details of the contracts being arranged with thoroughness and exactness by the director of affairs, record of which will be found in his report. The bulk of this insurance was placed early, which course was advisable, as it is known that insurance companies raise rates on exposition material as the period of the opening of an exposition approaches, having by that time already subscribed for numerous risks and not being especially anxious for more.

Special insurance was also provided for all material in the United States exhibit of fine arts, as the articles composing this exhibit were virtually all loaned by owners and thus placed in the direct care of the Commissioner-General.

VISITS OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF TO PARIS.

During the development of the foregoing details of transportation of the United States exhibit a number of visits to Paris by different members of the staff were found to be necessary. The care of important matters and the execution of immediate details in connection with the perfection of the United States display and other features of participation in the Exposition demanded these special direct missions, and the conditions or exigencies of the situation in each case were such that only certain individuals could transact the business and secure the results desired.

Of this nature were the circumstances which necessitated the second visit of the Commissioner-General to Paris, on April 12, 1899.

SHIPMENT OF EXHIBITS.

By the end of November, 1899, the collection of the exhibits for the United States was complete, so far as it was possible to provide, and all the space at the Exposition reserved for the United States had been allotted to exhibitors.

Shipment of material and exhibits, chiefly from the ports of Baltimore and New York, were immediately begun and soon became general. The *Prairie*, which was loaded at New York, Norfolk, and Baltimore, under the direction of Secretary Brackett, sailed on her first trip from Baltimore on December 10, 1899, arriving at Havre December 21, 1899. The vessel landed its second cargo at Rouen, France, March 1, 1900.

INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS.

For individual exhibits a special rate had been provided over several ocean lines. These individual exhibits were handled largely by forwarding companies, the service of which, as stated, saved the shipper the considerable trouble involved in the details of international consignment.

The arrangement did not, however, in many cases secure the prompt dispatch of material. The freight lines were constantly crowded, and vessel room for shipments was uniformly too limited to meet the demand. This condition needed diligent attention and became so serious that a corps of experts had to be secured to aid, in various ways, in facilitating the dispatch of these goods, so that they might arrive within the Exposition grounds in time. Even with this precaution, however, many of the consignments were held out so long as to cause considerable inconvenience to exhibitors and the different departments of the Commission, some of the material not leaving New York until long after the Exposition had opened.

PASSAGE OF EXHIBITS THROUGH ENTRY PORTS OF FRANCE AND
FORWARDING TO PARIS.

Arrived at the French ports of entry, all exhibits were given in charge of the special customs director appointed and located in France to supervise their passage under the necessary formalities of the French custom-houses, after which they were transferred to railway trains, moved to Paris, passed through the city customs formalities there, dispatched into the Exposition inclosures, set in the space of exposition, and installed. This work was attended by details of proceeding innumerable, arduous, and intricate in the extreme.

Indeed, so involved, delaying, and harassing was this last portion of the transfer of exhibits to the Exposition that special space has been given the subject in each of the reports of the directors of exhibit

departments, and particularly in the reports of the director of affairs, who exercised a general supervision over the details of transportation of exhibits, and the director of customs, who supervised their passage through the customs ports and into the Exposition grounds at Paris. It will be seen from these reports that, whether exhibits were landed at Havre or at Rouen, the business of their transfer from ship to dock and from dock to car, shipment by railway to Paris, placing and unloading in the Exposition grounds, as well as the passage of all exhibits through customs formalities, both at the ocean receiving points and at Paris, involved a succession of details, complications, obstacles, disappointments, and delays formidable in number as well as by nature, and overcome only by the most urgent and industrious application and involving considerable expense.

At Havre and at Rouen the unloading and reloading upon the cars of the collective exhibits in charge of the Commissioner-General, as well as the handling of individual exhibits—owing to the inefficient appliances and general conveniences available, together with the difficulties (well known) of working in a foreign land—constituted a slow, tedious, expensive, and almost interminable task.

After this, and the exhibits well on the cars, they were delayed in many ways on their journey to Paris. In some cases cars were lost temporarily—side-tracked at the wrong destination—and agents had to be dispatched in search of them. Frequently, notwithstanding the strictest instructions to the contrary, material for widely separated sections of the Exposition were loaded in the same car; it being finally found necessary, to correct this exceedingly annoying and serious error, to send a special staff of inspection clerks to the loading points to take the matter definitely in hand.

The French railway company, the Chemin de Fer du Nord, over which line all exhibits had to pass from seaports to Paris, made a special reduced rate for such material. However, this rate was not, as in the case of the rate of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for the ocean transfer, a single fixed charge per ton or pound, but provided for a different tariff upon each separate kind of material, according to the French railway classification of freight. This sliding scale of charges upon different articles caused some delay in the forwarding process and infinite trouble and not a little expense later when the bills for this railway transportation were rendered, in French and after French methods, in revising, checking, and verifying the charges, for which purpose special clerical aid had to be employed.

The delivery of all exhibits in Paris, however, and within the Exposition grounds, was gradually effected and finally with the permanent loss of but few articles, if there be excepted those which had been consigned in the ill-fated steamer *Paulliac*, which, as well as others, was fully covered by insurance. The *Paulliac* was a chartered freight

steamer of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, and had as part of her cargo some material for buildings and exhibits in the United States sections, but most of the losses were replaced without serious delay.

CONFUSION CONFRONTING INSTALLATION OF EXHIBITS.

The delays and annoyances of forwarding exhibits from Havre and Rouen to Paris were but an indication of the condition of confusion and subsequent vexation which followed and awaited within the Exposition grounds. The disorder and congestion of material piled upon and scattered over the exhibit spaces were universal and extraordinary. The incomplete condition of the buildings, both as concerned roofs and floors, accentuated the state of general physical demoralization. It was simply impossible to make any headway in the installation of the exhibits. Material had to be moved and removed to make way for the slow progress of the structure of the Exposition. The arrangements for the delivery of the material for the exhibits within the grounds were very defective and added to the other incumbrances. No real work on the installation of exhibits could be done in the case of many spaces until days after the Exposition was declared open.

At Vincennes this condition was even further accentuated. In the inclosure of this recently improvised annex of the Exposition disorder and disorganization continued until long after the Exposition proper had opened. A lack of facilities for the delivery of material by rail within the annex grounds or anywhere near them made the work here particularly annoying and arduous. Besides this, Vincennes was 6 miles from the main sections of the Exposition. This demanded a division of forces and a resulting increase in staff, but with all the difficulties involved, which were greater in the case of our country than the other nations, the exhibit sections of the United States were installed at an earlier date and showed greater progress during the installing period than those of any other nation, which was recognized by the French authorities and was a matter of commendable pride to the members of the Commission and staff.

CATALOGUE.

According to the regulations of the Exposition, the Commissioner-General was required to prepare a complete catalogue of the exhibitors from the United States for insertion in the French Official Catalogue. All matter for this catalogue was to be delivered in Paris to the Exposition authorities not later than the 1st of March, 1900. The entries of exhibitors were to be made by classes, the exhibitors from France to be recorded first, which would be followed by those from the French colonies and dependencies; after that to appear the exhibitors of nations foreign to France, each following in alphabetic order.

At the earliest possible moment the work of securing and assembling

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6. VIEW OF ALEXANDER BRIDGE, LOOKING NORTHWEST.

these entries began and proceeded with all dispatch, as recorded in the special report upon the catalogue made by the editor and statistician, who was appointed especially to execute this and similar documentary work. The necessary data was promptly collected, edited, arranged, and put into convenient form for presentation at Paris, and when completed, time pressing, was forwarded there by special messenger, where it was accepted by the Exposition authorities, translated, and with corrections up to the last available moment, inserted in the Official General Catalogue of the Exposition.

In addition to this record of exhibitors from the United States in the General Catalogue of the Exposition, the Commissioner-General, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Exposition regulations, published a further list, in revised form and more comprehensive in extent, in a special catalogue for the United States exhibits alone. This catalogue was issued in the shape of one small volume of 490 pages and an index of 70 pages, and was published in three separate editions, English, French, and German. An edition in Russian was at one time proposed, but was abandoned. In these catalogues a collective exhibit was treated as a single entry, even when a list of participants was appended.

The French Official General Catalogue, in 20 volumes, was issued, volume by volume, during the months of April and May. The special editions of the catalogue of the United States exhibitors were printed in June—that in French in Lille, France; those in English and German in Chicago, in the United States.

The number of entries from the United States in the French Official Catalogue was 6,358; in the special catalogues in English and German, 6,540; in the special catalogue in French (the latest issue), 6,581—a much larger number than those of any other nation. Adding to the last catalogue, the number of participants in collective exhibits from the United States appears to have been, according to the records, 7,091. This number exceeds, by a small amount, the number promised in the Commissioner-General's report to the President in 1899.

The fluctuation in the number of entries shown in the different editions of the catalogue will be readily understood when it is remembered that the several issues were published in succession and that each one presented the status of exhibits at the time of its preparation, the list being constantly subject to modification by withdrawals and additions of exhibits.

The number of exhibits from the United States at the three prominent previous international expositions was as follows:

Comparative number of United States exhibits in foreign expositions since 1873.

At the exposition at Vienna, 1873:

The whole number of exhibitors	55,492
From the United States.....	654

At the Paris Exposition of 1878:

French exhibitors.....	25, 872
Foreign exhibitors	26, 963
Total.....	52, 835
From the United States.....	1, 203

At the Paris Exposition of 1889:

French exhibitors	33, 937
Foreign.....	27, 785
Total.....	61, 722
From the United States.....	1, 676

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

The Exposition was opened April 14, 1900, by President Loubet, of France, in the presence of a great concourse of people from all nations. The ceremony, which was conducted in the Salle de Fêtes, the magnificent assembly hall of the Exposition, was accompanied by impressive detail and a great civil and military pageant. There were present, taking part in the exercises, besides President Loubet, the officers of the French Government, the full personnel of the diplomatic corps present in Paris, the Commissioner-General and other officials of the Exposition, the Commissioners-General of all exhibiting nations, and many distinguished guests. Telegrams of congratulations and good wishes were received from the heads of participating governments, including the following message from President McKinley, which was read upon the occasion and received with expressions of great satisfaction:

WASHINGTON, *April 14, 1900.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,

Paris:

In the name of the American people and on behalf of the Government of the United States I congratulate the Government of the Republic and the French Nation on this conspicuous inauguration of a great enterprise, whose beneficent mission is to draw closer the ties of intercourse that joins all countries to their mutual advantage.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

After the formal opening the President made a visit through the grounds to the various parts of the Exposition, accompanied by his staff and the official guests.

Prominent among the citizens of the United States who took part in the opening exercises were, besides the Commissioner-General and his staff, the Hon. Horace Porter, ambassador to France; Hon. J. K. Gowdy, consul-general for the United States to France; Bertha Honore Palmer, and the Messrs. A. E. Valois, Louis Stern, A. H. Saunders, and O. H. Fethers, United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, a number of distinguished Americans resident in Paris and temporarily present visiting the Exposition.

In stating his impressions at the opening of the Exposition, the United States ambassador, General Porter, said:

The effect of the Exposition, in which all the important nations of the world are participating, will undoubtedly be an increase of commerce between the countries and a better understanding between the peoples.

The friendly intercourse of influential men from all nations will certainly do much to foster a nearer peace, to which all right-minded people are anxiously looking forward.

Commenting upon the manner in which the day's proceedings were conducted, General Porter stated further:

The Exposition opened most auspiciously. The programme was well conceived and admirably carried out. The *Salle des Fêtes* reflects great credit upon French art and French architecture, and was favorably commented upon. The speeches of the President and the minister of commerce were excellent and exceedingly well delivered. There were very favorable comments made by public officials upon the architectural successes of the American sections and the imposing appearance of the American pavilion.

The Commissioner-General, in an interview for the press on this occasion, said:

The great International Exposition which France presents to the world to-day will be, in my judgment, all things considered, the greatest event of its kind in history. The impressiveness and artistic beauty of the French buildings and grounds, as they now appear, exceed all expectations, and can not be fairly portrayed by any description or illustration on paper that can be made by human pen or genius.

The United States has a prominent part in this great international affair, and our number of exhibitors will exceed that of any of the foreign nations. The representative character of our exhibits will be better known when the installation on the part of all nations is sufficiently advanced to permit them to be viewed relatively.

The battle between nations has already begun in the struggle with each other for the most expeditious installation. Thus far the United States, notwithstanding the distance and difficulties as compared with the other great nations, is not behind, and I believe there will be no more valuable exhibit made by our country than an object lesson to the world of American promptness.

INSTALLATION OF EXHIBITS AND DECORATIONS.

The installation, in general, of the United States exhibits was attractive and practical. The exhibits were arranged within the space allotted to the different groups in a manner securing the best results out of the areas (floor and wall space) available. Some of the exhibits were most artistically and effectively installed, being awarded special prizes for excellence in this respect by the Exposition authorities.

The wisdom of the appointment of a director of decoration to cooperate with exhibit departments in providing proper inclosures and settings for the United States exhibits became distinctly apparent in this feature of the Exposition. The work of installation, specialized, as it had been, under the separate directors, was greatly aided by the expert services of this department, and the final result was as noticeable as the aid of the department had been prompt and efficient. The United States sections were marked at once, in the general alignment

of exhibits of the Exposition, by the artistic and decided manner in which they were separated from other spaces and arranged within special and attractive inclosures. Façades, colonnades, pillars, columns, artistic walls, and patriotic features announced in unmistakable individuality the presence of an exhibit from the United States.

Moreover, besides the material inclosures and framework settings of exhibits, further features of decoration were introduced, enhancing the personality and indicating the nationality of the exhibit. In this latter capacity the American flag contributed liberal and attractive service, it occupying a prominent part in the decoration of the United States spaces within the Exposition grounds and of the United States pavilion, in the rue des Nations.

Detailed descriptions of the installation, inclosures, and decoration of the United States exhibits will be made by the directors of each of the exhibit departments and the director of the department of decoration.

THE EXHIBITS.

The details of the United States acceptance of the invitation of the French Government to participate in the Universal Exposition of 1900 is recorded in a preliminary chapter of this report. How well the nation responded is set forth in the catalogue of the Exposition, and more emphatically, possibly, in the record of awards made to exhibitors by the Exposition authorities, which is presented in the report of the juror in chief of the Commission.

According to its plan of organization, the departments of the Exposition were arranged in groups covering defined subjects of exhibits, as follows:

Group I. Education and instruction.

II. Works of art.

III. Appliances and general processes relating to literature, science, and art.

IV. Machinery.

V. Electricity.

VI. Civil engineering—Transportation.

VII. Agriculture.

VIII. Horticulture and arboriculture.

IX. Forestry, hunting, fishing, gathering wild crops.

X. Food stuffs.

XI. Mining and metallurgy.

XII. Decoration and furniture of public buildings and dwellings.

XIII. Threads and yarns, fabrics, garments.

XIV. Chemical industries.

XV. Diversified industries.

XVI. Social economy, hygiene, public charities.

XVII. Colonization.

XVIII. Military and naval.

These groups were further separated into classes which ranged in progressive order from 1 to 121, inclusive, directly through the entire organization of the Exposition, subdividing it into a second extensive detail classification.

GROUPS OF THE EXPOSITION AS ALLOTTED IN DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

As embraced in the departments of the United States Commission the arrangement and separation of the groups of the exposition were as follows:

Education and social economy include Group I (education and instruction); Group XVI (social economy, hygiene, public charities).

Fine arts includes Group II (works of art).

Liberal arts and chemical industries include Group III (appliances and general processes relating to literature, science, and art); Group XIV (chemical industries).

Machinery and electricity include Group IV (machinery); Group V (electricity).

Civil engineering and transportation include Group VI (civil engineering—transportation); Group XVIII (military and naval).

Agriculture includes Group VII (agriculture); Group VIII (horticulture and arboriculture); Group X (food stuffs).

Forestry and fisheries include Group IX (forestry, hunting, fishing, gathering wild crops).

Mining and metallurgy include Group XI (mining and metallurgy).

Varied industries include Group XII (decoration and furniture of public buildings and dwellings); Group XV (diversified industries).

Textiles include Group XIII (threads and yarns, fabrics, garments).

Group XVII of the Exposition, covering colonization, was omitted in the organization of the United States Commission, as the nation, having no colonies, could make no exhibition of this nature.

EXHIBIT AREA AVAILABLE FOR VARIOUS GROUPS.

The net amount of exhibit area for each of the foregoing groups, after the necessary allowance for aisles had been made and possible wall spaces had been improvised by the directors of the various exhibit departments, were, and were located in the Exposition, as follows:

Table of surfaces computed from record plans.

Group.	Department and location.	Total area, including obligatory aisles.	Net exhibit space.	Circulation.	Net floor space covered.	Wall space.
I	Education: First floor.....	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 2,824	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 2,485	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 1,439	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 1,036	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 3,263
II	Fine arts: Galleries of painting..... Sculpture.....	9,665 2,718	9,665 1,359	8,665 600	1,000 759	13,500
	Total.....	12,383	11,024	9,265	1,759	13,500
III	Liberal arts: Ground floor..... Entresol..... Publishers' Building.....	8,635 1,280 10,536	7,800 1,280 9,720	2,500 600 1,500	5,300 680 8,220	6,500 6,500
	Total.....	20,451	18,800	4,600	14,200	13,000
IV-V	Machinery and electricity: Ground floor (Champ de Mars)..... Hall of honor (Champ de Mars)..... Long gallery..... Machinery Building, Vincennes.....	32,490 8,200 6,431 44,132	23,380 4,320 4,246 42,590	1,460 2,560 2,120 10,496	21,920 1,760 2,126 32,094	7,352 650 3,182 9,560
	Total.....	91,253	74,536	16,636	57,900	20,744

Table of surfaces computed from record plans—Continued.

Group.	Department and location.	Total area, including obligatory aisles.	Net exhibit space.	Circulation.	Net floor space covered.	Wall space.
VI	Transportation and civil engineering:	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>
	Ground floor (Champ de Mars).....	10,170	8,670	1,400	7,270	2,000
	First floor (Champ de Mars).....	7,553	5,166	500	4,666	3,500
	Bicycle Building, Vincennes.....	6,386	4,992	3,392	1,600	3,200
	Railroad Building, Vincennes.....	21,760	15,360	300	15,060	1,000
	Automobile Building, Vincennes.....	7,500	5,875	4,475	1,400	364
	Total.....	53,369	40,063	10,067	29,996	10,064
VII-X	Agriculture:					
	Ground floor of palace.....	19,756	14,011	10,011	4,000	10,200
	Entresol.....	3,560	3,560	2,408	1,152	3,040
	Annex, ground floor.....	6,114	5,351	1,696	3,655	2,000
	Annex, first floor.....	6,114	5,351	1,284	4,067	2,000
	Annex, second floor.....	6,114	5,351	3,241	2,110	1,500
	Total.....	41,658	33,624	18,640	14,984	18,740
IX	Forestry:					
	First floor of palace.....	3,464	2,200	980	1,220	4,322
	Annex (Champ de Mars).....	2,162	1,935	1,335	600	2,442
	Annex, Vincennes.....	27,500	5,235	2,000	3,235	1,800
	Total.....	33,126	9,370	4,315	5,055	8,564
XI	Mines and metallurgy:					
	Ground floor.....	9,000	8,262	4,790	3,472	10,288
	First floor.....	2,614	1,610	665	945	2,520
	Total.....	11,614	9,872	5,455	4,417	12,808
XII-XV	Varied industries:					
	Ground floor.....	24,152	16,032	1,200	14,832	26,112
	Class 74—first floor.....	2,498	1,778	800	978	3,000
	Total.....	26,650	17,810	2,000	15,810	29,112
XIII	Textiles:					
	Ground floor.....	7,898	6,384	1,900	4,484	1,720
	First floor.....	4,602	3,132	1,000	2,132	700
	Total.....	12,500	9,516	2,900	6,616	2,420
XIV	Chemical industries:					
	Ground floor.....	2,326	2,000	550	1,450	1,456
	First floor.....	5,228	3,540	1,346	2,194	500
	Total.....	7,554	5,540	1,896	3,644	1,956
XVI	Social economy:					
	Ground floor.....	1,120	910	438	472	1,500
	Classes 111, 112.....	1,356	1,106	506	600	2,000
	Total.....	2,476	2,016	944	1,072	3,500
XVII	Colonization:					
	Ground floor.....	1,305	870	200	670	1,670
	Total.....	1,305	870	200	670	1,670
XVIII	Army and Navy:					
	Ground floor.....	4,234	3,504	1,950	1,554	2,420
	Total.....	4,234	3,504	1,950	1,554	2,420
	National pavilion:					
	Basement.....	10,168	5,252	2,240	3,012	2,000
	Ground floor.....	8,830	5,728	3,200	2,528	3,662
	First floor.....	8,830	4,128	1,675	2,453	2,720
	Second floor.....	8,830	4,353	1,675	2,678	2,620
	Third floor.....	8,830	4,353	1,675	2,678	4,060
	Total.....	45,488	23,814	10,465	13,349	15,062
	United States triangle, Vincennes:					
	Incubator.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....
	McCormick.....	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	.....
	Robins belt.....	1,500	1,500	.....	1,500	.....
	Smith & Wesson.....	800	800	.....	800	.....
	Windmills, Stover.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
	Windmills, Aermotor.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
	Well drills.....	3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	.....
	Pneumatic tools.....	1,500	1,500	.....	1,500	.....
	Circulation around buildings.....	50,682	50,682	50,682	.....	.....
	Total.....	63,482	63,482	53,182	11,300	.....
	Grand total.....	447,740	336,949	147,661	189,288	.....

In the face of conditions unfavorable to a complete compliance with the requirements of the classification in all its features, the working forces of the different exhibit departments, mindful of the limitations of space and the fact that the exhibition was one of selection, collected and arranged material which presented a fitting representation of the resources of the United States in practically all of the 121 classes, and which is referred to in detail in the reports of the different exhibit departments.

RETROSPECTIVE EXPOSITION.

The classification of the Exposition included provisions for a retrospective exposition showing the progress made by the world during the last century in the industrial arts. The United States took part in this feature of the Exposition in a number of groups and classes of the Exposition, presenting an especially elaborate exhibit of this nature, covering the nineteenth-century developments of the mechanical and electrical arts. This display included illustrations of the marvelous discoveries and inventions in electrical possibilities and appliances made by Edison, Morse, Bell, and others.

The evolution of locomotive and ordinary carriage building in the United States, of bridge and vessel construction, and also that of agricultural machinery, typesetting machines, printing presses, bicycles, and typewriters, were shown. The exhibits were in each case fittingly and attractively installed, more particularly that which embraced the display of electrical and mechanical progress, which exhibit, with its settings, was really one of the decorative features of the interior of the Exposition.

SPECIAL BUILDINGS.

The exigencies of space requirements and opportunities had made necessary the erection of a number of individual buildings, which were used to house and display special collective and systematic exhibits. Chief among these was the Machinery Building, located in the Vincennes Annex and erected largely at the expense of exhibitors. This building, with its contents, constituted one of the important features of the United States display, and, notwithstanding its remote location from the main and popular sections of the Exposition, proved, as an important departure in the direction of specialized exhibits, a pronounced success. There were also erected here a building for a collective exhibit of bicycles and a pavilion for the display of agricultural machinery by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.

The Agricultural Annex, erected at the expense of the Commission, adjoining the Agricultural Palace in the Champ de Mars, was also a considerable and attractive structure, which, with its exhibits, constituted another prominent individual feature of the United States representation at the Exposition.

CORN KITCHEN.

This building contained the American Corn Kitchen, established and operated by the American Maize Propaganda, which unique, active exhibit was one of the chief objects of interest in that section of the Exposition. In it, and directly before the eyes of the visiting and curious cosmopolitan public, foods in all varieties and degrees of delicacy were prepared of corn, and later daintily served to all free of charge. The menu of this little establishment was extensive and select, and its reputation rapidly spread. It found patrons among the most distinguished visitors to the Exposition, including high officials of the French Government and notables of France and Europe. Indeed, it shortly became a popular attraction, and before the summer was over a visit to the Exposition was not considered complete that did not include an inspection of its processes and a sampling of its products.

Besides containing the Corn Kitchen and an extensive display of agricultural machinery and products, this building furnished also a convenient and appropriate rendezvous for visiting Americans and other experts interested in noting and studying the progress made in the agricultural methods and devices of the world.

A more detailed record of these two buildings will be found in the reports of the director of agriculture and the director of machinery and electricity.

THE PUBLISHERS' BUILDING.

Under the direction of the department of liberal arts and chemical industries, a special building was provided to contain an exhibit of printing and publishing machinery, materials and processes which also constituted a separate and distinctive feature of the United States participation in the Exposition. In this exhibit was presented as its central feature the daily printing and distribution of a complete metropolitan newspaper, a special Paris edition of the New York Times. This exhibit was unique, particularly in the case of the linecasting machines and the newspaper compound perfecting press and was naturally typically American. It possibly did as much to spread the reputation of the United States exhibit and United States enterprise and progress as any other feature of our entire display. The building was constantly crowded, especially at the hours during which the paper was being printed, the manipulation of the great American press being one of the real curiosities to foreign visitors to the Exposition.

A full report of this interesting and effective exhibit will be made by Director Alexander S. Capehart, who had its selection and arrangement in charge.

The building, after having its installation completed by its director, was placed under the immediate care of Mr. Charles H. Simms, assistant director of the department of liberal arts and chemical industries, who was also in charge of the courtesies extended to the press.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS.

The regular exhibits in the arts and industries of the United States, however, as prominent and successful in competition as they were, were by no means the only significant features of the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Well along in the development of the Exposition the French Administration determined to introduce athletic and sporting competitions as a prominent adjunct to the exhibition and sent invitations to all nations to take part in such general assemblage. In the name of the United States the Commissioner-General immediately accepted this invitation, and early in the year 1900 appointed a director of athletics to prepare for the representation of American athletics and sportsmen in these international events. The Olympian games were also to be held in Paris in the year 1900, and the arrangement would give Americans an opportunity to participate in them.

Mr. A. G. Spalding was selected as director of sports and athletics. Mr. Spalding's position in connection with the sporting and athletic world is well known. His work in this department of the United States Commission was signally successful. As recorded in detail in his special report upon the subject, and most elaborately by the entire press of the country, the American participants were almost universally victorious in the athletic competitions, taking first prizes in 18 out of 22 of the field and foot events.

Indeed, the percentage of victory secured by the Americans in these particular events is not fully made clear by this statement of the number of first prizes won. Calculated by points, and including the second and third prizes secured, the proportion of success for the United States was 140, as compared with 27 for England, 21 for France, and 6 for Hungary, the competitors next in line of success, Germany, Austria, and Italy not scoring in the championship events. The performances of the athletes from the United States upon these occasions of international competition (directly following upon their victories in London while on the way to Paris) were most brilliant and have no equivalent in the records of the modern world. By their achievements the position of the United States in athletics was made preeminent among the nations of the world.

In rowing, also, the competitors from the United States were victorious, and without difficulty; while the showing made in the bicycle races by the American experts, as in the lawn tennis, golf, yachting, shooting, and other athletics and sporting events was most creditable.

Unique among the competitions in this departure of the Exposition was a contest arranged to test the speed and efficiency of the fire-extinguishing methods of the different nations of the world. In this class of competition only one entry was made from the United States. That represented the famous Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Kansas

City. This expert organization won easily over all competitors, which included representatives from England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Canada, Bohemia, Hungary, Portugal, Algeria, Holland, Luxembourg, and Roumania. Indeed, the remarkable performances of this extraordinary fire-extinguishing company were the amazement of the assembled experts of the world, and they were regarded with such a degree of distinction by the Exposition jury that, besides awarding the company the grand prize for the competition, it put upon it a prohibition from competing in future expositions.

It is deemed hardly to be correct to mention the names of any of the individual participants in any of the sporting or athletic events, as the endeavors of all were alike most earnest and their performances eminently creditable. However, the Commissioner-General feels it proper to permanently record his deep feeling of appreciation, expressed at different times and on different occasions in Paris during the year 1900, of the work done by these representatives of American athletic sports, of the records which they made, and the honor they achieved and reflected upon the United States and the United States Commission.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS EXHIBIT.

A special feature of the United States' participation in the Exposition not covered by the regular classification was an extensive exhibit of life-saving apparatus. This display was gathered and installed under the auspices of the United States Commission. It contained specimens and models of life-saving devices from all countries, collected in competition for a prize of 100,000 francs offered for a practical life-saving device by the heirs of the late Anthony Pollock, of Washington, who was lost in the wreck of the French steamer *La Bourgogne* on July 4, 1898.

The offerings in this competition were numerous and covered a large variety of contrivances sent from all parts of the world. Lieut. W. S. Sims had the contest in charge. The display was located in the Marine Building on the Seine and was one of the unique attractions of the Exposition. No award, however, was made to any of the competitors, as none of the devices was considered up to the requirements of efficiency and practicability set forth in the regulations of the competition, and the contest is to be repeated. It is felt, however, that by this prominent introduction of the subject to the public and to the inventors of all nations an interest has been aroused in this important subject and an example given which will result in great improvement over present apparatus and a consequent reduction of the percentage of the losses of human beings at sea.

THE NATIONAL PAVILION.

Outside of the principal classified exhibits, the most conspicuous feature of the United States participation in the Exposition, and, in

7. ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES SECTION, LOOKING SOUTH.

the popular sense, possibly even more noteworthy than any of these, was the United States Pavilion which had been erected on the Quai d'Orsay, on the left bank of the Seine.

From the beginning of the work of the Commissioner-General there had been closely associated with his ideas of the proper representation of the United States at Paris the erection of a National Pavilion which would serve as a hospitable and practical place of meeting and assemblage for citizens who might visit the Exposition in 1900. The fact that other nations would be prominently identified at Paris in this manner, and that a special section of the Exposition had been set aside for this particular purpose, strengthened the attitude in this respect, and proceedings were inaugurated without delay to carry out the plan.

The question of a site for such a National Pavilion for the United States was raised on the occasion of the first visit of the Commissioner-General to Paris. As recorded, however, the application did not meet with favorable response. The space on the left bank of the Seine between the bridge of the Invalides and the bridge Alma had been set aside as a division for an arrangement of national pavilions fronting upon the river, the same to be accessible upon their rear fronts by a street to be called the Rue des Nations. This space was limited by the circumstances, and all of it had been assigned. The requests of the United States for a space in the alignment was therefore answered by the statement—of all, the most difficult to combat—that it was impossible to grant the concession.

However, the French officials expressed their desire to provide the needed area if any way could be devised by which this could be done. A method was provided by crowding together the spaces already assigned. The dimensions of the houses were not reduced by this new arrangement, but the distances between them was lessened. The space thus secured for the United States was the third in the Rue des Nations, following the allotments of Italy and Turkey from the eastern end and followed by that of Austria. It was 25 meters (82.3 feet) square, separated from the site for Turkey's building by 5 meters and from Austria's by 10 meters. The area was equal to that given to the most favored nations except Italy—England and Germany having no more. It will be readily understood, however, that the introduction of a large body into a space already supposed to be full made the conditions yet more congested. This fact was the more fully realized when the erection of the Turkish Pavilion revealed features which seemed to encroach upon the perspective of the United States Building. This encroachment, though regretted by all concerned, could not be prevented or entirely overcome, though repeated effort was made to this end.

A full description of the National Pavilion, with plans, elevations, cost of construction, etc., appears in the report of the Architect, which will follow in the proper order. It was opened with appropriate for-

malities on Saturday, May 12, 1900, in the presence of the principal officers of the French Administration, the Commissioner-General from the United States and his staff, and a large concourse of American citizens.

The investment proved to be one of the most useful in its effects in the whole equipment established under the auspices of the United States Commission, the essential utility of the building being that of furnishing headquarters for all United States citizens attending the Exposition or temporarily domiciled in Paris. It contained apartments for reading, writing, exchange of visits, a post-office, a register, of which special report made by the postmaster in charge will follow, an American restaurant—a section of American home comfort transplanted, as it were, to a foreign land. Its architecture was chaste, dignified, and worthy—a reminiscence of the beautiful White City on the shore of Lake Michigan, which was the delight of millions gathered from all quarters of the globe.

“One might remain in it whenever he pleased and as long as he pleased in any one of its stories or apartments. He was taxed for nothing, was entitled to all its profuse public comforts without embarrassment and without cost. There was nothing for sale, no peddlers, no fakers, no nuisances,” is a brief excerpt from one of the many expressions of appreciation recorded in the press concerning this hospitable National Building.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

During the progress of the Exposition a number of questions concerning policy and administration arose. Chief of these, and that which had to do mostly with the public, involving, as it did, a general principle of public opinion and policy, was the question of whether or not the United States sections of the Exposition should be kept open on Sunday.

This question of the observance of Sunday by participants from the United States in the Paris Exposition of 1900 arose in two ways. Firstly, it was noted that the decrees of the French Government provided that the Exposition should be opened on the 15th day of April. It was discovered that this date coincided with that of Easter Sunday for that year, a fact which doubtless had not been considered when the decrees were promulgated. When the fact came to be known by the French authorities, they changed the date of opening, placing it on Saturday, the 14th of April, thus avoiding a collision with one of the most noted of Christian festivals. Secondly, as to the opening of the Exposition regularly on Sunday, the French authorities had determined that the Exposition should be opened on those days in conformity with custom long established in France as to such matters. The opposition in the United States to such opening was opened by a letter

from the officers of the New York Sabbath Committee addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, asking that the representatives of the United States "be instructed in their official capacity to recognize the observance of Sunday by the closing of their offices and the suspension of official business on that day, in accordance with the customs and laws of our Federal and State Governments and in compliance with precedents, at International Exposition at Paris." Other persons in the United States formulated similar requests.

Reference was made to Paris expositions held in 1878 and 1881; also, in 1889.

The letter from the New York Sabbath Committee was forwarded to the Commissioner-General by the Secretary of State, Hon. John Hay, with the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1900.

SIR: I inclose for your consideration and such action as may be appropriate and practicable copy of a letter addressed to me by the New York Sabbath Committee, asking that, in accordance with the precedents set in 1878, 1881, and 1889, the representatives of this Government at the Paris Exposition this year be instructed, in their official capacity, to pay that respect to the observance of the Christian Sabbath which is paid by our national and state governments, and which is in accordance with the laws and customs of the American people, by closing their bureaus and suspending their official business on Sunday.

The precedents referred to have been examined. In 1878 the Sabbath Alliance of Philadelphia and the Sabbath Association of Maryland asked that during the Paris Exposition of that year the American department be closed on Sundays. Mr. Evarts replied that the question was necessarily determinable, not by the Department of State, not by the United States Commissioner-General, but by the French authorities, and that, having accepted the invitation to take part in the Exposition, we might be deemed bound to accept the action of the French authorities on this point as well as on matters of administration affecting the conduct of the enterprise. Commissioner-General McCormick, under Mr. Evarts's instruction, appears to have reached an understanding with the French authorities in this regard, the details of which are not found of record here further than it appears from the Commissioner-General's report, volume 1, page 29, that the motive power in the United States department had at one time in the Exposition been in operation on Sunday.

In 1881, at the instance of the New York Sabbath Committee, on the occasion of the Electrical Exposition at Paris, where the United States was represented by honorary delegates in the absence of an appropriation, Mr. George Walker, consul-general at Paris, acting as chairman, was advised to adopt whatever measures might be practicable to procure the united action of the American exhibitors in the observance of the Sabbath during the exhibition. Mr. Levi P. Morton, then minister to France (who was afterwards designated as honorary Commissioner-General), was instructed to cooperate to the same end. I find no report as to what was done, but I presume that the active cooperation of the United States was suspended on Sundays.

On April 13, 1889, Mr. Blaine wrote to the Commissioner-General, William B. Franklin, then in Paris, sending him a copy of a letter from the New York Sabbath Committee similar in tenor to the one now sent to you, and saying: "The suggestion has my full approval, especially in view of the signal precedents heretofore set in that direction. I have requested Mr. Reid [then United States minister to France] to join his influence with yours in procuring the united action of the American exhibitors in observance of the Sabbath during the exhibition." In this instance again I find no report of the action taken in pursuance of these instructions.

On the present occasion the request of the Sabbath Committee appears not to ask any interference with the exhibits on Sunday, but very reasonably to ask (as in 1889) that the office business and official functions of the United States Commission be suspended on that day. I am, however, of the opinion that, in addition to this, which is a matter almost wholly in the control of the American Commission, your efforts should be exerted with the American exhibitors and with the French director-general to induce a suspension of the running of machinery and the performance of manual labor in connection with the American exhibits on Sunday, as appears to have been done satisfactorily in 1878.

A copy of this letter will be sent to the United States ambassador, with the request that he cooperate with you so far as circumstances may invite his aid in carrying out his instruction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

FERDINAND W. PECK, Esq.,

Commissioner-General of the United States to the

Paris Exposition of 1900, The Auditorium, Chicago, Ill.

The articles referring to Sunday observance, taken from the rules of the French authorities, relative to the arrangement and maintenance of the galleries and annexes of the Exposition, were as follows:

ART. VI. The show cases and goods on exhibition must remain uncovered during the entire duration of the daily opening of the rooms and galleries where they are installed, including Sundays, to exhibitors.

The annexes and special pavilions granted to exhibitors, French or foreign, to public concessions, or to foreign governments, must be accessible to the public on the same days and during the same hours as are the general places of the administration.

In every case these annexes and pavilions may be closed at nightfall, together with the galleries of the General Palaces not provided with public lighting.

ART. VII. Machines or equipments drawing their motive power from the general stations or run by electricity, steam, water, gas, or compressed air must be regulated within the hours and according to the conditions described by the special rules relative to mechanical, electrical, and hydraulic installation for the Exposition.

In case certain machines should be kept at rest on account of the power supplied by the General Direction of Exploitation, or for any other cause, they should remain uncovered, according to the conditions prescribed in the preceding articles.

The administration shall cause to be uncovered, at the risk of the exhibitors, those displays the shutters or covers of which are not removed at the required hours.

On the 10th of April, 1900, the following was received by cable from the Secretary of State at Washington, Hon. John Hay:

It is the President's desire that all American buildings and offices shall be closed on Sunday, so far as permitted by the French administration, and all work suspended wherever possible.

HAY.

From the date of the opening of the business offices of the Commissioner-General of the United States, as well as the business offices of the French administration itself, they were closed on Sunday, and no change in regulations or in the order of proceeding was necessary. In accordance with the expressed wish of the President, the National Pavilion also remained closed on Sunday. It was, however, deemed advisable and necessary that the exhibits from the United States should

be open, and that the motive power thereof should be in operation on that day, as required by the regulations of the French authorities. In this way the Commissioner-General was able to conform to the letter and the spirit of both the President's wish and to those of the French administration.

SUGGESTED AMERICAN WATER AND TRAM CONNECTION WITH VINCENNES.

The establishment of the Annex of the Exposition at the Bois de Vincennes, at a distance of about 6 miles from the Champ de Mars, seat of the main Exposition, suggested a proposition to connect the two places by a line of communication partly by river, partly by rail, to be known distinctly as the American line, upon which the American methods of managing such lines of transit might be demonstrated. This proposition involved several important elements: The first, the placing of a landing stage or pontoon on the river front of the National Pavilion; the second, the establishment of a special line of boats to ply between this point and the Pont National, the landing on the river nearest to the Bois de Vincennes; the third, the equipping of a line of street cars to connect that landing place with the principal gate of the park at Vincennes, within which this tramway should form a loop. At one time each of these conditions appeared feasible, but in the end none proved to be so. A careful consideration of the interests involved compelled the French Government to withdraw an approval which at one time it had cordially given. The most important objection arose from the fact that the French system of boat landings on the Seine requires at each landing two pontoons, a distinct one for boats going in each direction. The length of each pontoon must be at least 21 meters, and the least allowable distance between them 14 meters, making a minimum total of 56 meters. Under the most favorable conditions the pontoons would cover to some extent the frontage of neighboring sites, to which the occupants could hardly be expected to submit. Behind this was the unwillingness of the French Government, impelled by artistic considerations, to permit a derangement of the symmetrical lines which it had taken pains to provide along the whole river front of the Rue des Nations. These reasons, with yet others, which would require space to discuss, combined to make impracticable the scheme for an American line from the main section of the Exposition to the Bois de Vincennes; and it was abandoned.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

The proposal to erect and dedicate in Paris in 1900 a memorial to Lafayette, as the crowning event of the participation of the United States in the Universal Exposition, was one of the most important subjects presented for the consideration, approval, and cooperation of the

Commissioner-General. To Mr. Robert J. Thompson, of Chicago, belongs the honor of this patriotic and significant suggestion. The commanding position occupied by Lafayette—patriot and soldier—in the history of both the French and American republics, the fact that, although many of its sons had been publicly honored in the monumental records of France, no structure or statue commemorative of Lafayette had yet been erected, and the evident fitness of the period of the Exposition for a recognition of such general popularity, all united to give definite and pronounced approval of the proposition. The method proposed for raising the funds needed for the memorial was itself a happy thought. The work was to be the gift, not of a few patriotic citizens, fortunately supplied with abundance, many of whom could have been found amply able and willing to undertake a work of such distinguished merit; it was to be paid for by the multitude of contributions, individually small but collectively bountiful, which should be the gifts of the children of the public schools of the United States, counted by the hundreds of thousands.

The source and therefore the value of the gift were cordially recognized by the Government of the French Republic. The place assigned for the installation of the memorial, in the main court of the Louvre, by the authorities of the city of Paris and the nation, was most admirably fitted for its reception. A site more appropriate could not be found within the walls of the city of Paris.

Although action in fostering such an enterprise was not in terms anticipated by the act of Congress under which the appointment of the Commissioner-General was made, the evidently important influence of such a movement upon the successful conduct of the immediate work of the Exposition, as well as its general importance and appropriateness, was such as to give full assurance that it properly lay within the province of the office. The correctness of this decision was immediately made apparent in the enthusiastic public approval which followed the announcement of the plan, as was indicated by the cordial indorsement of the President, the unanimous verdict of the press, and, later, the prompt response in the way of popular contributions from the children of American homes and an appropriation by Congress of 50,000 silver dollars, minted with a special design in honor and aid of the work, and known as the Lafayette dollars.

The Lafayette Memorial Commission was organized on September 1, 1898, under the direction of the Commissioner-General, men most eminent in the citizenship of the country being selected to constitute it. The governors of the various States and Territories were appointed honorary vice-presidents, and the heads of the various departments of education in the several States formed into an honorary advisory board.

On October 19, 1899, the anniversary of the fall of Yorktown,

Lafayette Day (so named and set aside at the request of the memorial commission), was observed in the schools throughout the land. Twenty-five thousand institutions, public schools, private schools, and religious colleges, universities, and academies, representing several million of children and students, participated in the celebration by rendering patriotic programmes and contributing to the monument fund. The collection taken in aid of the enterprise on this day amounted to more than \$45,000.

The important work of securing an able sculptor was next undertaken and achieved with a success that has since proved to be most gratifying. Mr. Paul W. Bartlett was chosen for this work, and Mr. Thomas Hastings was appointed architect for the pedestal of the monument. Both gentlemen are native citizens of the United States. These selections were made after extended conference with leading artists and architects in this country, who, with representative experts of the Louvre and the French Ministry of Fine Arts, determined that the memorial should consist of an equestrian statue mounted upon a high pedestal, modeled after what is known as the "Colleoni" style.

The designs for statue and pedestal, having been approved by these authorities, were wrought out in staff, preparatory to the formal inauguration. This impressive ceremony took place on the 4th of July, 1900, in the court of the classic Louvre, and was enacted in the presence of the principal officers of the French Government and of the Exposition, representatives of the diplomatic corps in Paris, and a large audience of citizens of the United States, France, and other lands. Addresses were delivered by President Loubet, of France, who accepted the monument for the French people; by General Horace Porter, the Ambassador from the United States; Archbishop Ireland, Secretary Thompson, Miss Tarquinia Voss, Mrs. Daniel Manning, and the Commissioner-General.

The event was the most distinctive single feature of the United States participation in the Exposition, and while not a part of the Commission's work proper, furnished a fitting climax to it, having been organized and directed with that end in view by the Commissioner-General. The effect produced at the time has been fully reported and discussed by the journals of the United States and of Europe. Indeed, if further testimony need to be added to the universal and elaborate evidence of the press, it would be the duty of the Commissioner-General to state that the event must be regarded as unique in its nature and producing a profound effect in the associations of nations and in the history of the world. Its significance in this connection can not be overestimated; its results will be present and felt long after all other features of the Exposition are forgotten. Touching as it did and does the warmest sympathies and affections of the French people, as well as of their official representatives, the gift forms an indissoluble

link in the bonds which unite the hearts of the citizens of the two first republics of the world.

Especial acknowledgments should also be made of the benefits which immediately accrued to the United States from the presentation of this monument in the negotiations which were conducted between the Commissioner-General and the authorities of the Paris Exposition of 1900. The knowledge of the fact that such a memorial of gratitude was being prepared surrounded these negotiations with a genial and kindly atmosphere. It made in advance all with whom we came in contact our warm friends, anxious to assist to the extent of their power.

In due time the temporary structure of staff which still stands in Lafayette Square (now so called in honor of the monument) will be replaced by the permanent monument, which is to be cast in bronze with alloys of precious metals. The pedestal is to be constructed of the finest and most brilliant marbles.

A detailed account of the conception and progress of this important enterprise, the considerations as to the character of the memorial, significance of its location, the expenses incurred, etc., will appear in a separate chapter prepared by Mr. Robert J. Thompson, secretary and member of the Commission, originator and promoter of the project, who had full charge of all details.

As expressing the attitude of the Commissioner-General toward the memorial and his appreciation of its scope and significance, the following remarks are offered, made by him upon the subject at Dayton, Ohio, in 1899:

The fifth and greatest star [referring to the intended features of participation in the Universal Exposition]—a star of greatest magnitude—will be the Lafayette Monument. That, in my judgment, will be the crowning glory in connection with our exhibit in the Paris Exposition.

The monument is the conception of a young man (Mr. Robert J. Thompson) of Chicago. It will be built by the pennies of the school children of the United States and placed in France in the heart of the Garden of the Louvre. The unveiling of that monument on the Fourth of July, 1900—our Independence Day—will be the greatest peace event in the history of the world.

It will be done in the presence of all nations, and as the flag drops from the shaft at high noon there will be unfurled from the top of the highest structure made by man, the Eiffel Tower, another flag—the great flag of the United States, the largest Stars and Stripes that has ever been constructed—which will fly to the breeze at that moment; * * * and, ladies and gentlemen, when the French mounted guard of honor moves from the unveiling of that monument, in the heart of that inclosure of historic fame (the Louvre) consecrated by the events of an hundred years, some of them the most startling in the annals of the race, through the Garden of the Tuileries, along the grand avenue of the Champs-Élysées, across the great Alexandrian Bridge to the United States Pavilion, followed by United States guards and United States marines, amid the applause of all nations—I say it will be the greatest peace event in all history. That will be the star of greatest magnitude.

In view of the events as they transpired, it would seem that these remarks stand somewhat in the nature of a prophecy.

8. FINE ARTS PALACES, FROM NORTH END OF ALEXANDER BRIDGE.

REMARKABLE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The unveiling and dedication of the Lafayette Monument in the court of the Louvre furnished an introduction to a Fourth of July celebration by citizens of the United States in Paris that will long be remembered by those participating in it and the hundreds of thousands of strangers from other countries than France who looked on. As for the people of France and Paris, they were almost one with the citizens of the United States on this remarkable occasion, being unable to do enough, apparently, to show their fellow-republicans from across the sea homage and honor. The city of Paris was literally laid at the feet of visitors from the United States and the keys given over without provision. The American flag was draped along the boulevards and over the retail shops in elaborate profusion. It decorated public buildings and waved from private houses. Swinging from the Eiffel Tower the greatest flag of all could be seen from all over Paris. The pretty and numerous passenger boats which ply up and down the Seine carried the American colors at stem and stern all day and delivered the message of the American festival to the remotest ends of the city. During the days previous small American pin flags had been distributed free of charge in the United States sections of the Exposition. All these things had been done first in making ready for the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument and second for the additional general celebration of the Republic's natal day. By noon Paris was absolutely en fête for the United States. "Vive l'Amerique!" rose from every square and thoroughfare, and it struck upon the ear with the same sincerity and vigor of sound and feeling as the familiar "Vive la France."

American flags were most conspicuous objects everywhere, on buildings and individuals, worn by Frenchmen and Americans alike. Hawkers on the boulevards gave up their customary lines of trade and sold American flags exclusively, cries of "Drapeau Americaine!" greeting one at every turn.

In the Exposition the United States buildings and sections had all been specially decorated in significance of the festival, particularly the national pavilion, which, from its point of vantage in the Rue des Nations on the Seine, presented the American colors to the passing and assembled world populace in conspicuous setting and graceful confusion. Within the pavilion special patriotic exercises were held, and during the entire day Americans assembled and greeted each other with enthusiasm in the happy pride of their nationality and the manner in which it was regarded and respected abroad.

Sousa's band took prominent part in the celebration, both in the morning at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument, during the day at the Exposition, and at night, when the band played in the open air in the Place de l'Opéra, the heart of Paris.

The banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce and the

reception held later by the California commission, at which also Sousa's band assisted, also contributed to the general and hearty celebration of the day.

RETURN OF EXHIBITS.

The Exposition was closed November 12, 1900. According to announcement and provision it should have ended on November 5, 1900, but the authorities late in October notified the representatives of participating nations that the exhibition would be continued seven days longer in consideration of the anticipated arrival in Paris of President Kruger of the Transvaal. Instructions were issued to exhibitors to comply with the desires of the Exposition administration where possible and convenient, but to make preliminary preparations at the same time for the speedy removal of all exhibits—work to be begun on the night of the last day of the Exposition.

Work in this direction was actively begun at once and carried forward under the personal direction of the Commissioner-General and the individual directors of exhibit departments up to December 15, 1900, when it was considered to be sufficiently far advanced to permit the Commissioner-General and the remaining personnel of his staff, with a few necessary exceptions, to take passage for the United States, which was done on that date. The work was carried forward actively by Secretary Brackett who was left in charge.

A report from Paris dated at the end of December, 1900, revealed the fact that all spaces of the United States exhibits were dismantled of installation frames and exhibits, and that practically all of the material was boxed or otherwise in shipping shape, and that in many cases the sections were virtually entirely clear, the material having been removed. By the 10th of January, 1901, the last piece of material forming a part of the United States exhibit had been taken from the Exposition grounds and started on the way to its destination.

The return shipment of exhibits, while not attended by so many delays and difficulties as the original transfer, yet has proved a very arduous and tedious undertaking, being necessarily accompanied by many formalities and exacting details demanded by the customs requirements of France and the United States, as fully set forth in the report of the directors of affairs and customs.

The services of the *Prairie* were introduced in this return transfer of exhibits, this vessel carrying the same class of material that it had previously brought over, and, as on the first trip, rendering most valuable aid. The vessel arrived at New York from Havre on January 25, 1901.

The material and exhibits for the Atlantic coast points were discharged at New York. The remaining cargo was carried on the vessel to Baltimore where it was delivered during the first days of February.

The return of individual exhibits, like the original consignment of such material, was taken care of by the owners, who placed them again in the charge of forwarding agencies for complete attention and final delivery at proper destination in the United States. Up to the date of this report no complaints of losses or of protracted delays have been received concerning any exhibits.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the United States exhibit and general participation in the Exposition as a whole, it is felt that it may be safely said that the results achieved and the effect produced were notable and successful. Aside from the superior quality of the individual exhibits in all groups and classes of the Exposition as recognized in the prize awards made by the international jury, which is official evidence, the general effect produced upon the visiting world at Paris concerning the United States, as a result of its prominent representation and participation, was in the highest degree that of stability, vigor, and rapid and continuing progress.

The representation also had another decided effect, and in this respect was somewhat in advance of our previous endeavors at foreign international expositions, and that was a definite demonstration of the increasing prominence of the artistic in the United States. The national pavilion on the Seine was designed with the direct intention of showing a graceful combination of the utilitarian and the beautiful, as were the façades, inclosures, and other features of decoration in the United States sections throughout the Exposition. The excellent display of products of art in both painting and sculpture, to say nothing of the nice perfection of execution and design in the galaxy of displays of the industrial arts, amply indorse and confirm this attitude and plan. The displays of fine arts from the United States were larger and more diversified, and occupied greater space and prominence among the other exhibits of this class at the Universal Exposition than may be said of similar exhibits from the United States present at any other foreign exposition, and the number and importance of awards received for such exhibits was far greater.

Indeed, it is but condensing a statement of the situation to say that the conviction impressed upon the visiting public at the Exposition by the United States participation in all branches is that the Republic is rapidly developing a highly perfected as well as a soundly organized civilization, and particularly that it promises fair to solve, to the satisfaction of all, that problem which has so long annoyed Europe and the world and all ages, viz, the practical and satisfying combination of the artistic with the utilitarian, the æsthetic with the enduring, the beautiful and graceful with the progressive and strong.

For half a century the United States has occupied a place high in

the rank of the nations that are contributing to the world's wealth of material progress. It is to-day and has been for some time ready and able to take full part in the deeper councils of science and art, in the discussions of the high phases of life and progress; and the nature of its participation in the Universal Exposition effectually established this fact to the witnessing world.

The United States had to cross the ocean with its display, and had to secure, collect, and transport it to Paris, virtually within a year, having to draw the greater portion of it from sections ten times as remote from the ocean shipping points in America as the chief exhibiting European nations are from the Universal Exposition grounds.

In view of these conditions and others not the less difficult to overcome which have been related, it is but natural that the result should be reviewed with some satisfaction by those engaged in securing it. For it is a simple statement of a fact that the success achieved by the United States exhibit at Paris in 1900 was a success achieved in the face of formidable opposition and under the most trying and persistent difficulties. To the directors and assistant directors and other officers and members of the Commission, whose untiring application secured these results, the gratitude of the public and the thanks of the Commissioner-General are due. Had not each of these representatives exercised a long-continued and high degree of energy, activity, intelligence, and a never-failing application and patience under constant provocation and repeated disappointments, the nature and quality of the representation of the United States would have been very different from what it was, and the relative position it achieved among the exhibits of other nations somewhat less distinguished. The Commissioner-General, who personally knows so well what the difficulties were and what the achievements were of all the members and of each member of the Commission, wishes to express to all his deepest appreciation of services rendered and of offices loyally and honorably discharged. The enthusiasm and ambition of the Republic animated the aims and kept alive the confidence and reinforced the zeal of each of these faithful, capable, and untiring agents of its fame. The work of expositions, with its intricacies and responsibilities and possibilities of opposition and vexation, is becoming more generally understood. When the country shall have passed through the experience of participation in another great international exposition abroad, the extent of the services rendered and the nature and permanence of the results achieved by the representatives of the United States Commission may be more definitely understood and appreciated.

DECORATIONS PROPOSED FOR CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Government of the Republic of France proposed, in connection with our participation in the Exposition, that the Legion of Honor be conferred upon the following citizens of the United States:

Grand officier.

Ferdinand W. Peck.

Commander (by promotion).

Sommerville P. Tuck.

Officier.

Benjamin D. Woodward.
Frederick Brackett.
Frederic J. V. Skiff.
John B. Cauldwell.
James H. Gore.
Cyrus H. McCormick.

William Deering.
Charles T. Cook.
J. Pierpont Morgan.
John La Farge.
Aug. Saint Gaudens.
Alexander Harrison.

Chevaliers.

Tarleton H. Bean.
Paul Blackmar.
Alexander S. Capehart.
Charles A. Coolidge.
Charles R. Dodge.
Francis E. Drake.
Milan H. Hulbert.
John H. McGibbons.
Howard J. Rogers.
Willard A. Smith.
John Getz.
George B. Post.
A. G. Spaulding.
Louis M. Howland.
Gonzalo de Quesada.
William G. Irwin.
J. T. Silva.
Michael H. de Young.
Mrs. Daniel Manning.
Bertha Honore Palmer.

Clement A. Griscom.
Charles T. Schoen.
E. W. Rice.
John H. Patterson.
Robert Henry McCurdy.
Lucien Wulsin.
Edward Holbrook.
Charles A. Moore.
George Westinghouse.
William Watts Taylor.
Norton P. Otis.
Lyman C. Smith.
George W. Ochs.
Thomas P. Egan.
Alexander Gordon.
George W. Eastman.
B. E. Huntley.
Charles Miller.
James Wheeler Duntley.
Louis C. Tiffany.

Chevaliers—Continued.

Ambrose Swasey.	Edward W. Dayton.
Daniel C. French.	G. F. Greene.
Francis C. Pratt.	John K. Rees.
William J. Perry Moore.	Georges M. Chartier.
Carl Hering.	Lazard Kahn.
George Ostheimer.	Henry M. Howe.
Milward Adams.	Frank Wigglesworth Clarke.
James Waite Howard.	Henry E. Krehbiel.
Asher Carter Baker.	Charles Le Blanc.
William F. Willoughby.	Frank D. Millet.
Percy Peixiotto.	John W. Alexander.
Franklin H. Head.	Sylvain Bloch.
Hart O. Berg.	Thomas Hastings.
George S. Wilkins.	Stoddard Dewey.
Francisco P. Alvarez.	Julian Story.
D. W. Seligman.	

OTHER PROPOSED DECORATIONS.

Other decorations proposed for citizens of the United States, such as the Merit Agricole, Public Instruction, and the Palms of the Academy, have not been announced in time to be incorporated in this volume. The list will be found in one of the succeeding volumes or the supplement to the Commissioner-General's report.

BRIEF REVIEW OF EXPOSITION.

In contemplating the Exposition from the point of view of comparison with past, and as a precedent or example for future world expositions, a comprehensive illustration of exposition contrast, variety, and experience in arrangement, organization, and methods presents itself.

The Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris was physically divided into three distinct and widely separated sections, the Champ de Mars and the Trocadero, the Esplanade des Invalides and Avenue Nicholas II, with adjacent territory (which four spaces had inclosed the Exposition of 1889), and the Vincennes Annex. The Champ de Mars and Trocadero division was separated from the Esplanade des Invalides and Avenue Nicholas II by sections of the city of Paris three-quarters of a mile wide. A strip of Exposition territory which extended along both banks of the river connected these two divisions of the Exposition. This connecting section, from its nature and position, divided and inclosed as it was by Paris streets, might be designated as a separate division of the Exposition. The Annex of Vincennes was located some 7 miles to the east, away from the Seine and outside the city limits of Paris.

This division and separation of territory was, as in 1889, a great handicap to the Exposition in every way, and was particularly appar-

ent in the arrangement and architecture of its buildings, the disposition of its landscapes, and physical aspects generally.

No such effects of vistas or groupings as were the delight of the eye and the pride of their creators at the White City of the Chicago Exposition of 1893 were obtainable, and to those who held the matter in mind as a precedent the effect last year at Paris was undoubtedly somewhat disappointing.

However, little inspection was required to ascertain that the French architects had made the best of their opportunities. The designs and arrangement of the grounds and the buildings were really most admirable and under the circumstances extraordinarily attractive and effective. The two rectangular spaces of the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides were each covered by a parallel pair of long buildings which extended virtually from one end to the other of the spaces, along an ample court lying between, narrow spaces extending along the outer sides to oppose the city blocks. In the case of the Esplanade des Invalides the two parallel buildings, which were the palaces containing exhibits of decoration and furniture, public buildings and dwellings and diversified industries, were nowhere connected, the center court extending from one end to the other of the area. The two buildings of the Champ de Mars—embracing the palaces of Mining and Metallurgy, Textiles and Machinery, and of Agriculture, Transportation, Liberal Arts, Chemical Industries, and Education—were joined at the southern end by a large, square, intersecting structure, known as the Palace of Electricity, which tended to make a court of the Champ de Mars section. The Eiffel Tower stood at the other and open end of this broad court, and between it and the Seine. Across the Seine the Trocadero arose, the center piece of the section bearing its name, which was given up to smaller buildings of various countries, chiefly oriental. The strip of space bordering the south side of the Seine connecting the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides contained chiefly the Rue des Nations, along which were arranged the pavilions of the different nations, the opposite bank presenting the Rue de Paris and the Vieux Paris, sections representative of the lighter attractions of the Exposition.

The avenue Nicholas II contained the art palaces, one upon either side. Opening into this avenue from the Champs Élysées was one of the main entrances to the Exposition, the chief entrance, the Port Monumental, at the Place de la Concorde—a few blocks to the east up the Seine—also leading into this section.

The most attractive individual features of the Exposition were, possibly, the two art palaces referred to. They were splendid and elaborate structures of stone, built for permanent use. The larger palace is particularly imposing. It covers an area of several blocks and is roofed with glass. In the center of the building is a large court with

earth floor for the display of heavy sculpture. The smaller place, which is exactly opposite, was considered by many artists the gem of the Exposition. It is about one-third the size of the grand palace and is also roofed with glass and contains a colonnaded, elliptical court of most graceful proportions.

The two palaces of the Esplanade des Invalides were two-story structures of staff, of ornate design and elaborate detail. The buildings were duplicates, and each presented upon its façade fronting the court a series of balconies and a succession of painted panels illustrative of the arts represented within.

Of similar outline and execution were the two main palaces of the Champ de Mars, they being also very elaborate structures of staff, two stories, and containing panels and balconies along the façades which inclosed the grand court of the Champ de Mars. The Palace of Electricity, which joined the two main structures, presented the most ornate front of any of the edifices of the Exposition. It squarely faced the long court and had been designed and executed in exquisite proportion and detail to form a fitting background for the magnificent Château d'Eau, which reared its graceful outlines against it. This latter structure was an elaborate and picturesque grotto-portal effect in staff, arranged as a setting for an imposing water-fountain display which constituted one of the chief popular attractions of the Exposition. The illumination of this fountain at night was indeed one of the most brilliant sights ever arranged for an exposition. Two or three times a week, and during the latter part of the Exposition oftener, the water was turned on in full force through all the jets of the fountain in and surrounding the chateau. The cascades which descended down the sides of the portal and into the main basin below, as well as the rising jets of the fountain, were pierced and suffused by many strong-colored lights, which were manipulated and changed in rapid succession, producing a most gorgeous picture, Aladdin-like in its dazzle, variety, and spontaneity, fully worthy of the name given to the effect—Château d'Eau, or water castle.

Behind the Palace of Electricity arose the magnificent Salle des Fêtes, the grandest interior in the Exposition. This splendid amphitheater was circular in shape and covered by an extensive dome roof culminating in a broad apex of beautifully colored glass. Along the sides, in an admirable variety of arrangement, arose the audience stalls, platforms, and galleries. The walls and ceiling of the apartment were ornate beyond description, the rich effect of beauty being greatly enhanced by the great size of the inclosure. The shields of all nations participating in the Exposition formed a prominent part of the decoration of the ceiling, being arranged in a richly embossed circle around the dome. Symbolical paintings introduced in elaborate panels and rare executions in sculpture and plaster also garlanded the ceiling, and com-

9. LOOKING WEST ON RIVER SEINE, UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION THIRD ON LEFT.

bined to produce an effect of grace and richness that has hardly heretofore been equaled in such extensive interior design and decoration. In this hall were held all of the important ceremonies of the Exposition, including the opening exercises on April 14, 1900, and the awarding of prizes to exhibitors on August 18, 1900.

Possibly the most imposing exterior effect of the Exposition was presented by the graceful alignment of national pavilions facing the Seine along the Rue des Nations. There were twenty-four national buildings in this procession, most all of excellent design and elaborate finish and liberal proportions.

The façade which this row of artistic edifices offered from the Seine was imposing and attractive, indeed. The varied and picturesque designs of the different buildings produced a most graceful and diversified sky line, while the structures in their picturesque personality and elaborate execution furnished individually and as a whole a decidedly interesting and entertaining effect.

The whole frontage of the Exposition upon the Seine was well availed of by the Exposition authorities as an opportunity for graceful distances and picturesque results, presented so well by no other portion of the Exposition territory. Aside from the splendid Alexander III Bridge, which had been erected as a special feature of the Exposition, and the graceful Rue des Nations, the borders of the river on both sides were given up to inviting decorative effects. Below the Alma Bridge, on the right bank of the river, succeeding the Rue de Paris, which, beside its theaters, also presented the beautiful arched glass structures of the horticultural exhibit quite close to the Seine, the quaint buildings of the division of the Exposition known as Old Paris (Vieux Paris) offered a most picturesque border line to the river, its vine-covered, flower-colored walls and ancient roofs and porches being one of the really restful and refreshing sights of the Exposition. The curvature at the river at this point enhanced this unique arrangement of buildings as well as of those below and opposite it.

On the whole, the view down the river from the Alexander Bridge or up and down from the Alma Bridge was about as interesting and enjoyable and satisfying as any that expositions have produced. At night, when the pavilions, buildings, bridges, and Eiffel Tower were illuminated, and the boats of the Seine plied up and down, the prospect presented by this section of the Exposition was one long to be remembered.

The Vincennes Annex of the Exposition was technical rather than popular. It was given up to the displays of machinery, motive power, mechanical appliances, instruments, and effects, arranged in spaces or buildings provided especially for such purposes. The United States Machinery Building, as stated, occupied a prominent position in this division of the Exposition. It was located in the Bois de Vincennes, some distance outside the eastern boundary of Paris.

The attendance at the Exposition during its entire period was 48,240,765. The largest day's recorded attendance was 602,315. There were 43,952,024 tickets of admission sold to the public in advance of the opening of the Exposition, and 10,943,083 persons were admitted to the Exposition on passes. This number included all the general service people, attendants, public press, French and foreign Exposition officials, but not those admitted free during international functions, such as the opening day of the Exposition, the day when the awards were announced, etc. The total number of registered paid admissions was 37,287,682. Notwithstanding the phenomenal patronage the Exposition management had to face a deficit.

When it is considered, however, that there remain as a result of the Exposition two magnificent stone art palaces on the Esplanade des Invalides, just off the Champs Élysées, the imposing Alexander III Bridge and the new and improved quays along the river Seine, the actual loss incurred by the Exposition management will be found to be trivial. To offset this are the millions of dollars brought to Paris and to France by visitors, and spent in various lines of trade and traveling and living necessities.

The nominal price of admission was 1 franc. The amount paid generally, however, was half or a little less than half of this sum. During special periods, and also at certain hours (generally at night) of the Exposition, the tariff was raised. This increase of admission fee was effected, not by advancing the price of the tickets, which sold as usual at the reduced price, but by demanding more than one ticket for entrance. Occasionally as high as five or six tickets were required for admission, but such instances were rare, the increase being generally limited to two tickets, sometimes reaching three or four.

Beside the displays of the Exposition proper, the chief attractions to induce popular patronage were the Rue de Paris, where the theaters were located; the Chateau d'Eau, with its illuminated fountains; the Eiffel Tower, also illuminated at night, and the arcade below the Rue des Nations, where were installed under the respective pavilions the restaurants of the different nations represented at the Exposition. At night the Rue de Paris, the restaurant arcade and the Champ de Mars, presenting the illuminated Chateau d'Eau, Eiffel Tower, and in the distance the Trocadero, were the centers where the crowds assembled, the exhibit sections of the Exposition being closed.

Toward the end of the summer the Exposition administration arranged and carried out a series of carnivals or fêtes on the Seine, which proved a most beautiful feature of the Exposition entertainments and a very effective attraction.

As a comparative exhibit of the different nations of the achievements of man and the progress of society, also including an illustration of the details and stages of this progress during the last century as

represented in the retrospective exhibits, the Exposition has been acknowledged by the experts of the world to have been the most complete and most effective exposition that has ever been assembled. It had, of course, some seven additional years of the world's progress to draw upon over the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Moreover, unlike in the case of the recent international exposition at Chicago, one great nation only had to cross the ocean with its exhibits to place them within the Exposition. England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, Belgium are arranged about the borders of France much like adjoining States, and a few others slightly more remote, lie adjacent to Chicago, bordering Illinois. These nations could, with comparatively little difficulty and relatively slight outlay, land extensive and splendidly arranged exhibits in Paris—the single, straight railway haul in almost all cases permitting transportation of displays without serious derangement of order. And those neighboring nations of France most naturally took advantage of this splendid opportunity, each sending excellent exhibits in every department of the Exposition. As has been stated, the United States, to meet this strong competition which, owing to the conditions mentioned, it was readily understood would have to be faced, sent a proportionately representative exhibit from the different sections of their wide extent across the sea. The result was that the general display offered to the public at the Universal Exposition of 1900 was considerably superior to any which has been examined at previous expositions.

The excellent organization of the Exposition in its system of presenting exhibits of a similar nature in one group, the exhibits in a single class of all nations being arranged side by side to secure the full effect of comparison by direct juxtaposition and contrast, served greatly to enhance the value and set forth the representative quality of the splendid collection presented. By this method the exposition was reduced to a direct and condensed representation of the various nations' services to society in the different lines of development, progress, and art. The arrangement placed the Exposition upon a high plane as a straightforward, scientific exhibit, and the results were so conspicuously satisfactory and advantageous that it is very likely that the system will be followed and improved in all succeeding prominent international expositions. An important result of this arrangement is to reduce the amount of space covered by expositions, a crying need from both the exhibitors' and visitors' point of view. It has become an established fact and a necessity in exposition organization that to secure the results desired in an exposition a policy of elimination and selection will have to be exercised by each of the nations taking part in the collection and presentations of exhibits, and that this principle of selection and elimination will and must be carried to a higher degree of

discretion in each succeeding exhibition. The Universal Exposition of 1900 has furnished a most signal and successful example and object lesson in this respect.

As to the details of the organization of the Exposition, much might also be said in commendation, but space forbids such a minute analysis as this would require. The system of buildings, providing a number of long structures under one roof, or rather a series of continuing structures under one roof and without partitions, has its advantages in space saving and the elimination of fatiguing distances for the visitor, but it does away with the architectural effect of gables and façades and the opportunity to place buildings in graceful relation to each other and the Exposition grounds. The dimensions of the inclosures occupied by the Universal Exposition, however, permitted of no other arrangement than that adopted. The collection of the pavilions of all nations of the world in an imposing array along one grand thoroughfare, known as the Street of Nations, was a happy idea (taken likely from the Avenue of State Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893) effectively and beautifully executed. A feature of this arrangement, however, which provided that the selling of all sorts of wares might be permitted in these buildings and which was availed of in some of the buildings—many cheap wares being sold—was deplorable. The fakir cries which harshly met the ears of the visitors on the outside and inside of certain of these buildings did much to depreciate the effect and detract from the real dignity of the surroundings.

The administration of the Exposition, once the displays were installed and the exhibition properly inaugurated, was admirably carried out. With the exception of a few inadequacies of staff in certain sections and one or two requirements or restrictions that bore heavily upon the exhibitors and exhibit departments of the United States Commission, the arrangements were entirely satisfactory and practical. The dealings of the United States Commission with the Exposition authorities were at all times pleasant, the treatment received from the Exposition administration being uniformly courteous and generous. The Commissioner-General wishes here to express his thanks and that of his directors of departments to Commissioner-General Picard, Director-General Delaunay-Belleville, and the entire staff of the Exposition for the many favors extended, the attitude of kindness constantly shown and maintained—as was the case during the installation period of the Exposition—under the most trying circumstances.

It is the special duty and pleasure of the Commissioner-General also to here express his regard and thanks to President Loubet, of France, and his cabinet and staff, M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, and the members of the diplomatic corps in Paris, as well as to the heads of the Paris municipality, for the hospitality

shown and the services rendered, not only to the official representatives of the United States at the Exposition present in Paris, but to the great number of American citizens who visited the Exposition. Especially is it a pleasure to refer in this connection to the occasion of the unveiling of the Lafayette monument on the Fourth of July, 1900, when the representatives and citizens of the two nations came so closely together, and when President Loubet, in the name of France, expressed the deep appreciation that he and the French people felt at this demonstration of friendship and gratitude on the part of the United States and its citizens.

To the honorable Horace Porter, ambassador of the United States to France, the sincerest thanks and fullest recognition of most valuable and most willing services are due. From the beginning of the negotiations between the United States and the Exposition authorities to the time of the important business looking to the increase of allotments of space, down through the development and progress of the Exposition to its end, the aid of General Porter was constant, ever gracious, and invaluable. In the relations particularly of the Commission with the President and officials of the French Government the ambassador and the United States embassy were a constant source of advice and medium of cooperation and results. Complete acknowledgment and personal appreciation is hereby rendered to the generous ambassador for his uniform kindness of attitude and perpetual energy in behalf of the Commission and its work, and recognition is also acknowledged of the aid rendered by Secretary Vignaud and the embassy's corps of assistants.

To Consul-General J. K. Gowdy, representing the United States in Paris, acknowledgment must also be made for services rendered and offered. Although the consul-general's position was not such as to place him in the way of affording continued important service to the Commission as in the case of the ambassador, his office and endeavors were constantly at the Commission's service and were frequently availed of.

To Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, the Commissioner-General's thanks must also be extended. This distinguished prelate's high place in the regard of the clerical and official circles of France and his efforts on behalf of the Commission did much to distinguish the participation of the United States in the Exposition, as evidenced the splendid oration which was delivered by him in French upon the occasion of the dedication of the Lafayette monument, and which was received with such acclaim by the French officials there assembled, and later by the populace of France.

In conclusion, the Commissioner-General wishes to express to President McKinley, to the Executive Departments of the Government, and

to Congress, his deep feeling of appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the important office intrusted to his care; also for the full and hearty cooperation he has received in the execution of his work, and begs to submit this and the accompanying records as evidence of his endeavors to discharge the duties of this office.

FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL'S FIRST VISIT TO PARIS IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATION FOR INCREASED AMOUNT OF SPACE.

On September 19, 1898, accompanied by Ambassador Porter, Secretary Vignaud, and the principal members of his staff, the Commissioner-General called by appointment on M. Picard, the Director-General of the Exposition, and presented the following memorial which had been prepared on board ship on the way to Paris:

The Government of the United States has accepted in all cordiality the friendly invitation extended by France to participate in the Universal Exposition of 1900. Every opportunity to unite by closer ties the sister republics of the Old and the New World is warmly greeted, and in this instance in particular the United States will be glad to appear at the coming Exposition at Paris with the same gracious responsiveness which France exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The United States Congress provided first for a special commissioner to take preliminary steps toward securing the space required for a national exhibit. This act, at a time when events of an international character threatened to assume a critical aspect, is a guaranty of the earnestness of purpose on the part of the United States Government in seeking to maintain the relations established with the authorities of the Universal Exposition, and indicates the interest of the United States in making an exhibit fully commensurate with the vast natural and created resources of the country. It was an expression of intent to bridge over the anxious period of time when war engrossed the attentions of Congress and of the American people to such an extent that adequate consideration could not be given to the serious question of additional legislation to provide for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition. Our Congress has made a preliminary appropriation of \$650,000, and the President of the United States has appointed a commissioner-general who is deeply sensible of the trust vested in him to provide for an exhibit creditable to the country he represents and commanding the interest of the world assembled in Paris while yet the attention of the nation was engrossed in war.

Briefly stated, the United States contemplates an exhibit worthy of itself and worthy of France, and respectfully requests the opportunity to display the vast resources of a progressive country having more than 70,000,000 inhabitants.

There are 16,000,000 children in its schools; 95 per cent in elementary schools, 4 per cent in secondary schools, and nearly 1 per cent in higher institutions. In many States education is given at public expense through a twenty-years' course, beginning with the kindergarten, which is a model of its kind. The Government maintains in

every State a free college of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Throughout the land 450 institutions for higher instruction are maintained by public taxation or possess private endowments exceeding 500,000,000 francs. Nearly every city has its library, and the Congressional Library at Washington is one of the largest in the world. This magnificent showing demands a representative exhibit.

In fine arts there is vigorous growth and progress. Valuable private collections have been formed, and museums have absorbed works of art from every nation. Painting, sculpture, architecture, designs, and mural art testify to the highly artistic natural sense and demand recognition on exposition grounds.

In machinery, engines of 4,000 to 5,000 horsepower offer nothing unusual in the United States. American marine engines, rolling mills and pumping engines are the largest made and the most efficient. The special machinery for handling iron and steel products, coal, iron ore, grain, etc., are practically unknown to Europe. America has exported 75,000,000 francs worth of tools to one European country alone. In machinery for wood working, watch and clock making, book and newspaper printing and binding, typesetting, etc., American devices and products excel all others. The space now named for machinery and electricity can not display a fraction of the most valuable whole. The neglect of this exhibit will prove a disappointment to the United States and will result in a distinct loss to Europe.

In electricity the world is indebted to the United States for making this power commercially available, whether in traction or for elevators; in general power or in lighting generators; in telegraph and telephone systems or in the electrolytic plants.

Five thousand horsepower generators have been built for the Niagara Falls plant, and central supply stations yield as much as 50,000 horsepower each.

In transportation the mileage of the United States exceeds that of the whole of Europe. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company desires to furnish a magnificent Pullman train at a cost of nearly 1,000,000 francs. The railroad organization, perfect in its minutest details, the system of electric cars, the plan for the improvement of harbors, etc., will be shown if proper space is allowed.

The United States has an annual business of 500,000,000 francs in meat and 500,000,000 francs in dairy products.

The Government expends 5,000,000 francs a year for meat inspection and the study of animal diseases. Every State produces maize and cereals. The former seeks a broader export market, while the importance of prepared cereal foods as a form of breadstuffs is truly significant. The agricultural exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to 4,273,000,000 francs, or 70½ per cent of all exports made during that period. Twenty-four million acres of land are under cotton cultivation; 10,000,000 bales have been yielded in one year, of which 66 per cent are exported, 10 per cent to France alone. The exhibit of tobacco requires for proper illustration even a larger space than does cotton. Tens of millions of francs are involved annually in the fruit industry, and more particularly in preserved and canned fruits.

The United States, exporting from its forests more raw material than does any other country except Russia, furnished 50 per cent of all the best wood consumed in Europe. In the domestic wood-pulp industry 90 tons of wood-pulp paper were used in a single edition of a Sunday paper. The United States fish industry demands a large area to exhibit fresh-water fish, construct a salt-water aquarium, and otherwise illustrate this class. The Government has expended over 100,000,000 francs in its fisheries during the past few years and maintains a steamer of 2,000 tons for fishery purposes exclusively.

In mines and metallurgy the United States produces two-thirds of 5,000,000,000 francs a year in crude mineral products, exceeding such products of any other nation on earth, and equaling that of the whole of Europe. It yields in commercial quantities every mineral produced but potassium salts. It has reached the export stage in copper, lead, zinc, petroleum, and even coal. It produces one-third of the world's coal, more than one-half of the world's copper, exporting more than European mines.

The output of petroleum in the United States is 60,000,000 barrels against Russia's 50,000,000, but the American oil is superior in quality, and it yields double the amount of refined products. The United States has a steady definite export trade of pig iron to Germany, and actually sends iron ore to England.

The exports of manufactures of iron and steel in the United States have increased from 89,000,000 francs in 1882 to 352,000,000 francs in 1898. The exports of goods manufactured in the United States amounted to 1,386,000,000 francs in 1897 and 1,444,000,000 francs in 1898. The aggregate wealth of the United States has been increased by 88,150,000,000 francs between 1888 and 1898, and now amounts to 408,850,000,000 francs, which is twice that of France, equals that of Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain combined, and is one-fourth more than that of Great Britain.

The Army and Navy of the United States are proud of their present position in the eyes of the world. Whole exhibits are created and are ready for installation. In models of war ships and general naval constructions, in the manufacture of armor and guns, in quartermaster and ordnance supplies, in methods of quick mobilization and transportation, in administration of military and naval academies, in relations of State militia and Naval Reserve to the General Government, the United States offers impressive object lessons at this juncture of international affairs. The United States Weather Bureau service, maintained by the Government at an annual outlay of 7,500,000 francs, is a distinct benefit to commerce and offers a wide field for exhibition purposes.

In retrospective exhibits of the nineteenth century the United States stands alone in the history of nations. The city populations have increased from 8 to 35 per cent, and hand in hand with the growth of cities has come the complete development of educational system and the marvelous expansion in manufacturing industries, industrial arts, and engineering achievements which will seek expression in every group.

These considerations, based upon a careful examination of facts and an extensive experience in Exposition matters, lead the Commissioner-General to represent very respectfully to the authorities in charge of the Universal Exposition that the United States is in need of additional space in order to make an exhibit commensurate with its wealth, its importance, and its dignity in the family of nations. Apart from the educational side of the Exposition, its commercial advantages to domestic manufacturers and exhibitors are of paramount value in the estimation of the United States Government.

The Commissioner-General can give positive assurances that the appropriation will be largely increased by Congress if France awards such space to the United States as will justify the expenditure of a greater sum of money. The Commissioner-General has sincerely at heart the success of the American sections of the Exposition and realizes that this success depends largely on his obtaining the proper official concessions. He places the utmost confidence in the cause and the nation which he represents, and believes that an understanding will be reached with the Director-General of the Exposition which will result advantageously for France and the United States.

APPENDIX No. 2.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The first law governing the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900 appears in a preliminary chapter accompanying this report. The portion of it relating to the initial appropriation by Congress to carry on this work is as follows:

The necessary expenses herein authorized and expenses for the proper installation and care of exhibits, together with all other expenses that may be authorized by the

Commissioner-General incident to the participation of the United States in said Exposition, are hereby limited to the sum of not exceeding six hundred and fifty thousand (\$650,000) dollars, including not exceeding eighty-five thousand (\$85,000) dollars for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to prepare suitable exhibits of agricultural products of the States and Territories of the United States, including those mentioned in Groups VII, VIII, and X of the plan of said Exposition, and shall exhibit the same under the direction and control of the Commissioner-General, the total expenses of the said exhibits not to exceed in the aggregate seventy-five thousand (\$75,000) dollars, to be paid out of the aforesaid sum of six hundred and fifty thousand (\$650,000) dollars; and reports respecting such exhibits, printed in the English, French, and German languages, shall accompany such exhibits, as the Commissioner-General may direct. * * *

PARIS EXPOSITION: Toward the expenses herein authorized, incident to the participation of the United States in said Exposition, there is hereby appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount the sum of twenty thousand dollars may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in the preparation of the agricultural exhibit herein provided for.

Washington, July 1, 1898.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

After the appointment of the Commissioner-General, and when he had gone over the proper representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, it became most apparent that the above maximum allowance of \$650,000 would be entirely inadequate for the proper representation of the art, science, and industry of the United States. The Commissioner-General, therefore, after preparing careful summary of the situation, appeared on February 23, 1899, before the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the Senate and asked for additional funds. A statement to the honorable the subcommittee bearing out the request was made by the Commissioner-General as follows:

In the work that we are doing we realize that we represent a great national trust; that we have upon us a great responsibility; that we represent a great case, and I believe that in ten or twelve minutes we can present to you an unanswerable case.

There are two important purposes involved in the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition. It is not necessary to elaborate to gentlemen occupying the places of Senators upon these two purposes, but in a word one underlying purpose is to increase our export trade. We believe it is the greatest opportunity that the manufacturers and producers of this nation have ever had to display their samples and their products before the eyes of foreign people whose markets they seek. It is estimated that there will be some 60,000,000 people at the Paris Exposition, representing 500,000,000 of the people of the earth.

The second purpose involved is what we might call national pride. There are 51 nations that have already accepted invitations to participate in the Paris Exposition. It is not necessary for me to say that the greatest of these nations is the United States of America, and since our recent war we are to-day the most conspicuous nation on the face of the globe. The exhibits of no nation will attract the attention that those of the United States will attract at Paris in 1900 among the whole 51 nations that will be there represented, as Secretary Hitchcock said to me very forcibly last evening, and he is familiar with the situation over there.

In other words, gentlemen, if I may use the expression, there is no doubt that the United States is to be the Hamlet of the play at Paris in 1900. Hence the impor-

11. TROCADERO PALACE FROM SOUTH END OF BRIDGE IENA.

tance of our making a creditable exhibit that will reflect glory upon our people and upon our flag.

These are, in brief, the two important reasons why our participation at Paris should be a prominent and a creditable one.

When the appointment of a Commissioner-General provided for by the law was made by President McKinley in the latter part of July, we ascertained that the demand for exhibit space from our own people was nearly three times its supply—nearly three times the 147,000 square feet of exhibit space that was at our command. It therefore became our duty to go promptly to Paris and make every effort within our power to increase and add to that space. By using every influence at our command and by months of patience we succeeded in increasing the exhibit space 70 per cent. Inasmuch as that has been questioned, I have brought here the official proof of it and I shall present it later in my remarks. This addition will give us a total of 250,000 square feet—that is what we have now available for the United States exhibit. Originally we had 147,000 square feet; that was the amount we had when we reached Paris. The Congress of the United States appropriated \$650,000 for the display of our exhibits in 147,000 square feet of space.

We also ascertained when we reached Paris that nearly all the great nations of the earth had arranged to build national buildings and had secured sites along the banks of the river Seine upon which to erect their national pavilions and over which to fly their flags. I think you all, gentlemen, will agree with me that every citizen of the United States who visits Paris next year, as well as those who remain at home, would be submitted to great humiliation were the Stars and Stripes omitted from that gathering of nations. We therefore asked that space for that purpose be given us. The United States now, with the addition that we have secured, is next to France itself in amount of space. We can not ascertain accurately the space of Russia, but I believe it is somewhat less than that of the United States. We know that Great Britain and Germany are inferior to the United States in that respect, and we think that Russia and all other nations are inferior to us in square feet of space.

Before giving the space credited to us for a building we had to give a pledge that we would build one. The Commissioner-General took that responsibility, believing that it would be authorized by Congress. I took the responsibility, one which I believe any of you gentlemen would have taken under similar circumstances in the emergency.

We also secured areas adjoining three of the main exhibit buildings immediately abutting upon the American sections therein, just exactly where we wanted them, in the particular places and adjoining the most important buildings, those for manufactures, agriculture, and forestry, respectively. It is necessary for us to house that exhibit space. It is not a large matter; \$75,000 or \$80,000 will do it all, so far as the housing is concerned.

Now, the Senate of the United States wanted the appropriation originally to be \$750,000. By compromise with the House conference committee the amount was made \$650,000. The President had recommended \$1,000,000. The \$650,000 was to provide for 147,000 square feet of space. All that we ask now is that, assuming that amount of money to have been adequate for that amount of space, that you add to it a mathematical pro rata commensurate with the additional space for our exhibitors that has actually been obtained plus the cost of the buildings that must be erected. Those national buildings will aggregate, as we estimate, \$250,000—the principal national building, \$150,000; all the other buildings necessary to provide space for our exhibitors, \$100,000, making \$250,000 in all. Now, if you will add 70 per cent to \$650,000 you will find the amount to be \$1,100,000. Add to that \$250,000 for buildings, which gives us \$1,350,000. Add to that the cost of maintaining from 50 to 100 jurors, which it was hoped the French authorities would pay for, but which

we find each Government must pay for, which we estimate at \$1,000 each, and we have approximately the sum of \$1,450,000. In the recent message of the President of the United States he uses this language: "In my judgment there should be appropriated for the participation of the United States in this Exposition not less than one million dollars."

When the President wrote that message he did not know that we had secured 70 per cent of increased exhibit space. He had a right to suppose that we had secured 40 per cent; we have since secured 30 per cent additional. He did not know that it was obligatory upon us, as well as wise, to build or erect any structures such as I have mentioned. I mention these particulars to show that the President's recommendations are entirely consistent with what we are asking at your hands.

Germany has already appropriated \$1,250,000 and has about 150,000 square feet of space, or \$8 to the square foot. Italy has appropriated \$600,000 and has 120,000 square feet. Austria has appropriated \$550,000 and has 110,000 square feet of space. Hungary has appropriated \$650,000 for 100,000 square feet. Japan has only 50,000 square feet and has made an appropriation therefor of \$625,000, or \$12 per square foot. In other words, the average amount appropriated by other nations is three times as much per square foot as the present appropriation of the United States.

In addition the following statement in writing was submitted by the Commissioner-General:

The Commission, appointed in accordance with an act of Congress dated July 1, 1898, regulating the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of 1900, respectfully invites your attention to the inadequacy of the \$650,000 appropriation carried therein to enable a representation in the Exposition that will be comparable and in keeping with the progress, dignity, and status of this country among the nations of the world, in view of the increased exhibit space obtained and developments of the situation otherwise since the appropriation was made.

Your honorable committee recognized the inadequacy of the \$650,000 appropriation at the time it was made, as was evidenced by your incorporation in the bill of an appropriation clause of \$750,000, the \$650,000 finally granted having been agreed upon as a compromise between the Senate and House of Representatives. Furthermore, members of your committee then believed from the facts presented and the conditions that then existed that \$1,000,000 would be necessary, and favored such an appropriation.

Since you last considered the Exposition subject it has developed that the other principal nations of the world will erect national buildings at the Exposition, and that this country must do likewise or be conspicuous by its absence in this respect. The need for increased space which has developed demands that certain annex buildings shall be constructed, for which areas have been secured adjoining the United States sections of three of the main buildings. And the doubt at that time as to the necessity for making collective exhibits has changed to an absolute certainty that it must be done in every department, which will make nearly all the cost of installations—that is, outlay for façades or pavilions, railings, floorings, decorations, and, in many departments, show cases—fall upon the Government. These items cost Germany at Chicago about \$400,000.

It is assumed that Congress desires that the United States shall make an exhibit that will be in conformity with the wishes of the American people, which are, as is well known, that it shall surpass the display of every other country. American pride demands it, because all nations are to participate in the Exposition, thereby making it a review of the progress and status of all countries at the close of the nineteenth century, preparatory upon starting upon the twentieth. Such an exhibit is necessary to increase our foreign trade and to maintain that which we have, because the Exposition is to be a great international competition for trade, in which that country

which is not well represented will be relatively injured. We can, if we will, carry away the greatest benefits and highest honors from this international peace contest.

The following additional appropriation is recommended, not in the belief that it will be abundantly sufficient to carry out the wishes of the majority of Americans in making the United States sections surpass all others, but that it will enable us to present a fairly creditable exhibit, and perhaps a superior exhibit, if manufacturers and producers can be prevailed upon to bear more than their proper share of the expense in doing so:

1. For national building (including construction and maintenance).....	\$150,000
2. For agricultural annex, forestry and fisheries annex, and manufactures annex	100,000
3. For jurors (not included in original appropriation).....	75,000
4. For Agricultural Department (according to detailed estimate of the Secretary of Agriculture).....	75,000
5. For the ten other industries than agricultural (including governmental departments).....	250,000
6. For transportation and terminal expenses	50,000
7. For increase for experts and clerk hire.....	100,000
Total	800,000

A larger amount than the above estimate should, however, be designated in the bill, to be available in case the exigencies of the circumstances should require it. The reasonableness—in fact, even inadequacy—of these amounts may be emphasized by the following facts:

First. At Chicago the German building cost \$250,000; the French building cost \$100,000; the Brazilian building cost \$200,000; Victoria House, excluding interior work and finishing, cost \$90,000; the New York State building cost \$200,448; the Pennsylvania State building cost \$125,000; the California State building cost \$125,000.

At Paris, in 1900, Germany will construct a Rhine castle that will cost \$250,000. England will reproduce Kinston House, which, while not definitely known, will unquestionably cost as much. Belgium will construct a representation of the Town Hall of Andmarde, a jewel of pure Flemish art. Sweden will have a pavilion in polychrome, and even Finland, the unfortunate land of the midnight sun and the midday night, will present one of those low constructions, flanked with clock towers, peculiar to that country. Nearly all the nations will erect buildings.

Second. A less amount than \$100,000 could not possibly suffice to construct and maintain the other three buildings in keeping with their purpose and surrounding.

Third. It was not intended that the \$650,000 appropriated should include the service of jurors, because it was thought that the French might later conclude to bear this expense, which they have not done and will not do. At least \$1,000 must be allowed to each person for this service as traveling expenses and maintenance.

The United States had 60 jurors in 1889, and the number allowed will be greater in 1900 because of the greater number of exhibitors.

Fourth. The statement of our director of agriculture as to the necessity for an additional increase of \$83,000 to enable the agriculture of the United States to have a proper representation at the Exposition is sufficient to warrant the increase of \$75,000 above recommended. The fact that all the space at our disposal in the main agricultural palace must be available for agricultural products alone is germane, and illustrates the absolute necessity for an agricultural annex.

Fifth. In the items that were considered as the basis of expense for which the \$650,000 was appropriated no estimate was included for installation—façades, etc., as above indicated—in many of the departments, and yet this expense will be very large in all departments and must be borne by the Government. In a few of them some of this outlay will be carried by exhibitors, but the majority of it will fall on the

Government because the exhibits in those departments, as in the agricultural, must be given a national character; they must be representative of the respective industries and of the largest number of producers.

If partiality could be shown, and the space in the manufacturing departments given to one or two manufacturers, they would unhesitatingly pay all the exhibiting expenses. But the benefits to be gained in collective exhibits is general, or national, and the individual advantage is so small that the otherwise anxious exhibitor becomes an indifferent one, at least to the extent of paying more than freight, cost of the extra preparation of goods for exhibition, and the attendance on the exhibits, which have been estimated would be at least \$1,000,000—quite a burden for them to bear; therefore the \$250,000 additional for item No. 5 will be needed.

At the World's Columbian Exposition Germany spent nearly \$400,000 as encouragement to exhibitors in the arts, sciences, and industries, and for decorations in the various sections occupied, which were only about half as many as the United States will occupy in 1900.

The collective exhibits of New York State at the World's Fair, including the salaries of officers and experts in preparation of the same, cost \$400,000, and only 60,000 square feet of space were occupied by the exhibits.

Sixth. Fifty thousand dollars is added in the above items for the additional appropriation for outward and inward freight and terminal expenses, as only \$25,000 seems to have been set aside in the estimate which formed the basis for the \$650,000 appropriated, and yet this item of expense to the United States in connection with its very small exhibit at Paris in 1889 cost \$50,000, and only one-half the space was occupied that will be in 1900. Consequently, \$75,000 is certainly a minimum estimate.

Seventh. In the items estimated for the \$650,000 appropriated there was only \$25,000 allowed for experts to collect exhibits. Because of the wholly different character of the various industries to be represented in the United States display it will be absolutely necessary to have a specialist in each industry to prepare and install exhibits. An eminent expert must be employed for the textiles industry as well as for the agricultural, for the fine arts as for the manufacturing, etc. It is essential to have experts for each industry, not only to secure the best exhibits, but the importance of each industry in production and the export trade demand it—a representative who will bring back the best information obtainable as to what other countries are doing in the arts and commercial world, as shown in the Exposition.

Ten experts were employed by the Government for the Omaha Exposition to install the Government exhibits in only 45,000 square feet of space, located in the Government building, and yet two-thirds of the material exhibited was already in the Department in Washington and prepared, and had only to be packed and transported to the Exposition.

* * * * *

In drawing the clause making the additional appropriation there should be no restrictions in the use of the money, except as indicated in the present bill relating to agriculture and clerk hire, and the amounts mentioned therein with respect to them should be raised, for agriculture to \$153,000 and for clerk hire to \$125,000. While our estimates are intended to be as nearly correct as possible, our participation in the Exposition in many directions is very much a matter of evolution, and the cost of some features may be less than contemplated, while others might cost more. To place restrictions in any department would therefore prevent the use of money which might prove not to be needed in the one direction for defraying any unexpected and additional cost in another.

As Congress will not again legislate on this subject until the Exposition is in progress, and perhaps nearly over, all legislation for our participation in the Exposition must now be provided. For the use of the Commission until Congress next convenes, in December, all the money appropriated should be made available.

As a result of these presentations the following act was passed by Congress and approved on March 3, 1899:

PARIS EXPOSITION: For each and every purpose named in the paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the heading "Paris Exposition," seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars may be used for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris, and the limit of appropriations provided for in provisions of said paragraph shall be extended three hundred thousand dollars, or to nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars in all, said appropriation to be available until expended: *Provided*, That of said latter sum one hundred and fifty thousand shall be for the exhibit by the Secretary of Agriculture provided for in said paragraphs.

For the construction of necessary buildings in connection with said Exposition two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

For pay of jurors sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available until expended; and the sums herein and heretofore appropriated on account of the Paris Exposition shall be in full of all appropriations to be made on account of said Exposition by Congress, and no deficiency shall be created therein.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

Later this appropriation was supplemented by the following act:

PARIS EXPOSITION: For each and every purpose named in the paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the heading "Paris Exposition," one hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred dollars, of which amount not exceeding ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars may be expended for buildings and appurtenances, including fire protection, pier landings, approaches, and other construction; not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars may be expended for an exhibit of negro education and industry; and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars may be used for contingent expenses of the Commissioner-General, to be expended in his discretion and audited on his certificate; and the limit of the appropriations provided for in said paragraph, as amended by the sundry civil appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby extended to one million one hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars; the appropriation hereby made to be available until expended: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Patents is authorized and directed to allow such patent models as have been previously exhibited at any international exposition, as the Secretary of the Interior may select, to be transported to and from and exhibited at said Exposition, in the custody of an employee of the Patent Office duly designated for that purpose by the Commissioner of Patents; such models to be returned to the Patent Office at the close of the Exposition; but no models shall be removed concerning which litigation is now pending.

For six additional commissioners, to be appointed as provided by the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, who shall perform the duties and be subject to the limitations prescribed therein, at three thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars.

Approved, February 9, 1900.

APPENDIX No. 3.

THE ASSISTANCE WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED OF EXHIBITORS IN PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENSES OF EXPOSITION AND THE MANNER OF COLLECTING AND EXPENDING FUNDS COLLECTED FROM SUCH A SERVICE.

While without doubt a large amount of patriotic spirit is at bottom the incentive which urges its citizens to aid a country in presenting to the world in an universal exposition the best account it can give of its progress and of its resources, a more directly personal interest serves as a motive power in many instances. The exhibitor who is a producer of goods for the market seeks to obtain, by receiving awards indicating the merit of his goods, an indorsement which may be valuable to him in his future business ventures, or hopes to bring them directly before the purchaser who is equally eager to discover the newest and the best articles for the market fit for his purposes. From this point of view all exhibits may be classed as commercial or noncommercial. The commercial exhibitor expects compensation in benefits accruing to his own business, that his business will be advertised and enlarged as a result of his expenditure. Such are especially the producers of manufactured goods, machinery, etc. The noncommercial exhibitor sees little hope of such direct returns. Indirect returns may be found in the larger publicity given to the operations of important enterprises, public and semipublic; in the more distinguished record which comes to the community, large or small, of which he may form a part. Educational exhibits—those of a purely scientific character, those of hygiene, of public charities, of social science, and the like—are examples of noncommercial exhibits. In most exhibits, however, both of these elements, the commercial and noncommercial, are found to exist, though in varying degrees. The answers to important questions rest upon the consideration of these facts and principles which they involve.

In this connection the regulations established by the French administration provided as follows:

ART. 47. No rent will be charged to exhibitors for the spaces they will occupy in the palaces or pavilions erected by the management of the Exposition.

Water, gas, steam, and motive power for driving exhibited machinery will be furnished free of charge. But exhibitors must put in at their own cost the branches or connections for receiving water, gas, or steam, as well as the intermediate transmitters required to communicate motive power from the shafting of general transmission.

For the contemporary exposition the exhibitors must pay all expenses for packing, carriage, unpacking, storage of cases, installation, repacking, and reshipping.

The cost of installation includes the laying of floors (except in public passageways), furnishing setting, covering and decorating partitions between exhibits, porticoes, velums or false ceilings, showcases, and exposition furniture, all of which shall accord with plans adopted by the department of the director-general. As to floors, velums, or false ceilings, the administration reserves to itself, in the interest of

uniformity and economy, the right to supply all or a part of them on behalf of class committees, public administrations, and foreign commissioners, who will be called upon to defray the expenses so incurred.

The reading of these clauses in the French regulations made it apparent that while no charge would be made for space, certain charges for expenses necessary to make the space available would have to be paid. These payments must be made either by the Commissioner-General or by the exhibitors in person. Careful consideration was given to the questions following, it being well understood that no charges for space itself could be collected:

1. What exhibitors might be expected to defray charges incurred in fitting space for the exhibition.
2. In what manner and by whom should this money be collected?
3. How should it be disbursed and accounted for?

These questions were discussed with great care, considering the responsibilities of the Commissioner-General to the Government of the United States and to exhibitors.

In reply to the first question, the following statement of principles was accepted:

The division of expenditures between the Commission and the individual exhibitors will be as follows:

If an exhibitor enter an exhibit for award so that benefit may ensue to the exhibitor, he will be expected to pay not only his own packing, freight, insurance, care, etc., both ways, but all the cost of installation of every nature, including charge made by the French authorities for flooring and general installation.

If his exhibit is part of a collective exhibit, for which collective exhibit cases or other housing is provided, such exhibitor will pay his pro rata cost of such cases or housing and their installation, based upon the total cost per cubic foot of the whole scheme.

If such exhibit is part of a collective exhibit, which collective exhibit is cared for, janitored, explained, and generally supervised by this Commission, such exhibitor will also pay his proportion of all such costs.

In some cases it may be just to charge the exhibitor some proportion of the cost of the façade built by the Commission for the general housing of the group in which the exhibit is placed. This is left to the judgment of the directors of the special departments, after conferring in all cases with the director in chief of exhibits. This course would not be justifiable unless the façade becomes a part of the especial housing of a special exhibit, and with the full consent and understanding of the exhibitor.

The exception to the above rule is in the case of an exhibitor offering for exhibit and for award an exhibit which is not commercial in its character and from which the exhibitor can not derive any commercial benefit, the only benefit received by him being the award and the moral satisfaction of having received the same.

The last rule would apply more particularly to exhibits of raw material, where it is impossible for any individual benefit to accrue to the special exhibitor, while general benefits would accrue to the United States at large and to this Commission.

It is expressly desired to make clear that because an exhibit is part of a collective exhibit, made under the immediate supervision of this Commission, the exhibitor is not thereby released from paying the entire cost of making such exhibit under the principles laid down above.

The Commissioner-General will therefore designate the exact amount which each proposing exhibitor must pay, together with the date of payment, before any assignment of space to such exhibitor shall become effective, and proposing exhibitors must be advised to this effect.

The expense charged by the French authorities for floorings, partitions, velums, false ceilings, etc., were not charged over to exhibitors, but were paid by the Commissioner-General.

The second and third questions involved much discussion, in which several important points of practice were developed.

The first proposition was that "all sums due or to become a charge against any exhibitor must be certified to the director of affairs with a full itemized statement, and the director of affairs will then take charge of the collection of such sums as they shall fall due, and the director in chief of exhibits will properly certify the collection of all such sums to the director of the department in which the various exhibitors shall fall."

To this objection was made that the secretary and disbursing agent of the Commission was the only officer thereof authorized by law to act in the receipt of moneys of the Commission or the payment of them out of the funds of the Commission.

Investigation disclosed the yet more fundamental inquiry whether the Commission, acting through its secretary or other officer thereof, could legally disburse the moneys which might be collected for these purposes or, indeed, for any purposes whatever.

The Commissioner-General brought the subject to the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States, in a letter from which the following passages are taken:

The question in this case is whether the payment by the exhibitor of this amount (charges for flooring, etc.) should be made to the disbursing officer and be regarded as part of the disbursing officer's funds. Inasmuch as this Commission is responsible to the French authorities for the entire amount of the floor and must pay the amount upon a voucher to be signed by the French authorities, it may be that these flooring collections should be paid to the disbursing officer and should be disbursed by him.

Another and more important and perplexing question is this:

This Commission has been assigned a large amount of space at Vincennes which is not housed. The Commission has not money enough in its appropriation to house the space. Therefore our directors of several of the exhibit departments have arranged with various exhibitors so that these exhibitors will each pay a certain amount per foot, which in the aggregate will be sufficient to erect and maintain the buildings at Vincennes, which buildings will be exclusively occupied by exhibitors so contributing. These exhibitors deal in each case with some certain director who has prepared the plan and in whom they have expressed their confidence by accepting the plan and agreeing to make the payments as set forth above.

The question is whether the money from these exhibitors can not be paid directly to the director under whom they act, and disbursed upon proper vouchers approved by me, or by my authorized representative, without passing through the complicated channels of the regular disbursing officer.

Another question of, as it appears to me, an exactly similar nature as the last, so that the decision of the preceding will cover both:

The amount of space in several departments is very limited, so much so that the applicants for space can not all be accommodated. With a view to utilizing the space to the greater advantage, a number of directors have organized plans for what they term "collective exhibits," in which the largest number of exhibitors are put into the smallest possible amount of space, and the cost of the cases and of general installation is divided amongst all exhibitors. Some one must collect this money and disburse it for the purposes for which it is intended.

It seems to me that I should have the views of the United States Attorney-General on this subject, and hence I feel it my duty to trouble you. A reply within a few days will greatly oblige,

Respectfully, yours,

FERDINAND W. PECK.

The following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1899.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th ultimo, asking my views as to certain questions you propound.

As you are aware, I am not authorized to give you an official opinion (Rev. Stat., 354,356), but I very gladly give you my views.

At your instance an official opinion was furnished the President on March 18, last, upon questions similar in the principles applicable, in the course of which, referring to moneys to be received by you for a catalogue of the American exhibits, I said:

"Any money received in any of the ways suggested would be money of the United States in the hands of the Commission and there would be no authority to appropriate it to any particular object. It therefore should be turned into the Treasury."

All of your inquiries, as I understand them, amount fundamentally to this question—whether you can receive moneys of the United States and with them supplement the funds appropriated by Congress to pay the expenses of the Exposition. The power of appropriation of public moneys belongs to Congress, which has jealously sought to guard it from interference. (See Rev. Stat., 3617, legislative, etc., appropriation act of May 28, 1896, sec. 5, and laws to which my opinion referred.)

Your first question is, whether moneys paid to the Commission by exhibitors for the flooring upon their parts of the floor space allotted to the United States by France can be regarded as part of the disbursing officer's funds and be disbursed by him in addition to the \$1,210,000, concerning his right to disburse which, as you say, there can be no question.

However convenient that may seem, I think it can not be done. Your next question is, whether you, or the directors under you, can enter into an arrangement concerning uncovered space similarly allotted, so that the exhibitors will each pay a certain amount per foot which in the aggregate will be sufficient to erect buildings thereon, the buildings to be exclusively occupied by the contributing builders, the money to be paid to the directors or some other party and paid upon vouchers approved by you or your representatives to building contractors and care takers.

Money received for the rental of the space allotted to the United States would be, when received, money of the United States. If not, whose would it be? You could not add it to the sum appropriated by Congress for the use of the Commission.

As you say, your third question seems to be identical in principle with the second. If it involves the use of rental payments, as in the other case, it has been answered.

I sympathize with your desire to increase the means of making the American exhibit a success and trust that Congress will authorize you to expend whatever sum may prove to be needed to accomplish that end.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney-General.

HON. FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General, etc.

This decision was final. It was evident that the Commission proper could not handle such auxiliary funds. In view of this situation and after careful consideration it was decided to recommend to exhibitors the employment by them of a special agent for the collection and distribution of all moneys appropriated by them for collective exhibits, special buildings, etc. This course was adopted and was followed with excellent results and final success. Although not a proper part of the Commission's work, a statement of the methods and transactions of this disbursing officer has been prepared and is presented in another section of this report.

The following letter was issued by the Commissioner-General to the directors of the exhibit departments in this connection:

DEAR SIR: Attached please find draft of a letter to be sent to each exhibitor in each collective exhibit.

The terms of this letter fully explain themselves. The attached draft is for your information and that of the attachés of your department also, and is not to be put into effect by you with any of your exhibitors and is not to be made the basis of any contract with any exhibitor until all the procedures mentioned therein have been fully complied with within your department, so that the matter is ready for proper presentation in accordance with the terms of said letter.

You will observe that the successive steps necessary to be taken by you before using this letter as the basis of an arrangement with your exhibitors are as follows:

1. The agreement upon some man as superintendent of a special collective exhibit who is satisfactory to the exhibitors therein.

2. The making by that superintendent of a careful detailed estimate of the entire expense of conducting the exhibit, which estimate must show each and every item for which it is proposed to expend money, with a miscellaneous item which should be a certain reasonable per cent of the whole expenditure. The trustee would not be authorized to approve and pay any vouchers for items not covered by this estimate. It is not meant by this that the amounts allowed in the estimate for each individual item must exactly equal all the expenditures for that item, but that no expenditures must be made for any items that are entirely omitted from the estimate. This will compel the utmost care in the making of the estimate by the superintendent.

3. The revision by you of the estimate made by the superintendent, and the striking out of any items, and the reduction of any other items that in your judgment may be desirable.

4. The submission by you to the trustee of the estimate as revised and approved by you. You and the trustee will then go over the estimate carefully and eliminate or modify such items as may appear desirable.

5. This final revised estimate will then be approved by the superintendent, by yourself, and by the trustee as the estimate for that especial collective exhibit.

6. The apportionment of expense as per this estimate among exhibitors in that especial collective exhibit shall then be made by yourself and the superintendent, and a full list of the exhibitors in such collective exhibit, together with the amount to be paid by him, the sum of which amounts must equal the total estimate, and also the dates at which the same are to be paid by the exhibitor, must be certified by you to the trustee.

This being done you are at liberty to apply to the director of affairs for printed blanks of the attached letter, and to send them out as a basis for the arrangement with the individual exhibitors.

UNITED STATES MACHINERY ANNEX, OIL WELL, AND WINDMILL EXHIBITS, PARC VINCENNES.

7. As collections are received by you from exhibitors you will promptly turn them over to the trustee, who will credit the amounts to the various exhibitors, and who will advise you as often as you may require of the delinquents.

8. You will arrange with the trustee as to whether he or you will send out notices to such delinquents, but these notices must be signed by you whether the formality of sending them out be attended to by you or by the trustee.

From this point the trustee becomes responsible for the expenditure of the funds, subject to the conditions as to vouchers laid down in the attached letter, which clearly explains itself.

Very truly, yours,

FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to above:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the space contract to you of this date, your proposed exhibit has been accepted as a part of the above collective exhibit, subject to your acceptance of the terms of such contract and of this communication.

Said collective exhibit will be under the charge of ———, superintendent, who has been agreed upon by many of the exhibitors in the said collective exhibit to take care of, manage, and handle the same as their representative and at their expense, which expense is included in the estimate below.

The superintendent and myself have made a careful estimate of the amount of money necessary to conduct said exhibit, which estimate was then carefully revised by the trustee, the said superintendent, trustee, and myself agreeing upon the total estimate as it now stands.

The estimated cost to you is \$——, being your pro rata of the entire estimated cost of the said collective exhibit. This estimate does not include insurance or salesmen, and you are at liberty to make arrangements for these if they are necessary.

C. I. Drake has been agreed upon by many of the exhibitors as trustee for the funds to be contributed and expended in their interest, and the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago has also been agreed upon by many of the exhibitors as a proper and safe depository in which the trustee shall deposit the funds to be checked against as required. A bond has been issued by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., in the sum of \$50,000 (which bond is in the possession of the Commissioner-General) guaranteeing all exhibitors whose funds may be intrusted to the trustee against loss or misappropriation of funds on his part.

The above trustee will be compensated from the collective exhibit funds of all the collective exhibits in the various departments of the Exposition under his care pro rata, the charge to each exhibitor being a very small sum, which is covered in the amount of above estimate.

All expenditures for the benefit of the above collective exhibit will first be authorized by the superintendent within the lines of the original estimate, and vouchers for the same will be approved by him, will then be examined and approved by me, and will be finally approved by the trustee, who will draw his check for the amount.

For the better protection of the exhibitors and this Commission it has been arranged that each check must be countersigned by some trusted representative of the Commissioner-General.

All vouchers will be carefully filed; complete and accurate sets of books will be kept of all contributions, expenditures, and payments of every nature and description, which vouchers and books will at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any exhibitors interested.

Should any surplus remain in the hands of the trustee after paying all expenses in connection with the above collective exhibit, such surplus will be returned pro rata to the exhibitors who have contributed thereto.

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Director of _____.

I approve and accept the above.

_____.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

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Dr. Guillaumat. Assistant commissioner-general.

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Alexandre Poppovic. } Assistant commissioners-general.
Max Beyer. }
Alfred Mitscha de Maerheim. } Attachés of the commissioner-general.
Alfred Grunberger. }
Ignace Wottitz. Editor in chief of the special catalogue.
Marc Gratacap. Special attaché.
Ferdinand Gross. Reporter.
Louis Baumann. Chief architect.
Richard Berner. } Assistant architects.
Armand Neukomm. }
Maurice de Stummer-Traunfels. }
Charles Pfaff. Chief engineer.
Edmond Weisweiler. Inspector of machinery.
Victor Pillwax. Chief accountant.
Oscar Cronier. Chief of commercial service.
Dr. Eugene Kraus. } Physicians to the commissioner-general.
Dr. Gustave Toepfer. }
Joseph Dobry. Inspector.
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L. de Naeyer. } Vice-presidents.
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Leon de Somzee. }
A. Amelin. Secretary-general.
Louis Ooms. } Secretaries of the commission.
Georges Vaxelaire. }
Fernand Vercruysse. }
Jules Verstraete. }
De Favereau. }
A. Vercruysse. Commissioner-general.
Emile Robert. Assistant commissioner-general.

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Armand Lepere.....	Assistant director of general service.
L. Crols.....	Treasurer.
G. de Somzee.....	} Secretaries of the commissioner-general
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Fernand Robert.....	
E. Vermeulen de Mianoye.....	
Georges de Ro.....	} Counsels to the commissioner-general.
Sam Wiener.....	
Dr. F. Collet.....	Physician to the commissioner-general.
Ernest Acker.....	} Architects.
G. Maukels.....	
F. Hamaide.....	Director of transportation and maintenance.
Florent Lonneux.....	Chief of mechanical and electrical installations.

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Constantin Hocrmann.....	Government delegate.
Socrate Petrovic.....	Assistant commissioner-general.
Henri Kautsch.....	Special attaché for decorative arts.
Jean Witousch.....	Chief of accounts.
Leopold Friedrich.....	Secretary.
Joseph Markovic.....	Architect.
Jules Mally.....	Attaché.

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Maurice de la Fargue.....	} Assistant commissioners-general.
Vassil Athanassow.....	
Z. F. Zaphiroff.....	Assistant to the commissioner-general.

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Houei Tchienne.....	Attaché to the commissioner-general.
Masson-Detourbet.....	Architect.
J. Termant.....	Inspector of works.
Georges Colle.....	Treasurer.
Eugene Porcher.....	} Attachés to the architectural service.
Maurice Vincent.....	
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J. Bernburg.....	
Harald Bing.....	
Pietro Krohn.....	
Bjorn Stephensen.....	
Daniel Bruun.....	Commissioner for the islands of Fero and Greenland.

C. Ryberg	Assistant delegate.
Wedell-Wedellsborg	} Commissioners of agriculture.
H. C. O. Rosenkrantz	
Rudolph Schou	
A. M. T. Westermann	
P. S. Kroyer	} Commissioners of fine arts.
Vilhelm Bissen	
M. Nyrop	
L. Tuxen	
P. Christensen	Secretary-general.
C. Engelsted	Delegate to the commissioner-general.
L. la Cour	Secretary.
T. Bindesboll	} Installation architects.
K. Arne Petersen	
V. Koch	Pavilion architect.
J. Dich	Architect for the islands of Fero and Greenland.
L. Rungwald	Chief of the pavilion.
V. Weidemann	Attaché.

ECUADOR.—*Office, 3 Place Malesherbes.*

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Julian Aspiazu	Assistant commissioner-general.
E. Dorn y de Alsua	Secretary.
Miguel A. Carbo	Attaché.
J. B. Billa	Architect.

GERMANY.—*Officè, 88 Avenue des Champs Elysees.*

Dr. Richter	Commissioner-general.
Lewald	Assistant commissioner-general.
Dr. Schricker	Delegate to the section of industrial arts.
Berg	Assistant commissioner.
Groening	Chief accountant.
Franke	Secretary.
Dr. Martius	Attaché.
Leo	Assessor.
Carl Hoffacker	} Architects.
Bruno Moehring	
Joh. Radke	
Otto Rieth	
Em. Seidl	
Henri Fivaz	} Chief engineer of mechanical installation.
Hartmann	
Gentsch	
Dr. Lobach	
	Engineer of mechanical installation.
	Engineer of electrical installation.

Consulting committee of the Commissioner-General.

Hermann Luedert	President of the committee.
Louis Grub	} Members of the committee.
M.-H. Rumpf	
Louis Bessels	
A. Ramme	
Chr. von Jecklin	
K. Rasch	

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Office, 11 Avenue de la Bourdonnais.*

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Earl of Crewe	Vice-president of the royal commission.
Colonel Jekyll	Commissioner-general.
Spearman	Assistant commissioner-general.
Earle	Secretary-general.
Cundall	Chief engineer.
Lloyd	Chief of general installation.
Serraillier	Chief of publications and the catalogue.
Fishbourne	} Attachés.
Hodgson	
Garland Matthews	
Cannon	} Members of the commission.
De Mattos	
Edwards	
Hunt	
Langridge	
Lewis	
Lutyens	Pavilion architect.
Clowes	Architect of the pavilion of India and the colonies; chief of decoration.

Committee of organization of fine arts.

Marquis de Lorne	President.
Sir Edward Poynter	Vice-president.
Eaton	Secretary-general of the section of fine arts.
Spielmann	Director of the section of fine arts.
Thomson Lyon	Delegate for the royal pavilion.
Ware	Delegate of the committee on public instruction.

British Indies and Island of Ceylon.

Sir Owen T. Burne	President of committee on organization.
Rose	Secretary-general.
Benedict	Assistant secretary.
Gamble	Delegate of the Government of British India.
Muriel	} Assistant delegates of the Government of British India.
Blyth	
Davidson	Delegate of the Government of the Island of Ceylon.
J. H. Renton	} Assistant delegates of the Government of the Island of Ceylon.
W. W. Mitchell	
Dunlop	Delegate.

British Colonies.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal	President of committee on organization.
Collins-Levey	Secretary-general of committee on organization.
Eaton	Assistant secretary of committee on organization.
J. I. Tarte	Commissioner-general of Canada.
Scott	} Assistant delegates.
Jardine	
Gourdeau	
Perrault	

Whittall Venn	President of Australian commission and principal delegate.
Aytoun	Secretary of Australian commission.
Grainger	Assistant delegate.
Holroyd	} In charge of the section of mines of Australia.
Tronton	
Elias	} Delegates, Island of Maurice
Galdemar	
Ulcoq	
Louis de Rochecouste	

GREECE.—*Office, 4 Place de la Bourse.*

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Nicolas Sacilly	Commissioner-general.
Emmanuel-Pierre Rodocanachi	} Commissioners.
Athanase Vagliano	
Michel Vlasto	
Nicolas Apostolides	
Alexis Kolivas	
Dr. Limperopoulo	Physician.
Jean Vernudachi	Secretary.

GUATEMALA.—*Office, 29 Avenue de Segur.*

Rene Guerin	Delegate.
Theodore H. Mangel	Special delegate, in charge of section of the café.

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Edmond de Miklos	Assistant commissioner-general.
Ivo Mallin	} Attachés to the commissioner-general.
Joseph de Kazy	
Jules Kovats	Director of the service of administration.
Aladar de Navay de Foldeak	Delegate.
Joseph Foldvary	Secretary-general; delegate to the congresses.
Bela Kovesdy	Director of accounts.
Eugene de Koos	Secretary.
Bela Babocsay	} Attachés to the accountants.
Jules de Malcomes	
Camille Fittler	Architect in chief.
Zoltan Balint	} Architects of historical pavilion and of installations.
Louis Jambor	
Alexandre Szeszler	Architect of installations.
Joseph Fischer	Inspector of architecture.
Pisacic	} Attachés.
Herman Bolle	
Alexandre Lenart	Engineer and attaché.
Bela Mahunka	Director of transportation and supervision.
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ITALY.—*Office, 71 Rue de Monceau.*

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Teobaldo Danesi		
Marquis Georges Niccolini		
Angelo Pavia		
Emilio Pinchia		
Count Joseph Primoli		
Marquis Serra di Cassano		
Jean Silvestri		
Ascanio Rubino	}	Architects.
Alexandre Lupinacci		
Alexandre Stella		
Annibale Dalmazzo	}	Engineer.
Count Ceppi		
M. Gilodi		
Count Salvadori	}	Inspector.
Goffi		
Simone Gioda		

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S. Minobe	} Commissioners.
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M. Kawatikita	
H. Shugio	
S. Matsuda	
H. Foukouba	
M. Adatci	
Kawamoura

FAÇADE OF PALACE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION, CHAMP DE MARS.

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S. Toyohara		
K. Nakao		
B. Serene		Honorary assistant commissioner.
Y. Itikawa	}	Attachés.
T. Shishido		
G. Hashizume		
S. Sekiguti		
G. Miyanaga		
R. Tatsui		
Y. Sakai		
S. Iizuka		
K. Kawadzi		
M. Fukuti		
Y. Ikebe		
R. Kohitsu		
R. Guy		
M. Guejo		Delegate to the exposition of retrospective arts.
T. Okamoto		Inspector of products.
Charles Regnier	}	Architects.
Jacques Petitgrand		

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Saltarel.....	
Aleveque.....	Delegate of the Imperial Government.
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E. Ferret.....	Assistant commissioner-general.
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Sinauér de Stein	
Jules Ancion	
E. H. Crone	
E. R. Harkema	
Van Tilt	
A. Madoux	

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Alfred Vaudoyer	Architect.

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Manuel Garcia Torres	
Albert Hans	
Enrique Olarte	Counsel.
Bernardo de Mier	} Attachés.
Emilio Elizondo	

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Calmette	Secretary of the committee on organization.
Delfortrie	} Members of the commission.
Eugene de Milo	
Cabireau	
Jenty	
H. Depelley	} Attachés.
E. de Carbonnel	

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Si El Arbi Abarodi	} Commissioners.
Si El Hadj Mohammed Ben Djelloul	
De Laroche	Assessor.
Alphonse Muzet	Secretary.
Saladin	Architect.
Dr. Ernest Richard	Physician.
Si El Arbi Ben Daman	Interpreter.

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Van Asbeck	Commissioner-delegate.
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H. Zillesen	Secretary-general.
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H. W. Mesdag	Delegate to Group II—Fine arts.
Vily Martens	Assistant delegate to Group II.
P. Van der Burg	Delegate to Group III—Liberal arts.
J. F. W. Conrad	Delegate to Groups IV, V, VI, and XI—Ma- chinery, electricity, civil engineering, trans- portation, and mines, etc.
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J. D. Onderwater	Delegate to Group VIII—Horticulture.
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Baron Tindal	Delegate to Groups X and XV—Food prod- ucts and diversified industries.
B. W. F. Van Riemsdyk	Delegate to Group XII—Decoration and fur- nishing.
Ch. Van der Poll	Delegate to Group XIII—Textiles.
G. R. Hintzen	Delegate to Group XIV—Chemical industries.

Dr. H. J. A. M. Schaepman	Delegate to Group XVI—Social economy and hygiene.
J. W. Yzerman	} Delegates to Group XVII—Colonization.
G. B. Hooyer	
C. M. Pleyte	Assistant delegate.
Richard Bouwens van der Boyen.....	Architectural counsel.
J. Mutters, jr	} General installation architects.
T. K. L. Sluyterman.....	
Th. G. Schill.....	} Architects of the colonial section.
E. von Saher.....	
J. Z. Stuten.....	
Reynier Verbeek.....	Engineer of mechanical installation.
M. G. Tegelberg	Assistant engineer.
Dr. J. Thyssen.....	Physician.
J. P. Buurman.....	Secretary.

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Crisanto Medina	Commissioner-general.
Teofilo Manzano	} Commissioners.
Alberto Nahmias.....	
Francisco del Solar	Secretary.

NORWAY.—*Office, 12 Avenue Rapp.*

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Thorolf Prytz	Vice-president.
K. V. Hammer	Secretary-general.
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E. Ellingsen	Delegate to Group XIV.
S. Falch	Delegate to Group IX.
Th. Holmboe	Delegate to Group II.
N. C. Ihlen.....	Delegate to Groups IV and V.
A. J. Krogh	Delegate to Groups I and III.
Chr. Langaard	Delegate to Groups VII and X.
Peter Arn-Petersen	Delegate to Group XIII.
Chr. Thams	Delegate to the Royal pavilion.
C. Hauge Thiis	Delegate to Group IX.
W. Christophersen	Commissioner-general.
Chr. Smith.....	Assistant commissioner-general.
Fritz Thaulow	Commissioner of fine arts.
Halvor Halvorsen	Delegate.
Ivar Aanstad.....	Secretary.
Sinding Larsen.....	Pavilion architect.
Kielland	Engineer of Norwegian section.
Finn Knudsen	Architect of Norwegian section.
Halfdan Strom.....	Attaché of fine arts section.
T. Wilberg.....	Decorator.

ORANGE.—*Office, 3 bis Rue Labruyère.*

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Billard	Secretary.
H. Mantelet	Attaché.

PERSIA.—*Office, 10 Avenue Bugeaud.*

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Fernand Guyon	Secretary.
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Mohammed Hassan Serdjani	Director of the pavilion.
Dr. Ibrahim Kahn	Physician.
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Antero Aspillaga	Commissioner.
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Daniel Hernandez	Special commissioner of fine arts section.
Jose A. de Yzcue	Commissioner of the section of industries.
Carlos von der Heyde	} Delegates.
Augusto de Althaus	
Pedro E. Paulet	
Ernesto Diaz	Secretary.

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Viscount de Faria	Commissioner.
A. de Portugal de Faria	Secretary.
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Antonio da Silva Cunha	
B. C. Cincinnato da Costa	
Count de Samodaes	
Henrique Pereira Taveira	
D. Luis Filippe de Castro	
Pedro de Aranjó	
Alberto da Silva Monteiro	} Attachés.
Bartholomeu Perestrello	
Count de Bretiaudos	
Count de Carvalhido	
Francisco da Silveira Vianna	
Dr. Guilherme Pocas Falcao	
Dr. Henrique de Figueiredo	
Manuel Jose Monteiro	
Miguel da Motta e Silva	
Salom Bensaude	
Viscount de Wildick	
J. G. Macieira	
Jose Luis Monteiro	Architect in chief.
Jose Alexandre Soares	Architect.

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Nicolas Coucou	Special commissioner.
Georges P. Sterian	Principal delegate.
Georges Bengesco	Special delegate.
Const. C. Mano	Secretary.
Ferdinand Ghika	General delegate to the congresses.
Nicolas Grigoresco	General delegate of fine arts.
Georges Th. Ghitza	Delegate for agriculture and food products.
Emmanuel Al. Bibesco	Secretary to the commissioner-general; dele- gate for forestry.
Charles Gr. Lahovary	Attaché to the commissioner-general; delegate for petroleum.
Theodore Floresco	Attaché.
Gaston Sarniguet	Secretary.
Camille J. Formige	Architect of pavilions.
Jean Mincou	Architect of installations.
Nicolas Fleva	Honorary president.
Nicolas Gr. Filipesco	} Vice-presidents.
Bengesco Dabija	
Georges Al. Scortzesco	
Nicolas Zanne	

RUSSIA.—*Office, 2 Rue Pierre-Charron.*

De Kowalewsky	President.
A. de Raffalovich	Vice-president.
W. N. Tenicheff	Commissioner-general.
M. de Wouytch	Assistant commissioner-general.
De Konovaloff	Chief of the ministry of finance and in charge of jury operations.
De Bilbassof	Assistant to the ministry of finance.
E. Kovalevsky	Chief of Groups I and III.
J. Tolstoi	Chief of Group II.
M. Loboykoff	} Assistants to Group II.
M. Viesel	
C. Isenberg	Assistant to Group III.
P. Zelensky	Assistant to Groups IV, V, and VI—Classes 30, 31, and 34.
S. E. M. V. Verkhovsky	Chief of Group VI.
M. de Mangouby	Assistant to Group VI.
M. d'Abramson	Delegate of the administration of railroads of the Empire.
S. Lenine	Chief of Groups VII and VIII.
J. Mamontoff	Assistant to Groups VII and VIII.
N. Philipoff	Chief of Group IX—Forestry.
O. Grimm	Chief of Group IX—Fishing.
M. Protopopoff	Assistant to Group X.
J. Lebedkine	Chief of Group XI.
D. Sabaneff	Assistant to Group XI.
W. de Pastchenko	Assistant to Groups XII and XV.
A. Nedyklaeff	Assistant to Group XIII.
N. Sokovnine	Assistant to Group XIV.

Tarkhane-Mouravoff	Chief of Group XVI.
Dr. Borck	Assistant.
Verchovtseff	Chief of Group XVIII—War.
General Van der Hoven	Artillery delegate.
General Fabritius	Engineering delegate.
Raptchevski	Hygiene delegate.
Koukel	Managing delegate.
N. Zelenoy	Chief of Group XVIII—Marine.
Captain Berr	} Attachés of Group XVIII.
Lieutenant Homenko	
L. d'Assche	} Delegates.
De Vonlar-Larsky	
P. Apostol	Delegate to the congresses and catalogue.
J. de Berwick	} Chiefs of correspondence.
D. de Nikiphoroff	
S. Latkine	Customs delegates.
Freedericksz	} Attachés; in charge of special missions.
E. de Kireevsky	
P. de Tesselsky	
J. de Schreyer	
P. de Chimkievitch	
Tcherept-Spiridovitch	
De Gasentzer	} Attachés.
M. A. Hitroff	
M. A. d'Apletcheeff	
M. N. de Benardaky	
J. de Ratkoff-Rojnoff	
M. Ephrussi	
J. de Stoinovsky	} Agents of the Empire detailed to the com- missioner-general's staff.
W. de Yourkivietch	
E. Poliakoff	
A. Kirsanoff	
A. Solski	} President of the groups of Siberia, Asiatic Russia, and the Caucasus.
W. Koubitsky	
S. Raffalovich	
M. E. P. Seménoff	
C. Nikolaevsky	} Delegates to the groups of Siberia, Asiatic Russia, and the Caucasus.
V. Seménoff	
Dr. Radde	
M. S. Chaniawski	
A. Bobrinsky	} Delegates of the small rural industries.
N. de Gedrinsky	
W. Iakountchikoff	
N. Bakounine	
Pillar von Pilchaou	Delegate to the dependencies.
S. de Carrière	} Delegates to the institutions of Empress Marie.
Mrs. Semetchkine	
M. A. Schwann	
General Rikatcheff	Delegate of meteorology.
M. Rouneberg	Agent for Finland.
M. Sanmarck	Assistant for Finland.
I. Ivanovski	} Delegates of the monopolies of the Empire.
G. Kartzeff	

M. Schostack	Delegate of the milling industry.
Galitzine	} Delegates of stock raising industry.
M. Wachter	
M. Diakoff	
M. Schoubine-Possdereff	
Robert Meltzer	Architect in chief, Russian section.
Alexandre Staborowsky	Assistant architect, Russian section.
Lucien Leblanc	Architect of the commission.
Gesellius Lindgren	} Architects of Finland section.
Saarinen	

SAINT MARIN.—*Office, 44 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.*

Jean de Bellet	Commissioner-general.
Maurice Bucquet	Assistant commissioner-general.
Amedee Astraudo	} Members of the commission.
Audouy, sr.	
Alfred Bellard	
Rene Fouquier d'Herouel	
P. Bourgeois	} Assistant members.
L. Dalseme	
Marius Toudoire	Architect.

SALVADOR.—*Office, 10 Rue Cimurosa.*

Rafael Zaldivar	President of organization committee.
Rafael German Ribon	Commissioner-general.
Francisco R. de Urruela	Assistant commissioner-general.
Gonzales Mejia	Commissioner.
Marco J. Kelly	Assistant commissioner; in charge of the section of ores.
Leon Dreyfus	Secretary.

SERVIA.—*Office, 66 Chaussee d'Antin.*

M. de Camondo	Commissioner-general.
Milan Kapetanonitch	Assistant commissioner.
Leonce Tedeschi	Secretary.
B. Tcholak-Antich	} Attachés.
Milan Georgevitch	
Ambroise Baudry	Architect.
Dr. Sava Petrovitch	Physician.

SIAM.—*Office, 14 Avenue d'Eylau.*

Phya Suriya Nuvatr	Commissioner-general.
Albert Grehan	Assistant commissioner-general.
Corragioni d'Orelli	} Delegates.
Phra Sridhamasasana	
Hoeylaerts	
E. Cuissart	} Secretaries.
A. Sarazin	
Eugene Chastel	Architect.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—*Office, 54 Rue du Faubourg-Montmartre.*

Johannes Pierson	Delegate.
H. G. F. Mock	Secretary to the delegate.
Edgard Levy	Secretary of the organization committee at Pretoria.
J. G. Bousquet	In charge of the installation and working of the mine at the Trocadero.
Charles Heubes	Architect.

SPAIN.—*Office, 10 bis Rue Paul-Baudry.*

De Sesto	Commissioner-general.
Valencia de Don Juan	Vice-commissioner-general.
De Villalobar	Royal delegate.
Jose Jordana y Morera	Secretary.
Jose Urioste y Velada	Architect.
Jose Fernandez Jimenez	Director of fine arts.
Eduardo Saavedra	Director of liberal arts.
Celedonio Rodriganez	Director of agriculture.
Rafael Puig y Valls	Director of industry.
Alexandre Marcel	Assistant architect.
Eduardo de Huertas	Counsel.
Alberto Rusinol	Attaché to the department of manufactures.
Pablo Alzola	Attaché to the department of silk industry.
De Villaviciosa	Attaché to the department of metallurgy.
De Mudela	Attaché to the department of agriculture.
Jose Espelius	Attachés to the commission.
Fernando Fernandez Cuellar	
Carlos Alvarez del Campo	
Pio de Savoie	
Guadalmina	
Casa Eguia	
Casa Valdes	
Jose Battlle	
Emilio Deutsch	
Luis Delatte de Carabia	
Vicente Lopez Puigcerver	
Guillermo Marti	
Julio Santarelli	
Jose-Martinez Ibanez	
Leopoldo Serrano	
Jose Gil de Leon	
Pablo Scoubart	Secretary to the delegate.
Jose Quinonez de Leon	Attachés to the commission.
Ramon del Rio y Gil	
Julio Carrillo de Albornoz	
Manuel Carrascosa y Pinedo	
Jose Soler	
Enrique Scholtz de Hermendori	
Fernando Landech	
Joaquin Aguirre	Honorary attaché to the commission.
Alejandro Soler y March	
Rafael Gimeno Lasala	

SWEDEN.—*Office, 7 Avenue Rapp.*

R. Akerman	President.
V. Adler	} Commissioners; chiefs of groups.
R. Almstrom	
O. Bjorck	
E. Franckel	
T. Odelberg	
A. Wahlberg	
A. Zorn	
H. Elmqvist	Secretary.
A. Thiel	Commissioner-general.
P. Lamm	Assistant to the commissioner-general.
F. Frogren	Secretary to the commissioner-general.
C. Hultgren	Special delegate.
C. Moller	Architect in chief.
Fr. Lilljekvist	Architect of installations.
F. Boberg	Architect of the pavilion.

SWITZERLAND.—*Office, 20 Avenue Rapp.*

Gustave Ador	Commissioner-general.
Auguste Duplan	Assistant commissioner-general.
François Grenier	Secretary.
L. de Roulet	Chief accountant.
Paul Bouvier	} Architects.
Eugene Meyer	
Paul Hoffet	Engineer.
B. Kilchenmann	Electrical engineer.
Louis de Saugy	Attaché.
Adolphe Schaerer	Secretary.

TURKEY.—*Office, 10 Rue de Presbourg.*

Munir-Bey	Imperial commissioner.
E. Chesnel	Secretary and delegate.
Hector Passega	Special delegate for exhibition of horses.
Henry Tenre	Special delegate to the congresses.
Abdon-Boisson	Recorder.
Margossian-Effendi	French secretary.
Said-Bey	Turkish secretary.
Leon Bey Karakehia	Delegate of technique.
Dr. M. Kemhadjian	Physician.
Rene Dubuisson	Architect.
Fua	} Engineers.
Humruz	
Calil Hanna	Administrator of Ottoman section.
Bardaut	} In charge of the service of installation.
Oppenheimer	

Organization Committee.

Chedid-Effendi	President.
A. Folz	} Vice-presidents.
Spartali	
Economos Bey	Secretary.

UNITED STATES.—*Office, 20 Avenue Rapp.*

Ferdinand W. Peck	Commissioner-General.
Benjamin D. Woodward	Assistant commissioner-general.
Fred. Brackett	Secretary and disbursing officer.
Bertha Honore Palmer	Commissioners.
James Allison	
Brutus J. Clay	
Charles A. Collier	
Michael H. de Young	
William L. Elkins	
Ogden H. Fethers	
Peter Jansen	
Calvin Manning	
Franklin Murphy	
Henry A. Parr	
Henry M. Putney	
Alvin H. Sanders	
Louis Stern	
William G. Thompson	
William M. Thornton	
Arthur E. Valois	
Thomas F. Walsh	
Mrs. Daniel Manning	
Frederick J. V. Skiff	Director in chief of exhibit departments, director of mines and metallurgy.
Alexander S. Capehart	Director of liberal arts and chemical industries.
Francis E. Drake	Director of machinery and electricity.
Charles Richards Dodge	Director of agriculture.
Willard A. Smith	Director of civil engineering and transportation.
John H. McGibbons	Director of exploitation.
Howard J. Rogers	Director of education and social economy.
John B. Cauldwell	Director of fine arts.
M. H. Hulbert	Director of varied industries.
Tarleton H. Bean	Director of forestry and fisheries.
Dr. Selim H. Peabody	Editor and statistician.
Dr. William S. Ward	Assistant director of mines and metallurgy.
Charles H. Simms	Assistant director of liberal arts and chemical industries.
James S. Anthony	Assistant director of machinery and electricity.
A. C. Baker	Assistant director of civil engineering and transportation.
James L. Farmer	Assistant director of agriculture.
Henry B. Snell	Assistant director of fine arts.
W. E. Crist	Assistant director of varied industries.
Ralph L. Dougherty	Assistant director of education and social economy.
H. C. Poundstone	In charge of the naval exhibit.
James H. Gore	Director of the section of jury organization.
Paul Blackmar	Director of affairs.
William E. Cash	Assistant director of affairs.
James M. Allen	Librarian.
L. M. Howland	Director of customs.

ENTRANCE TO UNITED STATES FINE ARTS EXHIBIT, FIRST FLOOR, GRAND PALACE, GROUP II, SHOWING THE
"SHAW MEMORIAL."

C. S. Crowninshield.....	Delegate to the Paris office.
Frank T. Gilbert.....	Custodian.
Charles A. Coolidge.....	American architect.
Georges Morin-Goustiaux.....	French architect.
John Getz.....	Director of decoration.
Frank Millet.....	In charge of mural paintings.
A. G. Spalding.....	Director of athletics.
B. Spalding de Garmendia.....	Assistant director of athletics.
W. W. Brackett	Assistant to the secretary.
Maj. J. B. Kerr.....	} Military attachés.
Maj. H. O. S. Heistand.....	

Lafayette Commission.

Robert J. Thompson	Secretary.
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Special Cuban Commission.

Gonzalo de Quesada.....	Commissioner.
Ricardo Díaz Albertini	Secretary.

Special Porto Rican Commission.

Jose T. Silva	Commissioner.
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Special Hawaiian Commission.

W. G. Irwin.....	First commissioner.
Alfred Houle	Second commissioner.
Maj. G. C. Potter	Secretary.

Advisory Council.

M. P. Piexotto.....	President.
Georges Nagelmackers.....	} Members.
G. Dambmann.....	

REPORT
OF THE
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER-GENERAL
ON THE
WORK OF THE PARIS OFFICES.

B. D. WOODWARD,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

NEW YORK OFFICES, *February 16, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith my report on the work of the Paris offices.

Respectfully yours,

B. D. WOODWARD,

Assistant Commissioner-General.

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,

Commissioner-General, United States Commission,

Paris Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE PARIS OFFICES.

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Informed of his appointment September 1, 1898, the assistant commissioner-general of the United States to the Paris Exposition took the oath of office the following day, and met the request of the Commissioner-General in accompanying him forthwith to Europe.

In an address made on the steamship *La Touraine*, September 2, 1898, the Commissioner-General of the United States, on the eve of his departure from New York for France, stated tersely, "Three grave difficulties confronted the Commission—lack of ample time, space, and appropriation." This time factor, however, gradually eliminated itself, and Congress provided eventually the necessary increases in appropriation. As for exhibit space, the amount which in September, 1898, stood conceded to the United States was entirely inadequate for the purpose of exhibiting properly the resources, the products, and the manufactured industries of the United States along the lines of the official French classification, and on representations made to that effect by the Commissioner-General of the United States the amount was increased in October by almost 5,000 square meters, or 53,750 square feet, ground area. This new allotment comprised some 1,740 square meters in the main exhibit palaces and some 3,250 square meters in

building sites. Latitude was allowed to erect a three-story annex in agriculture on 5,800 square feet of allotted ground area, thereby aggregating some 17,000 square feet of exhibit area under this single roof; and similar conditions obtained for the annex in merchant marine. The total exhibit area secured in October, 1898, is therefore estimated at a trifle over 70,000 square feet, or nearly 50 per cent increase over the amount previously secured. The amount of ground space thus obtained was officially confirmed to the Commissioner-General on his return to the United States in November, 1898, as follows:

NOVEMBER 14, 1898.

Hon. F. W. PECK, *New York*:

Commissioner-General Picard computes you have received personally 53,750 square feet ground area.

WOODWARD,
Assistant Commissioner-General.

The assistant commissioner-general remained abroad, permanently assigned to the Paris offices, as representing the interests of the United States Commission in its relations to the French Government and in its dealings with the administration of the French Exposition. On two occasions he proceeded to the United States to study methods and ascertain results, remaining the while in close touch with the Paris office and conducting largely its work from a distance.

It is expedient at the outset to say a word concerning the method of maintaining relations and transacting business with the French Exposition administration. These business methods being invariable, it is not necessary to comment upon them, and however arduous they rendered the task, it became the part of the United States Commission to respect them and to follow them. The keynote to the situation is given in article 12 of the official french regulations:

Each foreign nation which takes part in the Exposition must be represented by a delegate to the Commissioner-General.

This delegate is alone authorized to discuss with the Commissioner-General, the directors-general, and the directors, all matters of interest to his countrymen, especially those relating to the allotment of space to the several countries, the construction of special buildings, and the admission and installation of exhibits.

Consequently, the administration of the Exposition will not correspond directly with foreign exhibitors.

For the United States the assistant commissioner-general became the logical delegate, and in his dealings he came chiefly in touch with the director-general of exploitation. The latter had immediate control over all foreign-exhibit departments, with the possible exception of fine arts and also of athletics. His subordinates took orders from him and reported to none but him. His approval and consent were necessary in all matters affecting a foreign commission, and official communications came over his signature.

As official medium between the commissions, the communications

from transgressors of article 12 were invariably referred back to the assistant commissioner-general for consideration. On the whole some 13,600 official communications, both French and English, or on an average 25 letters a day, were executed by him between May, 1898, and December, 1900. While a perfect written record was thus maintained, it was usual to straighten out difficulties subsequently in personal interviews with the Director-General.

Among the hundreds of matters that were brought up in the Paris office was the idea conceived in the department of liberal arts to present to the eye of the visitors to the French Exposition the methods followed in the United States in the production of a daily newspaper. Although the privilege of printing a newspaper on the Exposition Grounds was denied to the entire press, both French and foreign, the necessary special permission was obtained from the director-general of exploitation that under particular circumstances this might be done in the United States annex (publishers' building) on the Esplanade des Invalides. Incidentally an additional grant of space was secured for the erection of separate stereotyping premises in the immediate vicinity of the press.

Again, it was proposed to establish an American escalator in the textile department, to connect the United States exhibits on the ground floor and in the gallery. Months of negotiations were spent in inducing the Director-General to accept the plan, which necessitated sundry structural changes in the textile building. The projection of the escalator by a few inches in the obligatory aisle also caused for a while considerable technical trouble. The courtesy of the German commissioner-general in receding by an equivalent amount with his own installation on the opposite side of the aisle removed this particular objection, and finally the escalator was admitted.

Occasionally in questions of a perplexing or delicate nature the Director-General would evade or disclaim responsibility of decision or action. All such matters were promptly referred to higher authorities, sometimes through the French Commission, but always accompanied and followed up by direct action, also pressure and appeal. Thus the minister of commerce, posts, and telegraphs was asked to sanction the establishment of an American post-office in the United States National Building; also to grant a substantial reduction on the regular rates of the French trans-Atlantic cable; the minister of war to allow the firing of special guns in maritime life-saving experiments; the prefect of police to permit our night watchmen to carry revolvers; the prime minister, together with the minister of public instruction and fine arts, to assign a suitable site for the Lafayette statue; the minister of agriculture to reconcile the idea of international live-stock exhibits with the French laws prohibiting the introduction of cattle into France; the minister of foreign affairs to commemorate the

Fourth of July, 1900, by greeting the Stars and Stripes in the place of the French tricolor on the Eiffel Tower; the minister of foreign affairs, together with the minister of marine, to give their moral support to the award of the Pollok prize; the minister of finance to remit the prohibitive duties on printed advertising matter intended by exhibitors for free distribution; the minister of public works, together with the minister of commerce, to allow a pier landing on the Seine in front of the United States National Building; the mayor of Char-
 enton to give a charter during 1900 to operate an American electric-car road leading to the Exposition Annex at Vincennes; the minister of foreign affairs to define the political status of Cuba, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, thereby admitting these islands to the Exposition under the American flag, and leading the French Exposition authorities to favor a grouped exhibit of their products on the space conceded to the United States in the Palace of the Trocadero.

It is interesting to recall in particular the circumstances under which a suitable site was assigned for the statue of Lafayette. The presentation of this statue to France on the part of the school children of the United States was designated under act of Congress as a special feature of the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition. The Commissioner-General started negotiations to obtain a site, but many weeks elapsed before final action was taken. After separate interviews between the assistant commissioner-general, the prime minister, the minister of public instruction and fine arts, the minister of public works, and Mr. Jules Cambon, ambassador from France to Washington, the matter was finally brought up in a cabinet meeting by the prime minister himself, Mr. Dupuy, whose personal interest in the Lafayette monument was enhanced from the fact that he was born near Lafayette's birthplace, and that his warmest political friend was a descendant of Lafayette. The minister of public instruction and fine arts was formally charged to act in the matter conjointly with the assistant commissioner-general, and thus they spent the afternoon of December 12, 1898, in the Tuileries Gardens investigating and discussing the appropriateness of a variety of sites in the company of the ambassador for France to Washington, the French director of the beaux arts, and the architects of the Louvre and of the United States Commission. After an exhaustive conference, the minister, speaking for the French Government, offered a choice site on Government ground, intended originally for a statue of Napoleon, beautifully located in the heart of the city of Paris and within the historic precincts of the Louvre, opposite the principal entrance to the celebrated gallery of paintings, and in close proximity to the statue of the great French statesman, Gambetta. This site, known henceforth as Lafayette Square, is located at the head of that magnificent perspective which extends from the Tuileries Gardens past the Place de la Con-

corde, up the Avenue des Champs Élysées to the Arc de Triomphe. The French Government, accepting gratefully the monument to Lafayette, sent the title of the site to the United States in an official note transmitted through Ambassador Cambon.

It is also appropriate to report here on the negotiations which led up to the acceptance of the Anthony Pollok Memorial Prize on the part of the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of marine, and the minister of commerce. This prize, instituted on the private initiative of the heirs of Mr. Anthony Pollok, who went down at sea with the ill-fated *Bourgogne*, July, 1898, was to be awarded under the auspices of the United States Commission to the best life-saving apparatus or device for use in cases of disaster at sea. The minister of commerce and the French commissioner-general allowed the competition to be held in connection with the Exposition of 1900, and to be judged by an international jury according to the rules set forth in the general regulations of the Exposition. The minister of foreign affairs and the minister of marine having pledged their moral support to the movement, the Secretary of State of the United States was led to invite the nations of the world to participate in this humane competition on French soil. Direct authority was given by the Department of State to the assistant commissioner-general to make public, in conjunction with the French commissioner-general of the Paris Exposition, the proposed rules and regulations which should control this exposition. Suitable rules, drawn up in accordance with the wishes of the heirs and along the lines suggested by the French commissioner-general, were printed, both in French and in English, at the Government printing office in Paris and distributed to competitors far and wide through the foreign commissioners-general, each for his own countrymen. Inventions were sent in large numbers from all parts of the world to be admitted as exhibits in class 33 (equipments for merchant marine), under conditions defined by the general regulations of the Exposition. Accordingly, the commissioners-general of the separate countries represented in the competition passed on the merits of these inventions considered in the light of exhibits, and in some instances they left the selection to the judgment of special committees on admission, chosen among the naval officers and experts from their respective nations. When it came to providing exhibit space for the competition, the members of the French committee on installation joined hands with the commissioners for Russia, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States in relinquishing special spaces allotted to each of these countries in the main Merchant Marine Building. Thus they enabled a broad and well-lighted gallery that extended the entire length of the building to be devoted exclusively to an international display of devices and inventions calculated to produce the highest and truest results for the welfare and protection of mankind.

One dissenting note, and perhaps the only one of its kind, was sounded in the relations between the Commissions of the United States and France. The following brief statement explains the nature of the trouble, but can never convey either the character or the amount of the tedious negotiations which it involved throughout December, 1899, and January and February, 1900. It was found that the rights of the United States Commission, in erecting a national building on the Quai d'Orsay, were being seriously infringed upon by the neighboring Turkish national building, which was allowed to encroach upon the building line imposed upon and respected by all nations. In actual point of fact, a skeleton structure showed that this Turkish building was planned to project 25 feet beyond the regulation building line, and to rise to a height of four stories along a full frontage of 75 feet, thereby sadly impairing the effectiveness of the United States building when viewed from the Pont des Invalides. On being advised of the situation the ambassador from the United States denounced the character of the Ottoman structure, and his informal representations to officers of the French cabinet led them to share in his opinion. The seriousness of the question was practically demonstrated to the French authorities in numerous photographs specially taken for the purpose, and the reports which were sent forward by every steamer to the Commissioner-General in Chicago were similarly illustrated. An official protest entered with Commissioner-General Picard by the assistant commissioner-general of the United States resulted in stopping all work for a while on the Turkish national building. The ambassador from the United States was instructed by the Department of State in Washington to interfere officially with the minister of foreign affairs. But the Commissioner-General for Turkey finally assented to the justice of the views presented to him, and, after agreeing to a preliminary concession in lowering the Ottoman minaret by 5 feet, reducing the width of the cupola by 10 feet, and throwing it 5 feet back of the original line, he was allowed to resume work on his building. The concession, however, was too insignificant to afford satisfaction to the United States Commission, and the protest was renewed with greater force. The situation became tense, and for a while the relations between Commissions were strained. Relief, however, came at last with the suppression of the upper floor of the Turkish construction on a canted corner measuring 18 feet from floor to ceiling. This obstruction was cut away on 13 feet frontage by 25 feet in depth and, the height of the Turkish building being reduced to a line 5 feet below the top of the porch of the United States building, prominence was restored at least to the magnificent quadriga that surmounted its porch. The Commissioner-General received the news of this advantage upon his arrival in Europe in the spring of 1900.

In the communications emanating from the Paris office every change

and development in the work abroad was fully and promptly brought to the notice of the Commission's headquarters in Chicago. Subsequent to the Commissioner-General's departure for the United States in November, 1898, additional allotments of exhibit space footing up a total of 157,995 square feet were reported, as follows:

ACCESSIONS IN THE MAIN EXHIBIT GROUNDS.

December 16, 1898.—A site of 2,200 square feet for the annex building in Forestry and Fisheries, Group IX, Champ de Mars.

March 22, 1899.—6,700 square feet floor area, including 550 running feet in wall length for fine arts, exclusive of sculpture, in Group II.

May 11, 1899.—A change in partitions increases the wall length by 200 feet.

September 8, 1899.—A new allotment is secured, netting 1,000 square feet additional floor area and 70 feet in wall length. Subsequently another large room was obtained for paintings and ample space was also allotted for sculpture.

April, 1899.—11,360 square feet for an American restaurant on the Champ de Mars.

June 10, 1899.—4,340 square feet for an Army and Navy exhibit in Group XVIII.

June 21, 1899.—1,500 square feet in the Trocadero Palace for a Colonial exhibit in Group XVII.

June 23, 1899.—Permission is secured to build an entresol gallery in Groups VII and X, agriculture and food products.

July 1, 1899.—1,300 square feet for horticultural implements in Group VIII.

October 27, 1899.—This amount is increased by 300 square feet, giving a total of 1,600 square feet.

July 6, 1899.—Permission is secured to build an entresol gallery in Group III, liberal arts.

July 13, 1899.—1,500 square feet secured from Luxemburg in Group XI, mining and metallurgy.

August 8, 1899.—An increase of over 800 square feet gallery space is secured from Norway in Group XIII, textiles.

September 26, 1899.—2,000 square feet secured by negotiations with Great Britain in Group VI, civil engineering and transportation.

October 19, 1899.—1,400 square feet for an outdoor horticultural exhibit on the Cours la Reine. Early in March, 1900, this allotment was exchanged for a much larger site on the Trocadero grounds.

November 3, 1899.—Space secured to erect two small kiosks near the annex building in liberal arts at the Invalides. Their respective surfaces are 175 square feet and 390 square feet.

December 13, 1899.—Permission is secured to excavate a cellar under the United States spaces in Groups VII and X, agriculture and food products.

March 21, 1900.—8,000 square feet conceded in the main merchant marine building for an international exhibit in competition for the Pollok prize.

March 29, 1900.—Sites secured for nine Kitson lamps on the Quai de Billy.

April 7, 1900.—Permission is secured to construct a small dynamo building in close proximity to the United States national building.

ACCESSIONS IN THE ANNEX AT VINCENNES.

April 28, 1899.—21,520 square feet in Group VI for railroad rolling stock. This amount was increased in June by 400 square feet received from Russia, giving a total of 21,920 feet.

April 28, 1899.—2,700 square feet for a United States life-saving station.

June 16, 1899.—This amount was raised to 7,000 square feet, but the whole space was subsequently given up.

April 28, 1899.—8,600 square feet for the bicycle trust building.

July 13, 1899.—This amount was increased by 10 per cent, giving a total of 9,460 square feet.

April 28, 1899.—20,000 square feet for an annex in tool machinery, Groups IV and V.

July 21, 1899.—An extension of 6,000 additional square feet is granted.

August 9, 1899.—The total of 26,000 square feet is confirmed from Paris by cable. Eventually the total ground floor area became 42,000 square feet.

April 28, 1899.—4,300 square feet in the automobile building, Group VI.

December 23, 1899.—This amount is increased by 3,000 square feet, giving a total of 7,300 square feet.

May 17, 1899.—2,000 square feet secured for an exhibit of oil-well drilling machinery.

June 27, 1899.—600 square feet for an exhibit of incubators.

July 6, 1899.—10,000 square feet for a Pullman vestibule train. This space was given up December 4, 1899.

August 7, 1899.—400 square feet for an ostrich farm. This space was never occupied.

August 9, 1899.—2,250 square feet for an exhibit of the Robbins ore-conveying belt.

August 9, 1899.—750 square feet for a shooting gallery to test Smith & Wesson firearms.

August 9, 1899.—24,000 square feet for a relief map of the United States railroad systems. This space was given up August 16, 1899.

August 9, 1899.—1,600 square feet for a model workman's house. This space was given up October 26, 1899.

August 9, 1899.—10,000 square feet for an annex building in forestry, Group IX.

November 23, 1899.—An additional amount of 5,000 square feet is secured, giving a total of 15,000 square feet.

August 9, 1899.—4,500 square feet for a cotton-gin compressor. This space was never occupied.

August 16, 1899.—6,250 square feet for an agricultural annex building for the McCormick harvesting machine exhibit.

January 10, 1900.—An offer of space for exhibits of an inflammable nature was declined.

Every week there was sent to the Commission's press bureau in New York a series of translations of articles from the French, Italian, and Spanish newspapers and hundreds of other clippings selected from the general European press, also illustrated periodicals, on the Exposition, together with pictures, cuts, maps, diagrams, descriptions, special photographs and general information calculated to be of interest and of use in exploiting the Paris Exposition in the American press. All official pamphlets issued by the French administration on the subjects of transportation, handling of merchandise, installation, exhibits of live stock, displays of fresh fruits, horticultural exhibits, sports and athletic competitions, etc., were duly translated in the Paris office, and mailed home at once in several typewritten copies. Accurate translations into English of the contracts and specifications for the various buildings of the United States were forwarded without delay for file in the American architect's office and with the director of affairs in Chicago, and also with the secretary and disbursing agent in New York. Besides

VIEW IN PALACE OF TEXTILES, CHAMP DE MARS, SHOWING FRENCH PERFUMERY SECTION ON GROUND FLOOR
AND EXHIBIT BOOTHS,

being supplied from the Paris office with English translations of special documents and general items of interest, the individual directors of exhibit departments in the United States received by fast steamer the official plans, measurements, and specifications of the spaces allotted in each group, as well as accurate notes on the distribution of water, gas, steam, electricity, motive power, and sewerage, and on the position of car tracks, aisles, columns, elevators, stairways, escalators, manholes, galleries, signposts, and fire plugs. Every month an English report was transmitted to the Commissioner-General in the United States, embodying the minutes of the business meetings of the united foreign commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Fortnightly reports were forwarded from the Paris office advising the headquarters in Chicago of the progress made in all the main exhibit buildings as well as in the construction of the United States Commission's building. Week by week advance information was collected systematically in Paris concerning the organization and plan of action of each one of the 127 congresses that were invited to meet in Paris during the summer of 1900. This material was sent regularly to the United States in readable newspaper form with the object of being diffused without delay throughout technical and other American papers, thereby enlisting widespread interest in these congresses. This advance information was supplemented in due time by translations of the printed programmes and items of an official character as they appeared in connection with each one of the congresses.

It is generally conceded that no American commission to a foreign exposition has ever had so much official information supplied from abroad for publication in the United States.

Under date of July 29, 1899, and again in September of the same year, the director-general wrote to the United States Commission and called attention to the terms of article 52 of the official regulations, reading as follows:

Public administrations and foreign commissions will themselves conduct their installations in the special pavilions which they may have erected, or in such parts of the main buildings as may have been allotted to them. They must submit their plans for the approval of the department of the director-general.

These general plans of installations, decorations, and treatment of allotted exhibit spaces were submitted in due time, as were also the plans of the buildings to be erected by the United States. Official possession of these various building sites and exhibit spaces was formally given to the United States Commission, and personally accepted on the grounds on the following dates:

October 12, 1899: Groups I and III.

February 23, 1900: Group II.

December 27, 1899: Groups IV and V. Champ de Mars, ground floor.

February 27, 1900: Groups IV and V. Champ de Mars, gallery.

December 29, 1899: Groups IV and V. Vincennes.
 September 21, 1899: Group VI. Champ de Mars.
 March 30, 1900: Group VI. Vincennes.
 November 8, 1899: Groups VII and X. Ground floor.
 February 24, 1900: Groups VII and X. Gallery.
 March 12, 1900: Group VIII.
 March 8, 1900: Group IX.
 December 2, 1899: Group XI. Ground floor.
 January 25, 1900: Group XI. Gallery.
 October 25, 1899: Groups XII and XV.
 February 3, 1900: Group XIII. Ground floor.
 January 25, 1900: Group XIII. Gallery.
 February 8, 1900: Group XIV.
 February 12, 1900: Group XVI.
 January 26, 1900: Group XVII.
 February 24, 1900: Group XVIII.
 February 19, 1900: Class 33.
 February 24, 1900: Classes 74, 111, and 112.
 May 3, 1899: Site for National Building.
 August 10, 1899: Site for Annex in Agriculture, Champ de Mars.
 August 10, 1899: Site for Annex in Liberal Arts, Invalides.
 August 10, 1899: Site for Annex in Merchant Marine, Champ de Mars.
 August 10, 1899: Site for Annex in Forestry, Champ de Mars.
 January 17, 1900: Site for Bicycle Building, Vincennes.
 January 17, 1900: Site for McCormick Building, Vincennes.
 January 17, 1900: Site for Annex in Forestry, Vincennes.
 January 17, 1900: Site for Smith & Wesson Gallery, Vincennes.

As fast as possession of these building sites was given and approval was secured on the various plans drawn up by the architects of the American Commission, steps were taken to start work on the United States national building and the different annex buildings. Reputable French contractors were invited to submit sealed bids on the plans of the Commission's architects, and contracts were invariably let to the lowest bidder. Contracts, plans and specifications of buildings were signed in triplicate in the Paris office, one copy being handed to the contractor, one to the French architect, and one being retained in the Commission for the purpose of record.

Special insurance policies were taken out for each building, representing, on the opening day of the Exposition, the full contract price. Day by day the value of the insurance decreased by a constant figure, so that when the Exposition closed the policy represented only the value of the building material. Under terms of the contract this material reverted then to the contractors, and the latter were bound to demolish the buildings and cart away the material before receiving the final settlement of accounts. Subcontracts were also let for the installation of gas, water, and electricity in these buildings. They involved many tedious negotiations with the fire committee especially and with the municipal police acting in the general interests of public safety.

More than 40 separate contracts were thus signed, and no friction or litigation were caused in the rigid observance of their terms.

A task which assumed proportions of unusual magnitude was accomplished at the Paris office in filing with the French commission the demands for admission of exhibits from the United States. Although originally set for February 15, 1899, the extreme date on which to make application for the admission of foreign products was changed and finally maintained at January 31, 1900. Subsequent to this date the French administration would not guarantee entries of exhibits in the official catalogue, and after March 31, 1900, all responsibility was disclaimed as regarded any examination of belated exhibits at the hands of the jury. In the meanwhile the director-general of exploitation, anxious to obtain these demands for admission, argued, in an official communication dated October 11, 1899, that—

They were indispensable to a correct classification of the products of the United States sections, and furthermore that the information they conveyed was of importance in preparing the official catalogue of the Exposition, which was intended to serve the international jury as a basis for its work.

The ruling involved read as follows in article 38 of the official regulations:

Admission of foreign products will be determined by the department of the director-general upon the application of the commissioner delegated by the nation to which the exhibitor belongs.

It is expedient to outline briefly the purport of this ruling. A demand in the French language for the admission of each exhibit was filed in duplicate with the director-general, who, on ascertaining that the exhibit was properly classified, issued in return a numbered certificate of admission, this number to be entered on the shipping label before the particular exhibit left the United States. These shipping labels furnished by the French administration indicated the group of the exhibit and its location within the Exposition grounds, while the number affixed to each label identified the exhibit by simple reference to the certificate of admission. These certificates were kept at Havre, the chief port of entry for exhibits from the United States, or they were sent to Rouen, as occasion required. Certified copies were forwarded whenever necessary to Boulogne or to Antwerp. When identified at the hands of custom-house and railroad officials the exhibits were forwarded to Paris under sealed cars in transit of duty, and they benefited also by the reduced freight rates conceded by the railroad company on the goods intended for the Exposition.

The importance of this point became apparent when the *Prairie* was about to sail for France in December, 1899. The necessity of admitting her cargo into the country on proper certificates led to the rapid compilation of demands for admission both in the Chicago and in the New York offices. They were made out in duplicate and rushed

across the ocean to the Paris office, where they were carefully translated from English into French, and in terms of the official classification, so that the nature of each exhibit was immediately recognized in the office of the director-general of exploitation and the exhibit itself admitted in its proper class and group. This translation was first made in writing on one of the English demands, and the duplicate French copies necessary for the filing were made from it. On receipt of the French certificate of admission its number was plainly affixed to the two corresponding original English demands, the one with the inscribed French translation being retained for permanent record in the Paris office, the other being returned at once to the United States, while the certificate itself was sent to Havre, as explained above.

In anticipation of an early examination of the exhibits by the international jury the director-general of exploitation required the material for the official French catalogue to be in his hands by October 31, 1899, but this date was subsequently changed to January 31, 1900. A first draft of the catalogue of the American sections was accordingly based on the demands of admission filed in the Paris office of the United States Commission, and despite the fact that in describing exhibits new translations were frequently required in order to remain within the limitations of space prescribed for the catalogue, the great bulk of the American entries was made, nevertheless, within the specified delay of time.

Between demands for admission and inscriptions in the catalogue upward of 20,000 application forms were prepared in the Paris office. The work was neatly typewritten, and the officials of the French Exposition were led to state that in form and presentation it was most admirably executed, and that the conformity in text to the French classification had helped them considerably in their own labors.

Late in 1899, and again early in 1900, the United States cruiser *Prairie* sailed from the United States for Havre laden with the exhibits of the United States Government. Consultation with the Hydrographic Bureau of the Seine having brought out the fact that navigation up the River Seine as far as Rouen was feasible for a vessel of the *Prairie's* dimensions, the assistant commissioner-general advocated on the occasion of both trips the wisdom of bringing the *Prairie* to Rouen. This course effected a saving over Havre of fully one-third on the railroad freight rates, and was calculated to result in cheaper stevedoring charges as well as increased facilities in obtaining promptly all necessary freight cars. On the first trip of the *Prairie*, however, it was found expedient to dock at Havre, where arrangements for warehousing were perfected and necessary negotiations started to expedite the unloading of the vessel and sort out her cargo so that shipments could be made to Paris according as calls arose for particular structural materials or exhibits. Friendly help

and cooperation at Havre on the part of high officials in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, including the chief officers of the custom-house, also of the local chamber of commerce, and of the Western Railroad Company were pledged by the prefect of the department at an official reception tendered by the assistant commissioner-general to the officers of the *Prairie*, December 30, 1899. It is a matter of record that in forwarding the goods of the different nations that came via Havre or Rouen to Paris over the tracks of the Western Railroad Company, preference was given invariably to the exhibits from the United States. Before the *Prairie* started on her second trip to France, it was ascertained that the members of the chamber of commerce of Rouen, actuated by civic pride to have their city ranked in America as a seaport town, wished to inscribe officially upon its annals the advent of a large United States cruiser. They offered such inducements as free warehouses, remittance of the usual dock charges, substantial reduction in rates for the use of cranes, an unusually favorable stevedoring contract, and distinct advantages over Havre in forwarding cars from Rouen, because fewer goods were shipped from there to the Exposition. In presence of the earnest representations that were made by cable to the Commissioner-General, the Navy Department at Washington was led to order the *Prairie* to Rouen, and the soundness as well as the expediency of the proposition were evidenced by its successful execution and by the economy over the expenses previously incurred at Havre.

The arrival of the entire staff of the Commission in Paris early in 1900 required a provision for extra office room. On the floor below the main offices, at 20 Avenue Rapp, adequate accommodations were secured.

The meetings of the international jury were inaugurated by the minister of commerce, May 23, 1900. The bulk of the work of this body was done by class juries, of which there were 121 under the French classification. Upon adjourning, they handed in their findings to the juries of the 18 groups, and these in turn made their report to the superior jury, of which the Commissioner-General of the United States was a member *ex officio*. The duties of the Commissioner-General in this particular were intrusted by him to the assistant commissioner-general. At the first meeting of the superior jury, August 3, 1900, a working committee of this body was appointed, composed of the presidents of the 18 group juries. This committee received all appeals that were submitted to it in writing as late as August 9 and no later. Thereafter, the assistant commissioner-general of the United States, who on behalf of the directors of the exhibit departments had filed over his signature upward of 200 appeals in the interests of United States exhibitors, appeared in person before the committee of the superior jury in defense of these claims. Favorable

action on the part of the superior jury was thus secured on more than two-thirds of the appeals presented.

The official distribution of awards took place August 18. The number and the character of the awards granted to the United States are undeniably the best evidence of the interesting nature and of the quality of the American exhibits.

The President of the French Republic, accompanied by the minister of commerce and the prefect of police, occasionally also by the minister of public instruction and fine arts, and by the minister of public works, and escorted by the high officials of the French Exposition Administration, honored the United States sections with his presence on the following occasions:

December 7, 1899, 11 a. m.: United States national building (while in course of construction).

May 1, 1900, 2 p. m.: Group 2, fine arts.

May 30, 1900, 9.30 a. m.: Groups 12 and 15, diversified industries.

June 8, 1900, 9 a. m.: Group 17, exhibits of Cuba and Hawaii.

June 21, 1900, 9.30 a. m.: United States national building.

June 28, 1900, 9.15 a. m.: Group 11, mining and metallurgy.

July 5, 1900, 9.40 a. m.: Group 13, textiles.

July 26, 1900, 9.10 a. m.: Classes 74, 111, 112, hygiene and ventilation.

July 26, 1900, 10.30 a. m.: Groups 7 and 10, agriculture and food products.

October 18, 1900, 9 a. m.: Group 18, army and navy.

October 18, 1900, 10.15 a. m.: Group 9, forestry and fisheries.

November 8, 1900, 9.30 a. m.: Vincennes, railroad rolling stock.

November 8, 1900, 10.30 a. m.: Bicycle building, McCormick building.

On each of these visits the President of the French Republic was duly met, and the honors of the United States exhibit sections were done to him.

During the year 1900 there appeared a vast amount of literature dealing with the French Exposition as a whole, or with some of its specific features, or else devoted to the interests of participating countries. Almost all the foreign nations issued catalogues of their own, and some went to great expense in publishing works on art, oftentimes handsomely illustrated, also statistical, historical, and geographical treatises, monographs on railroading and general engineering, and valuable descriptions of the progress which the nineteenth century had wrought in the development of their country, or in one or the other of their home industries. About 1,000 volumes of these publications were donated with compliments to the United States Commission, and were distributed throughout the length and breadth of the United States from the Paris office, and chiefly in accordance with the nature of their subject-matter. Thus, some 200 books and pamphlets were sent to the Library of Congress and the library of the Department of State in Washington, D. C.; to the State Library in Albany, N. Y.; to the Public Library in Boston, Mass.; to the John Crerar Library in Chicago, Ill.; to the New York Public Library

(Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations); and to the libraries of the Lawyers' Club and of the University Club in New York City.

Between 600 and 700 publications went to the libraries of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Barnard College, New York, N. Y.; Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; University of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

About 100 volumes were addressed to the chambers of commerce in Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Los Angeles, Cal.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Oreg.; Richmond, Va.; Sacramento, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; also to the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France; to the boards of trade in Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Savannah, Ga.; to the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in New Orleans, La.; to the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis, Mo.; to the National Association of Manufacturers; to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum; and, finally, to various commercial bodies in Buffalo, N. Y.; Butte, Mont.; Charlestown, N. C.; Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn.; San Diego, Cal.; Salt Lake City, Utah, etc.

A strong effort was made in the United States Commission abroad to impart all desired information and to extend courtesies and facilities of many kinds to the extensive colony of resident Americans in France, as well as to the large number of visiting Americans in Paris in 1900. Under act of Congress the President of the United States appointed 19 commissioners to serve on the Commission to the Paris Exposition during the entire calendar year 1900. These national commissioners of the United States were waited upon in Paris and were duly accompanied on their formal visits to the different exhibit sections of the United States. They were introduced in a body to the President of the French Republic by the ambassador from the United States June 22, 1900, and they met, formally, Mr. Alfred Picard, Commissioner-General of the French Exposition, July 2, 1900.

Special consideration was also shown to the commissioners whom the governors of many States delegated to visit the Exposition and, in

many instances, to report upon one or another of its features. The names of these State commissioners were duly registered in the Paris offices of the United States Commission, and facilities and courtesies, both of a social and of a business nature, were liberally extended to them. The list of State commissioners thus registered in Paris includes the following names:

Alabama:

Mrs. M. C. Beal.
Mr. M. L. Bernheimer.
Mr. L. Hirsch.
Mr. Max Landauer.
Mrs. Geo. Irwin Motz.
Mrs. Lelia Seton Wilder.
Mr. Sidney Winter.

California:

Mr. W. W. Foote.
Mr. E. W. Runyon.
Major Ben Truman.

Florida:

Mr. E. Delouest.

Georgia:

Mr. Edward M. Durant.
Mr. James W. English.
Mrs. Josiah Kingsley.
Miss V. S. McDaren.
Mrs. I. C. Robertson.

Idaho:

Mr. W. S. Falk.

Illinois:

Mr. Carpentier.
Mrs. Ralph Emerson.
Mr. J. W. Gates.
Mr. Elmore Hurst.
Mr. H. A. Jones.
Mrs. N. F. Thompson.

Indiana:

Mrs. Cullpo.
Miss Rebecca A. Insley.
Miss Voss.

Iowa:

Mrs. D. N. Cooley.
Mr. G. Woelhaff.

Louisiana:

Mr. J. H. Pike.

Maryland:

Mrs. W. Reed.

Massachusetts:

Mr. C. E. Adams.
Mr. W. S. Allen.
Mr. W. B. Rion.

Mississippi:

Mr. W. R. Craig.
Mrs. Gambel.

Mississippi—Continued.

Rev. T. W. Graham.

New Mexico:

Mrs. Franc L. Albright.
Mr. J. C. Carrera.
Mr. E. Martiny.

New York:

Mr. M. Lamotte Blakely.
Mr. Horace C. Brewster.
Mr. A. E. Bonestell.
Mrs. Marie Etienne Burns.
Mr. W. M. Griffith.
Miss Mary McKee.
Mr. William L. Marcy.
Mrs. George Metcalfe.
Mr. Ludwig Nissen.
Mr. N. P. Otis.
Mr. H. A. Phillips.
Mr. Theo. R. Proctor.
Mr. George E. Spring.
Mr. Clarkson G. Schuyler.
Mr. Twyeffort.
Mr. Urban Weldon.
Mrs. Edward G. Wyckoff.

North Carolina:

Mr. T. K. Brunner.
Mr. Clayton Giles.
Mr. William Durward Pollock.

Oregon:

Mrs. Jane C. Card.
Mrs. Dolph.
Miss Harrington.
Mrs. C. W. Knowles.
Mr. Louis Pfunder.

Ohio:

Mr. Henry Dorn.
Mrs. Mary Frances Gibson.
Miss G. Hopley.
Mrs. I. E. Lawrence.

Pennsylvania:

Mr. S. H. Ashbridge.
Mr. and Mrs. Biddle.
Mr. George M. von Bonnhurst.
Mr. S. Horace Brock.
Mr. Ralph Blum.
Mr. James Elverson.
Mr. Henry E. Fish.

Pennsylvania—Continued.

Mr. William B. Given.
 Mr. William F. Harrity.
 Mrs. Margaretta C. Haldeman.
 Mr. John Hastings.
 Mr. D. F. Henry.
 Mr. Edwin Hummel.
 Mr. Joseph Spencer Kennard.
 Mr. R. J. Keenan, jr.
 Mr. Samuel Early Light.
 Mr. Charles Miller.
 Mr. John Murphy.
 Mr. W. F. Reynolds.
 Mr. W. H. Sayen.
 Mrs. Agnes M. Scandrett.
 Mrs. Sara R. Stevenson.
 Dr. J. V. Shoemaker.
 Mrs. Ida A. Elkins Tyler.
 Mr. George Widener.
 Mr. Emil Winter.

Rhode Island:

Mr. Aram J. Pothier.

South Carolina:

Mrs. F. D. Kendall.

Tennessee:

Mr. G. E. Fitzpatrick.
 Miss M. P. Temple.
 Dr. Gordon White.

Washington:

Mrs. D. Percy Hickling.

Wyoming:

Mr. Idleman.
 Mr. S. C. Parker.

Scattering:

Mr. George F. Brownell.
 Mrs. Hudson Chamberlain.
 Mr. Victor Champien.
 Mr. D. A. Dennison.
 Mrs. J. T. Douglas.
 Mr. Elliott.
 Mr. Emhummel.
 Mr. A. Gilbert.
 Col. J. W. Hager.
 Miss Herndon.
 Mr. Homer.
 Mr. J. L. Johnson.
 Mr. Kahn.
 Miss Kelly.
 Mrs. S. T. Kinney.
 Mr. W. McEwan.
 Mr. C. C. Martin.
 Mr. Edward R. Rice.
 Mr. F. W. Sandberg.
 Mrs. M. W. Sewall.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schoff.
 Mr. H. Sutoh.
 Mrs. Weed.
 Miss Eola Willis.
 Mr. J. S. Winter.
 Mr. Wilson.

Particular care and attention was bestowed on the organization of the official and social functions that were given in Paris in 1900 in connection with the participation of the United States in the Exposition. Thus official dinners were tendered, May 14, 1900, to the minister of commerce, to the officers of the French Exposition, and to the entire body of foreign commissioners; again, July 6, 1900, to the American jurors; July 23, 1900, to the American athletes, etc. The United States Commission was also responsible in a measure for the success of the farewell banquet tendered November 15, 1900, by the united foreign commissioners to the entire French Government and to the high officials of the French Exposition administration.

Many months before the Exposition opened the foreign commissioners representing the great nations at the Exposition found it expedient to meet once a fortnight to talk over and discuss questions of general interest to their work. They organized a union of foreign commissioners, which served a valuable purpose in promoting pleasant relations among its members, besides insuring their mutual understanding and often their concerted action in carrying out the work intrusted to them by their respective governments. Many points relative to insurance, customs duties, catalogues, electric lighting, dis-

tribution of motive power, transportation, etc., were thoroughly discussed at these meetings, and opportunity was offered for commissions to agree among themselves on the nature of partitions, the harmony of decorative motives, communications between sections, and, in general, to effect an interchange of friendly offices and services. Genuine ties of friendship were incidentally established and were constantly maintained between the Commission of the United States and the commissions of all the other foreign nations represented in Paris. Out of this union has now grown a permanent organization, presided over by members resident in Paris, who year after year propose to provide for anniversary meetings on the opening and closing days of the great Exposition.

It is a matter of real satisfaction to point to the happy testimonials of regard received abroad by the United States Commission, not only from the officers on the commissions of the 40 different nations represented at the Paris Exposition, but also from the members of the French Government, the municipal authorities of Paris, the officials of the French Exposition administration, the prefect and the high officials of the department of the Seine Inférieure, the officers of the chambers of commerce at Havre and Rouen, the custom-house and railroad authorities, and the members of the international jury on awards.

A final word may be truthfully spoken on the cordial relations established with the leading members of the French press. Acting independently and spontaneously, they were always ready to speak well of the United States Commission and of its work, and repeatedly they bore testimony to the respect and esteem in which the United States Commission was held on all sides among nations.

Respectfully submitted.

B. D. WOODWARD,
Assistant Commissioner-General.

NEW YORK, *February 16, 1901.*

SOUSA AND HIS BAND AT THE OPENING OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BUILDING,
MAY 12, 1900.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY AND DISBURSING AGENT
TO THE
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,
PARIS, 1900.

FRED BRACKETT,
SECRETARY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND DISBURSING AGENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1900.

BALTIMORE, MD., *February 26, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in accordance with the requirement of the act of July 1, 1898, which prescribes that you shall make full report of the results of the International Exposition at Paris provided for by said act. You will observe that the report provided for is not a final report, and so far as my office is concerned it is not possible to make at this time a final report, as there remains to be settled and paid many accounts against our Commission, as well as other work connected with the delivery of awards, the procurement of medals, and the disposition of the property of the United States, now in my custody, as hereinafter explained in detail.

I was appointed as secretary (to act also as disbursing agent) by the President of the United States on August 18, 1898, and at once entered upon the duties pertaining to my office. I reported in Chicago by your order on August 22, 1898. On September 3, 1898, you went to Paris, France, leaving me in charge of Exposition interests in the United States, together with the headquarters offices at Chicago and the branch office at New York. September 17 to 20 I visited the Omaha Exposition to secure exhibits for the Paris Exposition, and visited St. Louis September 27 to 30 for the same purpose.

After your return from Paris, on November 12, 1898, you directed me to proceed to New York and take charge of the office there, which I did January 3, 1899, remaining there until directed by you under date of February 6, 1900, to proceed to Paris, France, with such of my office force as I might deem necessary, and to remain there until otherwise ordered. I left New York with my office force on February 7 and arrived at Paris, France, on February 18.

On December 15, 1900, you and Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward left Paris for the United States, leaving me in charge of the Paris office, the reshipment of our exhibits and the demolition of such structures, façades, etc., as were erected by the United States within the Exposition, both in the city of Paris and at Vincennes. It is proper to state here that while in New York the duty of supervising the loading of exhibits on board the U. S. S. *Prairie* was assigned to

me. A full statement relative to the loading of the two cargoes taken to France and the return of one cargo from France is hereinafter given.

Appropriations for the Paris Exposition were made as follows:

July 1, 1898	\$200, 000
March 3, 1899	1, 010, 000
February 9, 1900.....	187, 500
Total	1, 397, 500

The acts referred to making the appropriations are as follows:

ACTS OF CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE
PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

PARIS EXPOSITION: The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner-General to represent the United States at the Exposition to be held in Paris, France, commencing April fifteenth and closing November fifth, nineteen hundred, and under the general direction of the President, to make all needful rules and regulations in reference to the contributions from the United States, subject to the approval of the President, and to control the expenditures incident to and necessary for the proper installation and exhibit thereof; and the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall also appoint an assistant commissioner-general, who shall assist and act under the direction of the Commissioner-General, and shall perform the duties of the Commissioner-General in case of his death, disability, or temporary absence; and a secretary, who shall act as disbursing agent and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Commissioner-General, shall render his accounts quarterly to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, and shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury may require. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall also appoint twelve commissioners, who shall be subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner-General and perform from time to time such service as he shall require. The Commissioner-General shall employ such number of experts as may be needed, having special attainments in regard to the subjects of the group or groups in said Exposition to which they may be assigned, respectively, and he may employ from time to time such other experts as he may deem necessary in the preparation and installation of such exhibits. The Commissioner-General shall be paid a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum; the assistant commissioner-general a salary of six thousand dollars per annum, and the secretary a salary of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, which said sums shall be in lieu of all personal expenses other than actual traveling expenses while engaged in exposition work; and the terms of service of the Commissioner-General, assistant commissioner-general, and secretary shall not exceed three years. The commissioners herein provided for shall serve during the entire calendar year nineteen hundred, and they shall be paid for such service three thousand dollars each, which payments shall be in full for all compensation and personal and traveling expenses. The necessary expenses herein authorized, and expenses for the proper installation and care of exhibits, together with all other expenses that may be authorized by the Commissioner-General incident to the participation of the United States in said Exposition, are hereby limited to the sum of not exceeding six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to prepare suitable exhibits of agricultural products of the States and Territories of the United States, including those mentioned in groups seven, eight, and ten of the plan of said

Exposition, and shall exhibit the same under the direction and control of the Commissioner-General, the total expenses of the said exhibits not to exceed in the aggregate seventy-five thousand dollars, to be paid out of the aforesaid sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and reports respecting such exhibits, printed in the English, French, and German languages, shall accompany such exhibits as the Commissioner-General may direct. All officers and employees of the Executive Departments and of the Fish Commission and of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of or responsible for the safe-keeping of exhibits belonging to the United States, may permit such exhibits to pass out of their possession for the purpose of being transported to and from and exhibited at said Exposition, as may be requested by the Commissioner-General, whenever authorized to so do, respectively, by the heads of the Departments and the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; such exhibits and articles to be returned to the said respective Departments to which they belong at the close of the Exposition. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General to report to the President, for transmission to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, a detailed statement of the expenditures incurred hereunder during the twelve months preceding; and the Commissioner-General is hereby required, within four months after the close of said Exposition, to make full report of the results thereof, as herein required, which report shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statement and convenient reference, and when printed shall not exceed six volumes octavo, containing an average of not exceeding one thousand pages. Toward the expenses herein authorized, incident to the participation of the United States in said Exposition, there is hereby appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended, of which amount the sum of twenty thousand dollars may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in the preparation of the agricultural exhibit herein provided for.

Approved, July 1, 1898.

PARIS EXPOSITION: For each and every purpose named in the paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the heading "Paris Exposition," seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars may be used for clerk hire in the United States and in Paris, and the limit of appropriations provided for in the provisions of said paragraph shall be extended three hundred thousand dollars, or to nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars in all, said appropriation to be available until expended: *Provided*, That of said latter sum one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be for the exhibits by the Secretary of Agriculture provided for in said paragraphs.

For the construction of necessary buildings in connection with said Exposition, two hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

For pay of jurors, sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available until expended; and the sums herein and heretofore appropriated on account of the Paris Exposition shall be in full of all appropriations to be made on account of said Exposition by Congress, and no deficiency shall be created therein.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

PARIS EXPOSITION: For each and every purpose named in the paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the heading "Paris Exposition," one hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred dollars, of which amount not exceeding ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars may be expended for buildings and appurtenances, including fire protection, pier landings, approaches, and other construction; not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars may be expended for an exhibit of negro education and industry, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars may be used for contingent expenses of the

Commissioner-General, to be expended in his discretion and audited on his certificate; and the limit of the appropriations provided for in said paragraph, as amended by the sundry civil appropriation act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby extended to one million one hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars; the appropriation hereby made to be available until expended.

For six additional commissioners, to be appointed as provided by the sundry civil appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, who shall perform the duties and be subject to the limitations prescribed therein, at three thousand dollars each, eighteen thousand dollars. (Act of February 9, 1900.)

Two of the several amounts appropriated, to wit, \$60,000 for pay of jurors and \$18,000 for additional commissioners, were specific and could not be used for general purposes. The expenditures for agricultural exhibits were limited to \$150,000; for clerk hire, to \$120,000; for buildings and other construction, to \$296,500, and for the negro exhibit, to \$15,000.

Up to and including February 15, 1901, I have drawn from the United States Treasury, upon requisitions, the sum of.....	\$1,364,357.89
I have been credited in the United States Treasury, on account of an erroneous deposit of cash amounting to \$2,372.17, collections made from exhibitors on account of buildings and other construction, and from other sources currently reported to the auditing officers of the Treasury, the sum of	22,422.94
Leaving a balance to be accounted for of.....	1,341,934.95
And a balance in the Treasury of.....	55,565.05
Less transportation orders settled by Treasury Department and charged our appropriation	3,871.20
Net balance in Treasury subject to requisition	51,693.85
There was on February 15 a balance available in sub-treasury at—	
New York	\$11,994.64
Chicago	6,949.92
Agents in Paris.....	709.90
	19,654.46
Total available balance	71,348.31

Up to and including February 15 there have been expenditures amounting to \$1,341,379.40, made up of the following items:

Annual dues Foreign Commission Association	\$234.40
Books and binding	744.86
Buildings and other construction	249,942.91
Carriage hire, cab, street-car fare.....	8,845.92
Cartage and drayage.....	1,774.53
Case construction (show cases)	29,683.31
Clerks' salaries.....	111,674.29
Cards and plates (official).....	200.61
Customs	332.24
Coal supply (Vincennes)	6,945.75
Commissioners' salaries (under act Congress July 1, 1898)	25,082.95
Commissioners, additional (under act Congress February 9, 1900)	15,499.86
Contingent expenses (under act Congress February 9, 1900)	20,000.00

Catalogue, English, French, and German languages	\$14,338.68
Crane	22.62
Corn-kitchen supplies	1,491.08
Camera	225.65
Demurrage	675.47
Drafting material	1,628.32
Drawing and maps	3,573.92
Decorations and signs	12,903.65
Deposits (gas and electricity)	137.05
Exhibits (purchased and constructed)	1,234.44
Electrical installation	10,067.03
Electric light	6,655.87
Exchange	3,320.29
Electros and prints	230.27
Experts' salaries	245,435.02
Expense opening National Pavilion	300.00
Furniture	20,966.73
Freight	26,413.17
Façades (constructed around exhibit departments)	45,340.66
Fees to letter carriers, messengers, etc. (Paris)	113.87
Flags and bunting for decorating exhibit sections	7,519.80
Final report	3,190.24
Gas	488.45
Glass	1,415.89
Guards	37,864.74
Guard supplies	883.02
Grain bags, glass jars, etc. (exhibition purposes)	1,094.54
General employees' salaries	53,534.29
Hardware	1,708.34
Indexes and files	40.88
Insurance	10,788.81
Ice and water supplies	1,358.78
Installation material (linen, burlaps, sculpture, etc.)	2,858.02
Jurors	55,012.75
Lettering doors, etc.	139.23
Linoleum and matting	4,473.29
Lumber for cases and packing material	2,841.78
Labels, card holders and supports	522.42
Labor (extra)	4,320.32
Messenger service	289.44
Messenger uniforms	147.95
Meals	307.37
Models	335.29
Manutention	1,261.92
Minting machine	600.00
Newspapers and clippings	3,732.02
Negro exhibit installation	809.74
Ornamental plaster	562.73
Office supplies	1,132.35
Officers' salaries	44,862.88
Photographs (for exhibition purposes)	4,722.63
Printing press	25.00
Packing and labor	2,000.84
Partitions (wing frames)	4,827.90
Printing	7,920.07

Plumbing.....	\$53.40
Postage.....	2,067.01
Repairs.....	577.46
Refrigerator.....	1,472.71
Rent.....	43,229.85
Repairing yacht models.....	206.53
Reshipment.....	10,600.41
Storage and labor.....	8,894.39
Subsistence, allowance of Government employees, detailed.....	5,200.34
Stationery.....	9,813.12
Stencils and pads.....	302.46
Safe and rent.....	238.80
Stoves.....	63.65
Towel supply.....	194.74
Telephone service.....	1,780.07
Telegraph and cable.....	9,774.70
Trunks and bags (for official papers).....	47.60
Typewriters, rent and supplies.....	1,583.30
Traveling expenses.....	106,803.40
Transparencies.....	3,108.73
Tools.....	1,708.34
Wood specimens.....	1,500.00
Wood and coal (office use).....	921.79
Weather Bureau instruments.....	1,609.46
Total.....	<u><u>1,341,379.40</u></u>

SYNOPSIS.

Quarter ending—

September 30, 1898.....	\$10,674.40
December 31, 1898.....	36,151.76
March 31, 1899.....	48,606.02
June 30, 1899.....	60,972.58
September 30, 1899.....	94,871.57
December 31, 1899.....	144,743.87
March 31, 1900.....	210,855.26
June 30, 1900.....	294,164.91
September 30, 1900.....	232,137.13
December 31, 1900.....	174,655.68
February 15, 1901.....	33,546.22
	<u>1,341,379.40</u>
Cash on hand as heretofore stated.....	19,654.46
Total credit.....	<u>1,361,033.86</u>
Less items in quarterly accounts disallowed at my request because of collections made of exhibitors for publishers' building, façades, etc..	19,098.91
Total accounted for.....	<u>1,341,934.95</u>

The balance of funds available will be lessened because of specific appropriations as follows:

Balance of appropriation for additional commissioners not expended, all charges having been paid.....	\$2,500.14
Balance of appropriation for jurors not available for other purposes, February 15.....	4,987.25
Making the fund available for general purposes.....	63,860.92

The liabilities of this Commission, including amounts already due for final payments on buildings erected by us in Paris, and for which 5 per cent of the contract price was reserved until the demolition of buildings, unadjusted claims for freight, glass, etc., rentals of offices, distribution and return of exhibits, and salaries of officers and employees until the close of the work of the Commission, will undoubtedly require nearly all of the present available balance of the appropriation, but no deficiency will or can be created.

The usual difficulties that beset the path of a disbursing agent, largely increased by reason of having to meet the business requirements of a foreign country, have been experienced by me, but happily most of the difficulties were easily overcome, and need not be detailed here, because before another foreign exposition is held it is probable that new methods requiring new treatment will prevail. I earnestly hope, however, that the next disbursing officer who has to expend a large sum of money in France may by some proper regulation be relieved of the necessity of multiplying every dollar and fraction of a dollar he may expend by 5.1813 in order to reduce the dollar to francs.

Permit me to call attention here to the erroneous impression that seems to have prevailed in some quarters as to the method of making our expenditures and the measure of responsibility connected therewith. The law making appropriation for us gave the Commissioner-General authority to control expenditures incident and necessary to the making of our exhibits at Paris. The responsibility, however, for accounting of the funds and the proper disposition thereof remained with myself. If, for instance, I paid a voucher which the Commissioner-General and myself thought proper to be paid and which the Auditor of the Treasury Department and the Comptroller decided was not a proper one to be paid from our appropriation, the responsibility for the payment rested entirely with me, and the Treasury Department looked to me to redeposit in the Treasury any amount improperly expended. The expenditures were itemized on blank vouchers prepared for such purpose in the Treasury Department. The main voucher in each case, if necessary, was supported by a subvoucher for every item contained therein. Returns of expenditures were made at the end of each quarter. Accounts were submitted first to the Auditor for the State and other Departments. He examined them and approved or disapproved of the expenditures, as the case might be. All of these accounts are subject to review by the Comptroller of the Treasury, and I am satisfied from my experience that there is no more attention given anywhere to the matter of bills and expenditures and the propriety thereof than in the offices of the said Auditor and Comptroller. While the regulations of said offices, and their construction of the law, have added very much to the work of my office, I have no fault to find, as I realize that there is but one course to pursue

in matters of this kind, and that is to hold the disbursing agent to a strict accountability for the Government funds placed in his possession. The greatest difficulty connected with the work is that of impressing the officers and employees of a commission of this character, with the necessity of conforming to the rules and regulations laid down for their guidance.

Referring to the work done after your departure from Paris, not including shipments of exhibits and sales of materials, I have the honor to state that the settlement of octroi and douane charges, charges for storage of empty cases, the demolition of our buildings and façades, the clearing away of foundations, the settlement of charges for electric current and gas, and also for demurrage charged on cars bringing exhibits into the Exposition before the opening, required my close and undivided attention. I can not avoid saying at this point that the apparently proper and comprehensive regulations provided by the department of affairs for the determination of our liabilities and the liabilities of the private exhibitor in these matters proved entirely inadequate, with the result that all these matters had to be thrashed over at the end of the Exposition without a modicum of the information necessary to make a proper settlement.

TRANSPORTATION OF EXHIBITS PER U. S. S. PRAIRIE.

Through the kindness of the Secretary of the Navy, the *Prairie*, a United States Government transport, was placed at the disposal of the United States Commission for the transportation of Government exhibits, and such other exhibits as were termed loan exhibits, including particularly the exhibit of the fine-arts section.

By order of Secretary Long, the *Prairie* reported at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on November 1, 1899. Commander M. R. S. MacKenzie was directed to receive goods on board the *Prairie* when accompanied by a certificate of the secretary of the Commission that the said goods formed a part of the Government exhibit. He was also authorized to receive personal effects, including furniture, etc., of any members of the Commission that they might desire to take with them or send to France in connection with their temporary residence in Paris. I may say here that but little advantage was taken of this last provision, as but few packages containing personal effects were sent aboard of the *Prairie*.

The following is the form of certificate prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy to accompany goods loaded on the *Prairie*:

No. —

AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE EXHIBITS ON U. S. S. PRAIRIE.

I hereby certify that the packages in all exhibits contained in shipment this day made to you ——— are a part of the Government exhibit, for the transportation of which, and for the safe return of which to this country, the United States, through the Commissioner-General, is directly responsible.

FRED BRACKETT,
Secretary and Disbursing Agent.

Shipping instructions were issued to officers and employees of the Commission in the following form:

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS TO BE TRANSPORTED FROM INTERIOR POINTS TO THE PORTS OF NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND NORFOLK.

All packages of exhibits which are a part of the governmental exhibit for the Paris Exposition of 1900, destined for export via the port of New York, should be addressed to the Commissioner-General of the United States, and should in addition bear the labels (two) prescribed by the French Exposition authorities.

If the exhibits are to be warehoused they should be addressed "Care of H. P. Campbell & Co., Charlton and King streets, New York City." The New York Central Railroad has the nearest track to the Campbell warehouse. If the exhibits are destined for immediate export, and can arrive here prior to December 1, they should be addressed to the Commissioner-General of the United States, care of U. S. transport *Prairie*, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In every case notice should be sent to this office describing the shipment in detail and giving date of shipment, route over which sent, and agreement made as to freight transportation, together with duplicate invoices, when possible, of the contents of packages. Care should be taken in providing that packages intended to go direct to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard should be billed for delivery at that point by the carrier. Any one of the great trunk lines running east and west and having connection with New York can be safely depended upon to deliver exhibits promptly to the place for which they are destined.

Goods intended for export via Baltimore should be addressed to Commissioner-General of the United States, Fort avenue warehouse, Locust Point, Baltimore, Md. For the first shipment via Baltimore, goods arriving prior to December 15 will be in time. All goods shipped to this point should be sent over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as the warehouse, as well as the pier at which the steamer *Prairie* is to load, is within the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yards.

As but one shipment, which is already provided for, will probably be made from the port of Norfolk, and as the said shipment is to be presented there for loading by the Southern Railway Company at one of its piers, no instructions relative thereto are necessary in this circular.

Care must be taken in attaching the labels to exhibits that the number of the certificate of admission is given on the label and that the name of the "Exposant" is given as that of the United States in French, which is "Etats-Unis."

Observe also that all packages should bear the letters "E. U." surrounded by a black circle.

The gross weight in kilograms of each package should appear in plain figures.

The shipping declaration (waybill, receipt, bill of lading) will repeat the serial number of the certificate of admission and the name of the exhibitor.

When possible, the character of the goods should be given on package in French. This is important, as the transportation charges from the port of entry in France to the Exposition grounds will have to be paid in advance at the port of entry.

All exhibits will be delivered by the railroad companies on the interior of the Exposition grounds at the points nearest their last destination in the Exposition.

The installation charges will have to be arranged separately from the railroad transportation.

Such articles as were intended for export via New York were loaded on board the *Prairie* at a dock in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. The said cruiser left New York December 3, 1899, and proceeded to the port of Norfolk, Va., where she received on board logs, timber, and lumber contributed by the Southern Railroad Company for the Forestry

Building at the Paris Exposition. She left Norfolk on the 6th day of December and proceeded to Baltimore, arriving there on the 7th, where the loading of the first cargo was completed in the two days following. This cargo consisted largely of structural steel, engines, façade material, machines of various sorts, lumber for cases and large refrigerator. The weight of the first cargo was 616,260 kilos, of which 163,636 kilos was the lumber received from the Southern Railroad Company, and 195,452 kilos the structural steel received from the Berlin Iron Bridge Company; altogether there were 4,277 cases and pieces.

Leaving Baltimore on the morning of December 10, the cruiser proceeded to the port of Havre, France, arriving there on the afternoon of December 21, where she discharged her cargo, with the aid of Messrs. Langstaff, Ehrenberg, and Pollak, with whom an arrangement had been made for said purpose upon the terms named in the following letter:

PARIS, October 17, 1899.

DEAR SIR: As you are thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and facilities of the port of Havre, I will simply add for your guidance the following:

Letter of the Chargeurs Réunis, addressed to you, dated October 17, 1899: "Referring to negotiations that have been entered into between ourselves and Mr. Howland, we beg to inform you that under the condition that we have the authorization of the Chamber of Commerce at Havre, and being desirous to aid in every way in our power the Government of the United States, we are disposed to rent you one of our warehouses on the Bassin Bellot (Warehouse K) at Havre at a price of 6 francs per square meter, and per year, for a period of three months, you to have the right to continue in possession month by month up to the end of the year 1900. As has been agreed upon between ourselves and Mr. Howland, the vessel bringing exhibits can lay alongside the quay in proximity to the said warehouse for three days, and if it is necessary for us to occupy this space the said steamer will be required to haul out in the stream until such a time as we may no longer have use for the quay room. We would be much obliged if you would let us know if you accept these terms, and at a date not later than the 1st of January next. (Signed) J. Duprat, director."

In this connection I beg to quote from a letter to you of Langstaff, Ehrenberg & Pollak, dated October 12, 1899: "We have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Howland here to-day and called with him upon Mr. Chancerell. The result of our conversation is that although Mr. Duprat insists that the *Prairie* shall not occupy the quay berth more than three days, this does not offer any practical difficulties, because, the shed being monopolized, the quay berth could not be used either for discharging or loading of their steamers, and they would only require it if they had several vessels in at the same time, when this space would be needed until such time as their other berths became free. This might mean that the *Prairie* would have to haul out and remain alongside a Chargeurs Réunis steamer for perhaps a couple of days; no extra expense would be caused, only a slight delay in the discharge; besides, Mr. Chancerell would only use the faculty if absolutely necessary. * * * Our relations with the general manager of the company here (Mr. Chancerell) being of the most cordial kind, we feel sure that no obstacle will be put in the way by him, and with a little diplomacy any small difficulties that may arise could be overcome. We are therefore of the opinion that it is to the interest of the Commission to close with Mr. Duprat on his terms. (Signed) Langstaff, Ehrenberg & Pollak."

I beg to say that I have examined, both with you and Mr. Langstaff, other proposi-

tions for berthing the transport, and that the proposition of the Chargeurs Reunis is the only practical one.

The president of the chamber of commerce has informed me that they will facilitate the work of this Commission in every way in their power, and have no objection to the Chargeurs Reunis subletting to this Commission.

Under date of October 14, 1899, Langstaff, Ehrenberg & Pollak write me that the custom-house and chamber of commerce dues which had been remitted by the president of the chamber of commerce and the director of customs at Havre will amount to 1.60 francs per ton gauge. Supposing the steamer *Prairie* is of 3,000 tons, the amount remitted will sum up to 4,800 francs.

On October 5, 1899, Langstaff, Ehrenberg & Pollak gave the following pro forma account for discharging a Government transport and handling goods for the Exposition:

For discharging case goods under 1,000 kilos, prices to be reckoned per ton of 40 cubic feet.

	Francs.
Discharging with ships' winches.....per ton..	0.35
Discharging with hydraulic cranes.....do....	1.10

These prices are for packages not weighing more than 1,000 kilos per package.

	Francs.
Bag cargo 1,000 kilos (to the ton).....per ton..	0.35
Wood and rails.....per 1,000 kilos..	1.30

For speaks, bunkers, alleyways, and lazarette, double price.

Discharging heavy lifts:	Francs.
From 1,000 to 2,000 kilos, with hydraulic cranes.....per 1,000 kilos..	1.25
From 2,000 to 4,000 kilos, with floating cranes.....do....	10.00
From 4,000 to 10,000 kilos, with floating cranes.....do....	15.00
From 10,000 to 20,000 kilos, with floating cranes.....do....	30.00
From 20,000 to 30,000 kilos, with floating cranes.....do....	40.00

Shore work: Allotting on quay, per marks or under shed, if steamer discharges at a shed (ordinary weights up to 1,000 kilos):

Cases under 1,000 kilos per ton of 40 cubic feet.....per ton..	1.10
Cases under 1,000 kilos per ton of 40 cubic feet, if three tiers high..do....	1.30
Cooperage (or by day work).....do....	.20
Loading from quay onto cars, ordinary weights.....do....	1.40

Shore work: If large quantity of heavy lifts necessitating the carrying from quay alongside vessel to inside shed:

From 2,000 to 4,000 kilos.....per 1,000 kilos..	2.00
From 4,000 to 10,000 kilos.....do....	5.00
From 10,000 to 20,000 kilos.....do....	7.00
From 20,000 to 30,000 kilos.....do....	10.00

For loading on trucks, same price as for discharging, and if heavy lifts have previously been stowed under shed the price of bringing out of the shed would be the same as for carrying into the shed.

N. B.—On account of the responsibility of accidents to workmen by reason of the new law, the stevedores will not work with ship's crew, but must supply their own men.

The foregoing prices are made on the supposition that the Government transport will discharge in the first darse, Bassin Bellot, at the Chargeurs Reunis.

In case it should be necessary, in order to obtain extra dispatch, to discharge the *Prairie* outside the regular working hours or at night, the extra charge would be 25 francs per hatch and per hour; tally clerks would be paid double what they earn for day work. Only ordinary cargo can be discharged at night, not heavy lifts.

The following is a pro forma account of the charges that would accrue to a steamer of 3,000 tons:

	Francs.
Protest at the tribunal of commerce.....	11. 35
Surveyors on the cargo	93. 35
Board of health	450. 00
Opening of bridges inward	40. 20
Pilotage in.....	593. 50
Pilot on board	3. 00
Fire guardian at 1.50 francs per day; custom-house and chamber of commerce charges which would amount to 4,800 francs, supposing transport gauges 3,000 tons.	
Pilotage out.....	198. 10
Pilot on board	6. 10
Opening of bridges outward.....	40. 20
Consul's fees indorsing articles	3. 20
Advertisement	1. 50
Stamping, printing, etc	12. 00
Help boat in.....	36. 00
Help boat out.....	48. 00
Sweeping the quay	6. 00
Brokerage: At 0.50 franc from 1 to 600 tons delivered; 0.40 franc from 601 to 1,000 tons; 0.25 franc on balance of cargo.	
Port signals	5. 00
Advertisements	16. 40
Tallying expenses (about)	450. 00
Discharging (according to kind of goods), plus crane hire.	
Commission, £10.10.0, at 25 francs 25 centimes	265. 15
Hire of shed and tarpaulin.....	2, 279. 05
Rent of offices on the quay, 1 franc per day.	

The above information includes the amount the steamer would have to pay for entering the port, the cost of discharging, warehousing, and loading on cars. The cost of transporting the various exhibits and delivering same on space will form the subject of another communication.

The actual work of discharging the cargo was commenced on December 23 and completed on the afternoon of January 24. A portion of the cargo had to be placed in warehouse for a time, but the greater portion was at once transported to Paris. All of the cargo, excepting some boxes containing models of naval vessels, were received in good order. The damage done to the naval exhibit was because of improper boxing and the carrying of glass in the cases, the glass being broken and injuring a number of models very seriously, all of which matter will, I presume, be treated by Lieut. N. C. Poundstone, who was in immediate charge of those exhibits. The receipt and handling of exhibits at Paris is, I presume, referred to in the report of either the director of affairs or the director of customs.

The *Prairie* left Havre on her return trip to New York on January 6, 1900, arriving in New York January 21, where she took another cargo of miscellaneous exhibits, the greater portion of which was for Group II, fine arts. There was, in addition, a large number of

exhibits for Group I and a considerable quantity of façade material. Every facility was given by the officers of the navy-yard, where the *Prairie* lay at dock, for the loading of the exhibits.

The *Prairie* left New York February 1 and proceeded to Baltimore, where she arrived February 2 and took on the remainder of her cargo, consisting mostly of exhibits prepared by the Agricultural Department at Washington, although there were a number of exhibits from the Forestry and Fisheries and the Treasury Department, the Post-Office Department, the Bureau of Education, and a retrospective electrical exhibit. This second cargo was estimated at 482 tons, in 3,149 cases.

The *Prairie* left Baltimore February 6 and proceeded to France, entering the Seine River at Havre and going thence to Rouen, where she discharged her cargo, every facility being given by the authorities at Rouen to aid in the said discharge. The port rates were also remitted and the cost of discharging materially decreased in every respect, the handling of the exhibit cases being comparatively easy because of the proximity of the railroad to the pier. The *Prairie* left Rouen on her return trip to the United States March 25, 1900.

The *Prairie* was again assigned by the Navy Department, under the command of Commander William Swift, for the use of the United States Commission for the return of the exhibits from France. She arrived at Havre on November 14. The following instructions were at once issued to the directors and employees of the Commission:

MEMORANDUM.

In relation to packing, shipping, French customs formalities, and United States customs formalities for material belonging to the Commission or for which the Commission must assume the responsibility.

This does not apply to material belonging to exhibitors. It is impossible for the department of affairs or any one department to take charge of any part of this work for the various exhibit departments. The information necessary will be collected and distributed by that department for the benefit of all concerned, and Mr. Holmes and the staff under him will be ready at all times to render advice, instructions, and services in relation to the customs. Each director must therefore provide in time for the doing of this work complete, and this will involve the necessity of one person in the department speaking French, who can take charge of making the French declarations of export, which must conform to the declarations of import, as it is necessary to show the reexportation or other proper disposition of all material imported, that duties may not have to be paid. It will be desirable for each director who has not such a man already in his department to secure him immediately, because a month hence the demand for such men will be so great that it will be impossible to secure them. This was demonstrated last spring, when it was impossible for us to secure custom-house men at any price, and working short-handed has caused us to be up to time clearing up the custom-house formalities, which are not yet entirely finished.

Each director will have assigned to him certain numbers, as below, which he will use upon the cases for his department, beginning with the first number assigned to him.

John Getz, for material at the United States Pavilion, and everything not classified in the various groups.

- No. 1 to 999 inclusive, John Getz.
- No. 1000 to 1999 inclusive, Group I.
- No. 2000 to 2999 inclusive, Group II.
- No. 3000 to 3999 inclusive, Group III.
- No. 4000 to 4999 inclusive, Group IV.
- No. 5000 to 5999 inclusive, Group V.
- No. 6000 to 6999 inclusive, Group VI.
- No. 7000 to 7999 inclusive, Group VII.
- No. 8000 to 8999 inclusive, Group VIII.
- No. 9000 to 9999 inclusive, Group IX.
- No. 10000 to 10999 inclusive, Group X.
- No. 11000 to 11999 inclusive, Group XI.
- No. 12000 to 12999 inclusive, Group XII.
- No. 13000 to 13999 inclusive, Group XIII.
- No. 14000 to 14999 inclusive, Group XIV.
- No. 15000 to 15999 inclusive, Group XV.
- No. 16000 to 16999 inclusive, Group XVI.
- No. 17000 to 17999 inclusive, Group XVII.
- No. 18000 to 18999 inclusive, Group XVIII.

Should the quota of numbers be exhausted by any director, on application to the director of affairs he will receive a further set of inclusive numbers.

The exact contents of each of these boxes, with its numbers, must appear upon a list carefully made and kept in manifold by each director, which list must be so prepared that oath can be made that the contents are articles of American manufacture exported from the United States for use at the Exposition in Paris, and reimported to the United States, and should properly be free of duty on such reimport.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS—PACKING AND LISTING CASES.

In order to reenter free of duty into the United States the goods must be declared on a consular invoice known as "Invoice of returned American goods," blanks for which are to be obtained at the office of the consul-general, 38 Avenue de l'Opera. This invoice must be in triplicate if goods are passed through the custom-house at the port of first arrival, and in quadruplicate if the entry is to be made at an interior port of entry. This invoice is certified to by the United States consul-general at Paris (Government fee \$1). It must state the marks on the cases, contents and value of each, the vessel by which the goods were exported from America, with date of sailing, and the vessel by which return to America is made.

In case of entry at first port of arrival, which should only be done with material to go to the United States cruiser, one copy is given to the shipper to enable him to make entry. One copy is retained and filed in the consul's office, and one is mailed by the consul to the port of entry. A fourth copy should be made for the director to retain permanently in the files of his department.

In case of entry at an interior port other than that where the vessel originally lands, two copies of consular invoice are necessary, one of which the director must mail to his agent at the first port of arrival, to enable him to make an "immediate transportation entry." This enables the goods to go forward immediately in customs-sealed cars to the final port of entry.

Some proof that the goods are of American origin must be offered. The proper proof is a certificate of exportation procured at the port of shipment in America. In default of this, care should be taken that an adequate certificate of export is given by the French authorities, or a triplicate copy of the "declaration de sortie" should be presented.

NOTE WELL.

Under no circumstances must goods of foreign origin be packed or invoiced with American goods. This is contrary to Treasury Department regulations, and will cause goods to be sent to a warehouse for opening and inspection.

For any goods of foreign origin special blank invoices must be obtained at the consul-general's office. The fee for certification of these invoices is \$2.50; but it would seem that there is no reason why any material of foreign manufacture should be imported into the United States by any director in his official capacity, and a special permit from the Commissioner-General will be necessary in case this is desirable.

MATERIAL TRANSPORTED ON A UNITED STATES CRUISER.

For goods to be sent by the Commission or directors by United States cruiser, great care must be taken to list carefully all cases by number and contents. Each director will make one consular invoice for material so shipped, but if this can not be accomplished a separate consular invoice must be obtained for each shipment sent on from Paris. This will be more apt to make confusion, both at the port of departure and the port of entry of the cruiser, and it is recommended that such director do his utmost to make one consular invoice for his department. The dates and vessels by which shipment was made from America should be stated for each case.

The entire cargo will be consigned to the Commission's agent or representative at Baltimore or New York, and will be passed through the custom-house by him. Goods destined for private firms at other places will then be reshipped from Baltimore. The cases should of course be originally marked for their final destination, and these marks should appear on the lists or invoices made out in Paris, but the director's serial number should in no case be omitted, as this will be the means of identification for the United States customs formalities.

Arrangements were then made for the transportation of all exhibits from the Exposition Grounds to Havre, and loading on board the *Prairie*, with a firm named Puthet, Claret & Co., work to be done at the flat rate of 65 francs per ton for loading at the Exposition Grounds, transportation to Havre, unloading, and stowing away on board the *Prairie*. The contract with the firm further provided that they were to complete all shipments within fifteen days from the time they received their first notice that goods were ready for shipment. They were also required to complete the loading of the *Prairie* within twelve days after the last notice of goods being ready for shipment should be sent them. They did their work in a very satisfactory manner, there being but one package injured in transit, the damage to which they have been asked to pay. The said firm were paid for the transportation of about 401 tons dead weight, which formed the cargo of the *Prairie* with the addition of certain cases sent by express from Paris to Havre, and said by the shippers to weigh 30 tons, thus making a total cargo of 431 tons dead weight. The total number of cases was 2,618, of which 331 were landed at New York and 2,287 at Baltimore. All the cases landed from the *Prairie* except 69, which are awaiting definite shipping instructions, have at this writing been delivered to the owners, the owners being supplied with a duplicate bill of lading giving information as to the date of shipment, weight, etc. All cases containing Government

property which is to be disposed of have been placed in the warehouse at Locust Point.

An entry had to be made of all goods landed, in order to have them admitted free of duty. A little delay was occasioned because of the fact that no exportation certificates were issued when the cargo was shipped abroad; but I found it impossible to secure such certificate at the time of the exportation of the goods, and therefore the customs officials here waived this requirement and all other formalities that they could conveniently and properly.

Some difficulty has been experienced here in separating from the purely governmental exhibits certain exhibits belonging to the so-called collective exhibit scheme, for the management and cost of which the owners contributed the cost of transportation, care in Paris, and return to the United States, placing the funds in the hands of a trustee whom they selected for the purpose; but as the amount collected proved insufficient, it became necessary for the Commission to take charge of and return certain portions of the exhibits to the owners. This has entailed an unexpected and additional expense, some of which will be paid by the exhibitors, and the balance by the Commission.

Permit me to say in this connection that much annoyance was caused my office while in Paris by the presentation to me of bills for labor and material furnished during the Exposition period for the use of collective exhibits, sufficient care not being exercised in separating the items belonging to the collective exhibits from those belonging to the governmental exhibits, thus entailing upon this office unnecessary and improper work.

SALE OF FURNITURE, LUMBER, AND OTHER SALVAGE IN PARIS.

The following authority was given to me on April 1, 1900, in Paris:

DEAR SIR: You are hereby authorized to sell at private sale, at any time hereafter, such articles of public property as may not be needed for the conduct of the business of this Commission. Sales at public auction can only be made in cases where the quantity of the material and value involved will warrant the use of advertisement and sale thereunder. Such articles of public property as are worthless, and of no further use, may be dropped from the list of furniture and fixtures.

All moneys received for the sale of articles and other materials no longer required by this Commission must be deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurer, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of "Miscellaneous receipts derived from the sale of condemned property belonging to the Government." Duplicate receipts of deposit must be taken, and report rendered to the Secretary of the Treasury of the sales and the deposit of the proceeds thereof, semiannually, June 30 and December 31.

No article of furniture or any material belonging to the Government can be given or allowed in part payment for any supplies or work.

Very truly, yours,

FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF PUBLISHERS' BUILDING, GROUP III ANNEX, ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES.

Under this order property of the value of \$117.19 was sold prior to the close of the Exposition. During the first week in November, the Exposition closing on November 12, preparations were made with the view of selling at auction after the close of the Exposition such furniture and material as we might be able to gather into the National Pavilion. Negotiations were entered into with the Exposition authorities to secure the necessary permission for such sale, which involved the issue of passes to anyone who might wish to attend the auction. The final result of the negotiations was that we were denied this privilege, and therefore we had to give up the thought of selling in this manner. I therefore concluded to sell at private sale all the articles which it was deemed best to dispose of in Paris, basing my action in most instances upon the recommendation of the director of the group in which the article or material had been used. There was soon after the close of the Exposition an immense amount of furniture and lumber, electric wiring, piping, and all sorts of material thrown upon the market, each of the 45 nations exhibiting at Paris having great quantities of such material. The result was that it proved extremely difficult to get anything like reasonable prices for articles that had to be sold. Second-hand lumber, and in many instances railings, partitions, etc., could neither be sold or given away, as the question of octroi and customs duty had to be considered by the purchaser. All material purchased in France which could not be sold on space was stored in the room formerly used for guard headquarters. Material which was too great in quantity or too heavy to move was sold on the various spaces.

Each purchaser at Paris was given a copy of receipt made upon the following form, the language of which was given both in French and English, so that there could be no misunderstanding as to the question of octroi and customs duty:

PARIS, ———, ———, 1900.

Fcs. ———.

Received of ——— the sum of ——— francs, in payment for the following described articles purchased by him from the United States of America, viz:

The delivery and acceptance of this receipt releases the United States of America from any octroi or customs duty that may be due or levied on the aforementioned articles by the Republic of France.

_____,
*Secretary and Disbursing Agent, United States Commission
 to International Exposition at Paris, 1900.*

Attest:

_____, *Purchaser.*

No. 250.

As the sales progressed and the period for vacating the spaces approached, the prices decreased very rapidly, and in some cases it

was found impossible to protect property from theft or destruction. We had a large quantity of glass which had to be removed from the show cases, but before it could be taken from the various spaces much of it was broken, some by mischievous boys and some because of unavoidable accident. Nothing could be taken from the Exposition grounds, whether the articles were of domestic or foreign origin, without a document describing the article and permitting its removal. This document was called a *bon de sortie*. Indiscriminate issue of these documents by some of our people involved us in a great amount of trouble in preventing the improper removal of our property. Although the receipt issued by me was particularly plain in terms, there were numerous disputes with purchasers who claimed to have misunderstood our terms, but in the end all except one or two trifling matters were amicably disposed of.

Our façades, the majority of which were constructed with plaster and staff, had to be destroyed and in most cases given away, the only façade (the property of the Government) which was sold bringing only a small percentage of its cost.

The greater portion of the glass used by our Commission in Paris was rented from the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, under an agreement which provided that it could be delivered at the close of the Exposition to their agent who resided in Paris. In shipping the glass to Paris from the United States a considerable quantity of it was destroyed and had to be replaced by French glass. The agent of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company would not take any French glass in lieu of Pittsburg glass. He determined for himself what was Pittsburg glass and what was French glass, and there was no one to dispute his decision. Even if there had been, the consequent delay in settlement would have endangered the glass and contributed to its destruction. The presumption is that this agent treated us fairly in the matter, and there is no way of determining that fact absolutely, for he himself was the purchaser of whatever glass he determined was French glass, and the price he paid was extremely small in comparison to the cost of the glass. Glass being a glut upon the market, it was almost impossible to procure any price for it, and we were thus at the mercy of the French agent of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

Many of our cases were of a construction which made it practically impossible to sell them in France. After consultation with directors, a number of the cases were shipped back to the United States. A very considerable sale was made to the city of Manchester, England, of cases which had been used in the department of education, but this was about the only sale of any importance of this class of material.

All material used for electrical installation was difficult of sale and brought low prices. Lamps and sockets, being unlike those used in France, and the cost of repacking being large, had to be sold at a sacrifice. Packing boxes, of which there was an immense quantity,

not used for the return of façade material, were unsalable. This was also true of glass jars used in the agricultural department. Certain food products in the agricultural exhibit were sold by Mr. Dodge for the benefit of the owners.

Carpets and linoleum, most of which were badly worn, brought extremely low prices.

As an evidence of the sacrifice which had to be made of Government property, I might state that there were 32 chandeliers provided for one of the buildings, which cost 300 francs each, and which could only be sold for 12½ francs each.

The total amount of money received for salvage of all sorts and deposited in the United States Treasury, up to January 29, was \$7,635.24. This money is deposited to the credit of miscellaneous funds as the proceeds of sales of furniture and other material. Under the law, the list of articles sold has to be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. It is, therefore, omitted from this statement. Certain contracts were made for the sale of furniture in Paris, to be delivered after I left, and the value thereof to be forwarded to me. The amount of these sales, together with the money already deposited in the United States Treasury, with such additions as may be made from sales hereafter, will probably aggregate \$10,000.

It is proper in this connection to state the facts relative to the furnishing and decoration of the national pavilion, in order that it may be understood why said furniture does not appear among the sales made by me, except for a trifling amount, as hereinafter stated.

The furnishing and decoration of the national pavilion was assigned to an art committee appointed by the Commissioner-General. This committee was to defray the expenses of the furnishing and decoration which were incurred by them, aided by the Commissioner-General. The following is the result, as shown by Mr. C. C. Hutchinson, of Chicago, who was the treasurer:

RECEIPTS.

1900.

Jan.	8. Deering Harvester Co., Chicago.....	\$2,500.00
	22. Louis Stern, New York.....	2,000.00
	24. State of Massachusetts, Boston.....	5,000.00
	31. State of New York, New York.....	5,000.00
Feb.	7. Wm. C. Schermerhorn, New York.....	100.00
	7. Tiffany & Co., New York.....	250.00
	7. Rutherford Stuyvesant, New York.....	25.00
	7. Wm. E. Dodge, New York.....	250.00
	9. W. T. Walters & Co., Baltimore.....	2,000.00
	9. Seth Low, New York.....	100.00
	10. Wm. T. Evans, New York.....	100.00
	23. J. F. O'Shaughnessy, New York.....	1,000.00
	26. McCormick Harvester Machine Company, Chicago.....	2,500.00

1900.

Mar.	1.	Henry Siegel, New York	\$1,000.00
	6.	Thomas F. Walsh, Washington	1,000.00
	9.	W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia	1,000.00
Aug.	11.	F. W. Peck, account State of California	2,500.00
Total			<u>26,325.00</u>

CONTRACTS SIGNED.

Elmer E. Garnsey, paintings	\$4,500.00
Robert Reid, hemicycle	3,000.00
The Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Co., light	2,300.00
A. H. Davenport, furniture	12,709.00
G. W. Koch & Son, floors	450.00
Baldwin Bros. & Co., leather	300.00
Wm. H. Jackson Co., mantels	1,060.00
Frank J. Millet, \$200 per week, paid for 12 weeks	2,400.00
Robert Reid, ceiling	1,500.00
Total	<u>28,219.00</u>

PAYMENTS.

1900.

Jan.	24.	Elmer E. Garnsey	\$1,000.00
Feb.	16.	Elmer E. Garnsey	1,000.00
Mar.	24.	Elmer E. Garnsey	1,000.00
Apr.	26.	Elmer E. Garnsey	1,500.00
Jan.	24.	Robert Reid	1,000.00
Feb.	14.	Robert Reid	500.00
	20.	Robert Reid	750.00
Apr.	19.	Robert Reid	750.00
	25.	Robert Reid	1,500.00
	9.	Frank Millet, for 12 weeks' services	2,400.00
Jan.	9.	A. H. Davenport	12,000.00
Aug.	11.	The Oxley-Enos Manufacturing Co	2,300.00
	11.	Baldwin Brothers Co	300.00
	22.	Paul Blackmar—Paris draft for manutention charges	1.12
			<u>26,001.12</u>
Paid G. W. Koch & Son			323.88
Total			<u>26,325.00</u>

There was therefore little salvage coming from the national pavilion to be disposed of by me, the greater portion, including paintings by Reid, having been given by the Commissioner-General, under agreement made at date of their several subscriptions, to the commissions from the States of New York, Massachusetts, and California, the agreement being that they should have furniture to the value, or as nearly as might be, of their subscriptions.

As above stated, the art committee made contracts for the sum of \$28,220.12, while the subscriptions collected by the said committee amounted to \$26,325, leaving a balance of \$1,895.12 to be paid out of our appropriation. Of this sum \$1,186.12 has been paid, leaving

unpaid \$709 due A. H. Davenport, besides a claim of Frank Millet for seven and one-half weeks' services, amounting to \$1,500. I do not count the claim of Millet as a liability against our Commission, as he was not employed directly by authority of the Commissioner-General. The payments of \$1,060 made to W. H. Jackson & Co. for use of mantels, and \$126.12 to G. W. Koeh & Sons for use of hard-wood floors, a total of \$1,186.12—the art committee contracts—were made because the United States was bound by written contract to make such payment. The \$709 due A. H. Davenport will not be paid out of our appropriation. All the articles of furniture included in their contract and not turned over to the State commissioners named, are to be ultimately sold and the net proceeds, after payment of said \$709, turned into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts from sales of furniture, etc. Sales of this particular furniture nearly equaling the amount due A. H. Davenport have already been made or contracted for.

The dates of deposits of moneys received for the sale of furniture and other material are as follows:

June 27, 1900. Certificate 6609.....	\$93. 69
Dec. 10, 1900. Certificate 8003.....	794. 78
Jan. 2, 1901. Certificate 8144.....	1, 643. 32
15, 1901. Certificate 8241.....	3, 101. 57
Feb. 5, 1901. Certificate 8360.....	558. 38
Jan. 29, 1901. Certificate 8311.....	1, 313. 75
Total	<u>7, 635. 24</u>

Ten buildings and two kiosks were erected under the supervision of the Commission. Six buildings and appurtenances were almost exclusively paid for by exhibitors, to wit:

Machinery building at Vincennes.

McCormick building at Vincennes.

Smith & Wesson building at Vincennes.

Bicycle building at Vincennes.

Forestry building at Vincennes.

(All erected by exhibitors.)

Automobile building at Vincennes, erected by the Exposition authorities,

but for which we paid an assessment of \$2, 596. 82

Transportation building at Vincennes, erected by the Exposition authorities,

but for which we paid an assessment of 6, 006. 55

Publishers' building on Quinconce..... 17, 967. 60

(Paid for by exhibitors.)

National pavilion, unfurnished, cost 116, 239. 00

Agricultural annex, unfurnished, cost..... 26, 714. 87

Merchant Marine annex, unfurnished, cost..... 15, 065. 00

Forestry annex, cost..... 4, 632. 00

Kiosks on Quinconce 2, 258. 00

(No wiring for electric lights included in stated cost of any building.)

Certain payments were made by me in connection with the machinery building at Vincennes, which payments will appear in their proper

places in the detailed statement of expenditures. These payments were for coal for the purpose of running the machinery. It was found that the amount contributed by the exhibitors was insufficient to pay this in addition to other expenses, and the Commissioner-General, therefore, determined to make these payments, as the material had been ordered in the name of the United States. Certain additions may have to be made to the cost hereinbefore given of the several buildings, as there are disputed claims for extra work connected with each of them. There are also claims on the part of the French customs and octroi authorities which may have to be paid.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that this report is as complete as it was possible to make it at this date. A full and complete report can not be made until the business of the Commission is finished and all its expenses have been paid. I trust, however, that the statement made will be full enough to answer the purpose of the present report. I shall take great pleasure at a later date in making a report showing the exact expense incurred by each group for different purposes, including salaries, travel, furniture, lighting, and miscellaneous expenses.

Very respectfully,

FRED BRACKETT,
Secretary and Disbursing Agent.

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

APPENDIX.

I have the honor to append herewith the report of Mr. Frank T. Gilbert, who superintended, under my direction, the loading of the exhibits on the U. S. S. *Prairie*. Mr. Gilbert was not the custodian of exhibits except during the loading and unloading of the *Prairie* on her two outward trips and one homeward trip. I make this explanation in order that the title given to Mr. Gilbert may not be misunderstood.—FRED BRACKETT, *Secretary and Disbursing Agent*.

BALTIMORE, *February 22, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit my report as custodian of exhibits on U. S. cruiser *Prairie* for the two trips carrying exhibits to France and the one returning therefrom.

In obedience to instructions received from you by letter dated November 27, 1899, I left New York on said cruiser December 3, 1899, prior to which time there had been loaded on the *Prairie* about 200 tons of structural steel; about 50 tons of merchandise pertaining to two steam boilers and the appurtenances belonging thereto from the Clonbrock Steam Boiler Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; a large quantity of façade material, and a number of other exhibits, for further particulars concerning which reference is made to the detailed statement of cargo of *Prairie* herewith accompanying, and which is a part of this report.

After leaving the port of New York we arrived at the port of Norfolk on the 5th day of December, where we received on board about 200 tons of logs, timber, and lumber, on account of the department of forestry and fisheries. Leaving Norfolk on the 6th day of December we arrived at Baltimore on the 7th, finishing there the loading of the *Prairie* in the two days following, namely—the 8th and the 9th. We received on board a large quantity of cases pertaining to the department of agriculture and a large portion of the naval exhibit. Leaving Baltimore on the morning of December 10, we proceeded to the port of Havre, France, arriving in the outer harbor at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of December 21, and at 11 p. m., under the guidance of the pilot, we steamed to our berth in the Bassin Belot.

On Saturday, December 23, at 7.30 o'clock, we commenced the work

of discharging the cargo under the immediate direction of Mr. Le Blanc, representing Messrs. Langstaff, Ehrenberg & Pollock, and continued without interruption, except such as were made by reason of holidays and Sundays, until the cargo was entirely discharged, about 7.30 on the evening of January 4.

All the cargo of the *Prairie* was placed in the warehouse, except some of the heavy cases and pieces of machinery, which required the floating crane and which were disposed of by placing them on the pier and protecting them until shipped by rail to Paris.

It was found on hoisting out the naval exhibits that the glass covering three or four of the models was broken, but in each case of this kind the box was opened, the broken glass removed, and a careful examination revealed the fact that the models were, so far as could be determined, uninjured. It is difficult, if not impossible, to determine wherein lies the blame for this damage, whether the result of the laboring of the ship in a heavy sea or carelessness in handling, either at Baltimore or Havre.

Some light castings, shipped by the Clonbrock Steam Boiler Company and known as casing plates, six in number, were found broken in the hold of the ship, as the result of poor stowing on the part of the stevedores. It was inexcusable carelessness on their part, stowing heavy cases on top of these light castings, which, of course, could not stand the strain and had to give way with the first movement of the ship. With the last sling-load out of the ship some of the short braces slipped through and about four or five fell overboard. The stevedore agreed to have them recovered by a diver.

With these few exceptions everything arrived at Havre in good shape, and it is a matter of congratulation, considering the high seas encountered and the rolling propensities developed by the *Prairie*, that the damage was not greater.

After a couple of days spent in taking out the ballast, the work of taking on the second cargo of exhibits commenced on the 24th day of January, and continued until the evening of the 31st, when the last case was taken on board.

The *Prairie* sailed from New York for Baltimore at 9 a. m. February 1, 1900, arriving at the latter city about 5 p. m. February 2.

On the morning of February 3 commenced taking in cargo, which continued until about midday of February 6, when we were obliged to call a halt, not because everything was on board, but because the stowage capacity of the ship was exhausted, and we were obliged to leave a few cases on the dock at Locust Point to be forwarded to their destination by some other steamer.

The *Prairie* sailed from Baltimore at 3 p. m. on February 6, and arrived at Lambert's Point, Norfolk, on the morning of February 7, where she remained two days taking in coal, whence she finally sailed at 8.45 a. m. February 9.

On the 22d of February the *Prairie* arrived at Newcastle, on the Tyne, where she remained until the morning of February 27, landing the crew of the *Albany* and taking in coal.

It was not known to Commander Mackenzie until his arrival at Newcastle that he was to discharge his present cargo at Rouen instead of Havre, but the people of the former city, and especially the chamber of commerce, were so anxious that the *Prairie* should visit Rouen and offered so many inducements that it was finally decided by the Commissioner-General that the *Prairie* should proceed to Rouen, and the commander of the *Prairie* advised to that effect.

While it is quite out of the ordinary for ships as large as the *Prairie* to ascend the Seine as far as Rouen, it was not considered by those who were familiar with the river that there was any great danger attendant upon the ascent. However, to insure against any possible danger or any unforeseen accident, the date of her trip from Havre to Rouen was so well planned that she anchored off Havre, at the mouth of the Seine, at 9 p. m. on February 28 and left her moorings at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 1 and proceeded up the river. This date, which was fixed upon in advance, was marked by the highest tide throughout the entire year.

The *Prairie* arrived without accident of any kind about 3 p. m. of the same day alongside the hangar or shed which was to hold her cargo, situate upon the Quai du Havre, in the city of Rouen.

On the morning of March 2 began the work of discharging the cargo.

Arrangements had been made with Messrs. Duchemin & Co. to take the goods from the ship and load them on the cars, who placed Mr. Barry in charge of the work.

Here, as at Havre, the exhibits were all sorted after being landed on the dock, and each group placed by itself under the shed.

Those things for which there was immediate necessity in Paris were at once placed on cars and sent thither, and in some few instances exhibits were placed on cars as they were taken from the ship.

The work of unloading continued until March 13, by which time all of the exhibits were out of the ship, except an electric winch and a water-tight door, which were too heavy to be taken out by the ordinary cranes in service for the balance of the cargo, which necessitated mooring the *Prairie* up the river in front of the Quai de la Bourse, where the requisite power was available to take out the heavy exhibits.

After her cargo was discharged the *Prairie* remained in Rouen until March 25.

The second cargo arrived at its destination in better condition than the preceding one, the experience of the former trip, perhaps, enabling us better to guard against a repetition of the rough handling which was responsible for the damage, of which mention has been hitherto made.

It having been determined that the *Prairie* should return to France to transport the Government exhibits to America at the close of the Exposition, she arrived in Havre for that purpose on the 14th day of November, 1900. It was considered as settled that she should proceed to Rouen and take on her cargo there, but just before her arrival at Havre the Commissioner-General gave directions that she should load at Havre, considering that there was greater danger to be apprehended from the trip to Rouen at this time than there was six months previous.

The *Prairie* was assigned by Monsieur Le Tyeke, the commandant of the port, to a berth in the Bassin de l'Eure, in front of the Quai de Marseille. Here she remained during her long stay in Havre.

In the contract made with Puthet, Claret & Co. no provision was made for a warehouse, but as the loading proceeded the necessity for one became more apparent each day. The warehouse in front of which the *Prairie* was lying was an immense one, as long as the ship; and while the *Prairie*, being a Government vessel, could lie at the dock without paying any wharfage, we were precluded from using the warehouse without paying the regular rates, which were exceedingly high, and for a similar warehouse I think something like 4,000 francs were paid on our first trip to Havre; so that the only space available for our use was that between the warehouse and the water, on which was a single railroad track, and when it was filled with cars there was no chance to unload the cars, except to hoist everything aboard the ship; and when exhibits were trucked from the freight house to the ship, as they were in many cases, the only place to unload them was at the end of the warehouse.

This state of things continued for several days, until I determined to see if I could not secure the use of the warehouse on more favorable terms than the regular price.

So I called upon the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and informed him that it was a matter of necessity that we should have the use of the warehouse alongside which the *Prairie* was lying; that the *Prairie* was a Government ship; that on that account she was permitted to lie at the wharf without paying any dockage; that if he would also make some concession in the charge for the use of the warehouse, it would be very much appreciated, not only by the Commissioner-General, but by our Government as well.

As the result of my efforts, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce kindly consented to accept the ordinary price for occupying the warehouse, waiving the tonnage tax which is imposed while a vessel is discharging at the dock, which reduced the cost to a minimum. He also informed me that this was something which had never before been done. We had the freedom of the warehouse for two or three weeks, for which our bill was only 81 francs.

On the 21st day of December I received a telegram from Major

Brackett to the effect that the railroad company were detaining at Havre five cars laden with exhibits for the *Prairie*, on account of an old claim against the Commission for demurrage on cars detained in Paris before the opening of the Exposition. This telegram was followed by a letter stating that he had received a letter from Puthet, Claret & Co., informing him of the detention at Havre of the five cars above referred to and for the reasons already set forth, and that said cars could only be released on payment of 250 francs.

I at once called upon Monsieur Picard, chef de gare principal, at Havre, and asked him if he was detaining any cars laden with exhibits for the *Prairie*, and particularly the five cars already referred to, numbered, respectively, 50137, 50139, 5374, 5301, and 9216, for any cause whatsoever. He at once informed me that he was detaining no cars, and that the five cars in question were then in Havre, and that I could have them as soon as desired.

A few days later I was served by an Huissier with a notice from Mr. Cloez, representing Puthet, Claret & Co., that the railroad company were holding the same five cars to which reference has already been made subject to the payment of 250 francs, and that every car with exhibits for the *Prairie* arriving thereafter would be held subject to payment of 50 francs, to apply on the old claim.

I at once sent the notice to Major Brackett, who advised paying 500 francs in presence of an Huissier and demanding 10,000 francs damages.

This course was pursued, and the 500 francs paid to Mr. Picard, Chef de Gare, on the 26th day of December, in the presence of an Huissier, who at the same time served upon the Chef de Gare a demand for 10,000 francs damages.

The cars were at once released and we had no further trouble from that source.

I have described this little episode at some length, but must confess that I do not understand it, and can only imagine that it was a scheme which originated with Puthet, Claret & Co. (when they saw the loaded cars accumulating at Havre, and were perhaps apprehensive that they would be unable to complete their contract within the required time) to claim that they were prevented from completing their contract by the detention of cars.

All this took place before negotiations were entered into regarding the warehouse. As soon as that was secured all of the loaded cars were immediately unloaded therein, and we never more heard of any claim for demurrage, either ancient or modern.

On the 9th day of January, 1901, the last case was put aboard the ship.

After Puthet, Claret & Co. had transported all of the exhibits intrusted to their care, there were still about 75 cases which had to be sent from Paris by American Express; otherwise they would not have reached the *Prairie* in time.

On the 10th day of January, at noon, the *Prairie* sailed out of Havre, having on board 2,619 cases, made up as follows:

Pavilion, 192; Group I, 28; II, 81; III, 63; IV, 89; V, 140; VI, 221; VII, VIII, and X, 478; IX, 183; XI, 469; XII and XV, 224; XVI, 90; XVII, 119; XVIII, 194; Sherman statue, 6; miscellaneous, 42.

The *Prairie* arrived at quarantine in the harbor of New York on the evening of January 24, reaching her dock in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th.

Commenced discharging cargo on the 26th of January, and on the 30th finished discharging that portion of the cargo which was to be delivered at New York.

It was originally contemplated that only the fine arts exhibit, composed of 81 cases, should be landed at New York, but it was later decided to land at New York all of the exhibits going to persons doing business in New York or Brooklyn which could be readily gotten at, which amounted in all to 331 cases.

The reason why more of the exhibits were not landed at Brooklyn was because the only berth available for the *Prairie* was at the navy-yard, where there were no facilities for warehousing the cargo and it had to be trucked away as it came out of the ship, and a large cargo of that description requires a large warehouse in which to arrange the several groups.

The *Prairie* sailed from New York for Baltimore on the 2d day of February, at 8.20 a. m., arriving at the latter city the following day, at 3 p. m.

On Monday morning, February 4, commenced discharging cargo, which continued without delay until the end was reached, February 7, at noon, and the *Prairie* sailed away at 8 o'clock on the following morning for Boston, to go out of commission.

The cargo was arranged in the warehouse according to groups, and it required several weeks in which to forward to Government Departments and "loan" exhibitors all that could be shipped and to store the balance in the warehouse.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK T. GILBERT,
Custodian of Exhibits on U. S. S. Prairie.

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,
*Commissioner-General of the United States
to the Paris Exposition of 1900.*

REPORT OF THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT COMMISSION.

(Including report on présentation of the first Lafayette souvenir
dollar to the President of the Republic of France.)

ROBERT J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT COMMISSION.

CONTENTS.

Organization and exploitation—Selection of sculpture and architect—Jurors and advisory councilors—Act of Congress relative to souvenir dollars—Presentation of original souvenir dollar to President, Republic of France—Dedication of the monument—Ambassador Porter's speech—Address of Commissioner-General Peck—Address of M. Emile Loubet, President of the Republic of France—Address of Robert J. Thompson—Address of Mrs. Daniel Manning—Dedication ode—Letter of President McKinley—Address of Archbishop Ireland—Financial statement.

THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

The Lafayette memorial project was first brought to the attention of the public by the introduction of a joint resolution in Congress in March, 1898. This resolution provided for the formation, by the President of the United States, of a commission, under the auspices of which the work should be carried on. The resolution was passed by the Senate and favorably reported from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, but was not passed by the House owing to press of legislation in connection with the Spanish-American war.

Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, had, in the interest of the resolution, appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, in response to a request of the author of the plan and an invitation from said committee. When Mr. Peck was some months later appointed Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition he readily approved the project, and immediately gave it official standing by making it a collateral feature of the participation of the United States in the Universal Exposition of 1900, especially that part of the plan embraced in the proposition to unveil and dedicate the monument on July 4—United States day at the Exposition—hence,

ORGANIZATION AND EXPLOITATION.

The Lafayette Memorial Commission was formed September 1, 1898, by the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, who appointed the following members and officers: Hon.

William R. Day, Hon. William B. Allison, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. W. T. Harris, Archbishop Ireland, John W. Mackay, Hon. Melville E. Stone, Frank Thompson, Hon. Charles A. Collier; honorary president, Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck; vice-president, Hon. Alexander H. Revell; treasurer, Hon. Charles G. Dawes; secretary, Robert J. Thompson. Mr. Frank Thompson died in June, 1899, and was replaced by Edwin A. Potter, who, on July 10, 1899, succeeded Hon. Charles G. Dawes as treasurer of the Commission.

Immediately after the organization action was inaugurated by the secretary looking to the enlistment of the schools of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, in support of the monument project. October 19, 1898, was announced as Lafayette Day, upon which day it was requested that collections be taken in the schools and patriotic exercises held.

The movement, as well as the date chosen (which is the anniversary of the fall of Yorktown) was commended by the President in a public letter under date of September 17, 1898, addressed to Alexander H. Revell, vice-president of the commission.

Following the receipt of the President's letter and prior to the date selected (October 19) proclamations or public letters of indorsement of the plan and celebration of Lafayette Day were received from 42 of the Governors or State superintendents of education of the several States and Territories. A representative of the commission, Prof. W. H. Butler, visited the school boards of the large cities and chief Catholic prelates of the various parochial dioceses of the country in the interest of the movement. From the secretary's office upward of a million circulars, pamphlets, specimen programmes for school exercises, autograph letters, bulletins, etc., were sent out, reaching every State superintendent of schools, every county superintendent in the United States, every mayor, newspaper, school board, postmaster, etc., with the result that on the 19th of October, but six weeks after the organization of the commission, between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of school children contributed their pennies to the amount of \$45,858.30, thus giving a splendid beginning to the fund.

A receipt from the treasurer, Charles G. Dawes, was furnished all schools immediately on receiving their contributions, and later, in fact the following October 19, 1899, one year after the collections were made, beautiful and appropriate souvenir receipts replacing these earlier acknowledgments were sent to contributors from the secretary's office. These souvenirs are now hanging in thousands of our schools, a perpetual reminder of this movement and the celebration of the first Lafayette Day.

ACCEPTANCE OF MONUMENT BY FRANCE.

In the meantime negotiations were being carried on with the French authorities respecting the acceptance of the monument and the site to

be awarded it in the city of Paris. These negotiations were most friendly throughout and ended most happily. The choicest spot in Paris, the Court of the Louvre, was offered the commission as a site for the monument, and the monument itself accepted with pleasure and gratitude, as is indicated in the following report sent the commission.

Minutes of a meeting held in the office of the architect of the Louvre, Paris, France, December 12, 1898.—Present: The minister of fine arts in the chair; M. Jules Cambon, ambassador from France to the United States; Mr. Redon, architect of the Louvre; Mr. Roujon, director of fine arts in the ministry of fine arts.

It was agreed that the French Government accepted with pleasure and gratitude the offer made by the United States of a statue to Lafayette and granted a site in the Court of the Louvre.

Two provisos were made: First, that the work of the statue be carried out under the high artistic direction of Mr. Redon, architect of the Louvre; the plans to be signed by this architect and to be approved furthermore by the council of civil buildings and by the minister of fine arts. Second, that an advisory committee be constituted to examine the plan and pass upon it; that this committee be formed of Mr. Guillaume, director of the French Academy Division of Sculpture, member of the French Institute; Mr. Paul Dubois, director of the National School of Fine Arts, and Mr. Roujon, director of fine arts in the ministry of fine arts.

SELECTION OF SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECT.

One of the principal ideas of the Lafayette memorial project was that the monument might be completed and ready for dedication on United States Day at the Paris Exposition, July 4, 1900. The work was carried on for some time with this end in view. It soon became apparent that the commission could do no more on that date than to dedicate a staff reproduction of the designs, which it was determined would answer the purpose, and stand in Paris throughout the exposition year, the permanent monument to be erected as soon thereafter as possible. This arrangement was approved by France.

On November 7, 1898, with but eighteen months before it in which to complete the work, this commission addressed an inquiry as to the advisability of competition to a number (twelve) of the prominent sculptors of the country, notably Messrs. St. Gaudens, Ward, French, Bartlett, Niehaus, Partridge, and others, including Karl Bitter and H. K. Bush-Brown. The consensus of opinion of these gentlemen was against competition, the principal sculptors above mentioned declining even to enter competition. Mr. Niehaus, particularly, expressed himself in these words:

I do not recommend a competition, and believe there would be many advantages in giving the work to one eminent sculptor of proven ability; time would be gained and the excitement of a competition, which is detrimental to a serious artist's best work, would be avoided.

When it was found that the best sculptors did not approve of competition, and would not enter it, an expert jury and council, composed of the highest authorities in America in art, was selected by the commission. This jury consists of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the dean of Ameri-

can sculptors and president of the Sculptors' Society of America; Mr. George B. Post, president of the American Institute of Architecture, and Mr. John Lafarge, president of the Society of American Artists.

These gentlemen have gratuitously given the commission much and valuable service and deserve our highest thanks. In all cases their recommendations have been followed and no final action regarding designs or artists for the moment was taken without procuring their approval. Letter of their appointment and indorsement of sculptors follows:

APPOINTMENT OF MESSRS. WARD, LAFARGE, AND POST AS JURORS AND ADVISORY COUN-
CILLORS FOR THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, *December 17, 1898.*

At a recent meeting of the Lafayette Memorial Commission it was determined by the commission to invite to its assistance an advisory jury and council to consist of the presidents of the National Sculptors' Society, the Society of American Artists, and the Institute of American Architects, respectively.

I have the honor to advise you of this action and to inform you of your appointment on such advisory board.

With great respect, I am, very faithfully,

ROBERT J. THOMPSON,
Secretary Lafayette Memorial Commission.

ACCEPTANCE, WITH INDORSEMENT OF ARTISTS.

NEW YORK, *December 20, 1898.*

THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, hereby consent to act as advisory council and jury in the matter of the Lafayette monument. Appreciating the briefness of the time now intervening before your commission desires to have the monument completed, which fact would in large measure preclude competition, we agree in the recommendation to you, as artists eminently qualified to execute the proposed monument satisfactorily (not only to our own people, but to the French), Messrs. Paul Bartlett, Karl Bitter, and Hy. F. Hornbostel. We believe that in their selection your commission will make no mistake, and it may feel confident of the artistic success of its work.

It will give us pleasure to advise with these gentlemen on such designs for the monument as they may produce and give them from time to time our criticisms and suggestions relating thereto.

Very respectfully,

J. Q. A. WARD.
JOHN LAFARGE.
GEO. B. POST.

The foregoing recommendations, pursuant to the approval of the members of the commission, resulted in an agreement of award and informal commission being given the sculptors mentioned, upon certain strict conditions, such as their guaranteeing, without recourse, to furnish designs acceptable to the American jury and also to the French authorities, who, according to the report already recorded, accepted the monument and granted a site therefor.

After some weeks of collaboration on the part of Mr. Bartlett and

RECEPTACLE FOR THE ORIGINAL LAFAYETTE SOUVENIR COIN DOLLAR, PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Mr. Bitter, a difference of opinion as to the artistic requirements of the site and work resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Bitter. Upon final disapproval of the architectural designs of Mr. Hornbostel that gentleman was, upon the demand of the French authorities, who declined to accept his work, substituted by Architect Thomas F. Hastings, of New York.

The substitution of architect, as above indicated, was formally approved by Messrs. Ward and Lafarge, Mr. Post's approval being given subject to resignation of Mr. Hornbostel. As Mr. Hornbostel had failed to meet the original conditions to which he acquiesced—of furnishing an acceptable sketch for the pedestal—and as he as well as his designs had been rejected, the substitution of Architect Hastings for Architect Hornbostel was necessary, just, and expedient.

The work was now pushed forward vigorously, and on the Fourth of July, 1900, United States day at the Universal Exposition, all was in readiness for dedication as planned and designed in the beginning.

THE LAFAYETTE SOUVENIR DOLLAR.

On March 31, 1899, Congress made an appropriation for \$50,000 to the Lafayette monument fund, the clause from the sundry civil act being as follows:

LAFAYETTE DOLLAR ENACTMENT—LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.—For the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of a pedestal and completing in a suitable manner the work of erecting a monument in the city of Paris to General Lafayette, designed by the Lafayette Memorial Commission as a feature of the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of nineteen hundred, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase in the market twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of silver bullion, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the legal weight and fineness to the number of fifty thousand pieces, to be known as the Lafayette dollar, struck in commemoration of the erection of a monument to General Lafayette, in the city of Paris, France, by the youth of the United States, the devices and designs upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all the provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal-tender quality of the present silver dollar shall be applicable to the coins issued under this act, and when so coined there is thereby appropriated from the Treasury the said fifty thousand of souvenir dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to place the same at the disposal of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, a commission organized under the direction and authority of the Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of nineteen hundred.

The designs for the Lafayette dollar were agreed upon by the executive committee of the commission and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the coins struck December 14, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington.

This first coin of this special issue was presented by the commission to President McKinley, who in turn presented the same to President Loubet, of France, appointing as special envoy of the United

States, for the purpose of making the presentation, Robert J. Thompson, of Illinois. An elaborate receptacle of gold and silver, with appropriate emblematic designs, was made for the coin, and on the 3d of March, 1900, in special audience at the President's palace in Paris, the presentation was made. The following brief address was made by the special envoy of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: In behalf of His Excellency the President of the United States, I have the distinguished honor of extending to you, the high representative of the people of France, salutations and greetings of friendship.

On the 19th of October, 1898, the anniversary of the victory at Yorktown of the French and American arms in the cause of liberty, the American school youth were invited by the President and governors of the several States of the United States to contribute their pennies toward the erection of a monument in Paris to a son of France, our great and venerated ally, General Lafayette. The response of the children was universal, the movement a splendid success. In further aid and in honor of the work an issue of 50,000 souvenir silver dollars was appropriated and ordered struck by Congress.

Of these 50,000 Lafayette dollars the first to issue from the mint was especially preserved for Your Excellency by the President of the United States, and I have now the distinguished honor, Mr. President, of presenting to you this coin, a simple and sympathetic token, in his name and for the people of the United States.

I voice the sentiments of my countrymen when I express the hope that this memorial dollar, stamped with the likenesses of Washington and Lafayette, may remain always, as it is to-day, an emblem of the amity of purpose of the two great Republics of the world.

In reply, President Loubet said he was deeply touched by the kind thought of America's President and people, and particularly by the gracious manner in which the coin was presented to him by the special envoy. He begged the latter to be the interpreter to the President of his warmest thanks and sentiments toward President McKinley and the American nation, which animated the President and Government of the French Republic. M. Loubet said he congratulated himself on receiving this souvenir, which was a fresh pledge of reciprocal ties of esteem and friendship which had so long united France and the United States and which he hoped to see draw closer and stronger more and more.

President Loubet concluded with saying that it was especially agreeable to him that the mission was intrusted to Mr. Thompson, in view of the initiatory part which he took in the subscriptions of the school children of the United States to erect a monument to General Lafayette in Paris.

Following is a reproduction of the report made to President McKinley on the presentation of the souvenir coin and casket:

PARIS, FRANCE, *March 8, 1900.*

TO THE PRESIDENT:

Pursuant to the performance of the commission kindly intrusted to me by you of presenting to the President of the French Republic the first Lafayette dollar, I have the honor to report to you as follows:

On the 3d instant, in company of the ambassador of the United States to France,

Gen. Horace Porter, to whom the successful execution of my mission should in large measure be credited, I was received by the President of the French Republic in special audience at the Élysée Palais, where, in the presence of his official household and the minister of foreign affairs for France, M. Delcasse, the presentation was made.

I was highly gratified at the pleasure evidenced by the President of the French Republic in receiving the souvenir and casket, and profoundly impressed by the numerous official courtesies of a most sympathetic character shown your special commissioner on this occasion.

The President begged me to convey to you his warmest thanks and to express his sincere sentiments of sympathy for Your Excellency and the American nation.

I have the honor, Mr. President, to inclose herewith copies of the remarks addressed by your special commissioner to the President and his response thereto.

With great respect, I am, very faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT J. THOMPSON,
Special Commissioner, etc.

It may be remarked that, aside from the purely moral and sympathetic effect of the presentation of this souvenir medal or coin to the President of the French Republic, the act had the further effect of acquainting the people of that country and of the world generally with the plan and significance of the work of the Lafayette Memorial Commission in giving to France, from the children of America, a monument to General Lafayette.

In further official cooperation with the Lafayette Commission Congress passed the following resolution, introduced in the Senate May 12 by the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota:

Whereas the school children of the United States have, by their contributions of the sum of \$50,000, provided a statue of Lafayette, which, with the approval of the French Government, is to be unveiled at Paris, France, on the 4th of July, 1900; and

Whereas the United States by act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, appropriated the sum of 50,000 silver dollars of the United States for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of a pedestal to said statue: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the people of the United States anticipate and appreciate this ceremony with feelings of the greatest satisfaction and regard the statue as expressing the honor and gratitude with which they cherish the memory of Lafayette and those of his countrymen who, by their arms and counsel, assisted in securing the independence of the United States.

That the President of the United States is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the Government of France.

The foregoing resolutions brought forth from the French Government the following resolutions respecting the Lafayette Monument:

Resolved, That on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument erected to the memory of Lafayette the Chamber of Deputies expresses to the American nation the gratitude of France for the gift of a monument which will perpetuate between the two Republics memories equally dear to both.

M. Monis, keeper of the seals, representing the ministry, said the Government was happy to see the two French Chambers associated in the sentiments of gratitude which the French Government was about to transmit to the Government of the United States of America. It was a fresh guaranty of the friendship which united the two peoples.

M. Delcasse, minister for foreign affairs, declared "the Government, which has already sent to Washington the expression of our gratitude, desires to be associated with the vote."

M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, speaking to the resolution, said:

I am happy to note the unanimity of sentiment which the Chamber has just expressed. I shall immediately transmit, through the usual diplomatic channel, to the Government of the United States a resolution which once more shows the long-standing friendship which unites the two Republics.

DEDICATION OF THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

[July 4, 1900.]

That concord of purpose and arms in the sacred cause of human liberty which has been a peculiar bond between the American and French Republics throughout the whole existence of the one and even before the birth of the latter was symbolized at Paris, July 4, in a way paralleled only by the magnificent reception given the living Lafayette when he revisited in 1824 the land his sword had helped to free. On this the day ever sacred to American liberty the Lafayette Monument, given by the school children of the United States, was unveiled in Paris—an enduring monument, not only to the personal man whose memory will always be a link between these two great peoples, but a striking testimonial of the living faith of the present generation in the divine right of man, which he so gloriously upheld on two continents.

In keen appreciation of the spirit in which this testimonial is tendered, and perfect sympathy with its purpose, France gave the best she had to make it effective and complete. In the beautiful court of the Louvre, embowered in green trees and surrounded by gray walls of historic associations, the site once set apart for the apotheosis of French patriotism, the first Napoleon, now stands the magnificent equestrian statue of General Lafayette. The environment is ideal. The ceremony of inauguration, impressive to the thousands present, was carried out with all the success that could be desired.

Fifty feet high from the base of the pedestal to the top of the statue, the monument stood draped with an immense American flag, above which part of its white outlines showed in the sunlight. The final work, which is to be done in bronze, will be completed in about two years. The sculptor, Mr. Paul W. Bartlett, constructed for the occasion a plaster model of the definite size of the finished monument. Around the monument rose tiers of seats in four tribunes, occupied by the highest official representatives of the two countries and a thousand invited guests.

The ceremonies of the dedication were opened by Gen. Horace Porter, LL. D., ambassador of the United States to France and president of the day on the dedicatory programme. Speaking in English the ambassador said:

AMBASSADOR PORTER'S SPEECH.

In the name of the school children of the United States, whose generous contributions made possible the erection of the imposing statue which is about to be unveiled, and in the name of our Government, which added so liberal a donation to the fund, I extend to all here present a cordial welcome. Upon this day, the anniversary of our country's birth, within sight of yonder memorable concourse of the nations, in the presence of this vast assemblage of the representatives and citizens of the Old World and the New, and in memory of a struggle in which French and American blood moistened the same soil in battles fought for a common cause, it is a fitting occasion upon which to solemnly dedicate a monument in honor of a hero of two continents, the immortal Lafayette. This statue is a gift from the land of his adoption to the land of his birth. Its purpose is to recall the record of his imperishable deeds; to testify that his name is not a dead memory, but a living reality; to quicken our sense of appreciation and emphasize the fidelity of our affection. A recital of his deeds inspires us with the grandeur of events and the majesty of achievement. He needs no eulogist. His services attest his worth. He honored the age in which he lived, and future generations will be illumined by the brightness of his fame.

In French the ambassador said:

I extend a cordial greeting to all who have gathered with us to-day to take part in an event of international importance. Americans do not fail to appreciate profoundly this evidence of sympathy, especially on the part of the high officials of the French Republic and the eminent representatives of foreign powers whose presence here honors the occasion and adds distinction to the ceremonies. We assemble here upon the anniversary of the birthday of the American Union to inaugurate a statue which the school children of the United States present to the country which generously cast its strength with us in battling for our national independence. This monument is the tribute paid by grateful hearts to the memory of a man who had the rare good fortune to be the hero of two countries, and who was the highest personification of the great principle of liberty secured by law; a man who in America as well as in France, at all times and in all places, was ever ready to make the most heroic sacrifices whenever liberty needed aid or weakness called for help; the friend and pupil of Washington, the chivalrous Lafayette.

During the sanguinary struggle which resulted in securing liberty to the American colonies there were some who gave to the cause their sympathies, others a part of their means, but Lafayette shed his blood. He gave a part of himself.

Living, he was honored by the affection of his American comrades; dead, he is enshrined in the hearts of their posterity.

In erecting this statue to this great representative soldier America has at the same time raised a monument to the memory of every Frenchman who fought for the cause of our national independence.

May the presentation of this gift and the good wishes which accompany it strengthen between the two great sister Republics the bonds of friendship which have so long united them, and which nothing should be permitted to weaken.

The president of the day then introduced Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, honorary president of the Lafayette Memorial Commission and Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, who, in the following address, presented the monument to France.

Mr. Peck said:

ADDRESS OF HON. FERDINAND W. PECK, HONORARY PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

MR. AMBASSADOR, MR. PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: France, a great nation across the sea salutes thee to-day. Her children bowed in gratitude pay thee homage for the heroic deeds of thy countryman, who came with sword and treasure to succor a struggling people. On this, the Independence Day of the United States of America, our youth plant a tribute upon thy soil to the memory of our knight of liberty, our champion of freedom, the immortal son of France, the rescuer of the oppressed—your Lafayette, our Lafayette. The spirit of liberty moved him to leave home ties, comforts, fortune; moved him to cross boisterous seas during weeks of peril, in order to battle beside our ancestry for that freedom which underlies the development of the great Western Empire, an empire which has since contributed so much in men, in thought, in achievement, to advance the civilization of the world during the century now about to close.

The love for freedom, that friendship, that sacrifice, that patience, that heroism, which brought General Lafayette to the shores of the new continent to stand side by side with our Washington when a nation was in the throes of its birth, when our forefathers saw no light through an almost hopeless gloom, will give an undying incentive to patriotism and live in grateful memory so long as our institutions shall endure. He came that we might live; he prayed for the perpetuity of the nation for which he fought. These are his words: "May this immense temple of freedom ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! And may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which shall illustrate the blessings of our Government, and for ages to come rejoice the departed souls of its founders." That prayer, by the grace of God, has proven a prophetic invocation.

In thus eulogizing thy son, we do not forget, O France, thy generous gift in our hour of need. We do not forget that out of thy treasury came timely support to our impoverished young country, when our struggle of the Revolution was done. We do not forget these words you uttered: "Keep one-third of what we have loaned you as a gift of friendship, and when with the years there comes prosperity you can pay the rest without interest." For this our country to-day pays thee homage with tears of gratitude. We also thank thee for the hallowed ground where a nation's children lovingly place this offering; for this beautiful site in thy historic Garden of the Tuileries, made sacred by a thousand memories of thy past. Here, surrounded by great palaces filled with the works of the grandest masters, will stand forever this memorial. But we thank thee above all for Lafayette. From thy soil he came with his banner of freedom to lift the yoke of oppression which our forefathers endured in the eighteenth century. When in our struggling colonies the altar fires of liberty were burning low, our hero fanned with his enthusiasm the slumbering embers into an undying flame; and after this noble work was done he caught up a spark that, when carried back to his country, burned into the stones of Paris that trinity of words so dear to the French heart, "Liberte, egalite, fraternite."

And now, in behalf of our great Republic, the representatives of which in Congress assembled supplemented the gift of our youth in placing here this tribute to the memory of a nation's defender, and in behalf of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, organized to execute the thought of our children, it is our duty and our great privilege to present to thee, France, this monument to the memory of our knight, whose noble deeds a nation will never forget. His ashes lie in a tomb which needs no fragrant floral offerings, for—

"The actions of the just
Smell sweet to heaven and blossom in the dust."

In this hour we gather around the shrine of the richest, purest sentiment. It stirs the soul and moistens the eye to think of the thousands of little hearts from whose impulse came the sacred fund that has builded this tribute to the intrepid apostle of freedom. Legends of liberty learned at the knees of American mothers have found their holiest expression in this gift; and the Puritan boys and girls who read the story of freedom as they read the story of Christ have been watching and waiting with us for this sublime moment.

May the lovers of liberty from the uttermost parts of the earth seek this sanctuary as an inspiration for the oppressed and a promise of the redemption of mankind throughout all ages to come.

During the rendition of a march especially composed for the occasion by John Philip Sousa, entitled "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," played first at this time by "Sousa and his band," the monument was unveiled. The unveiling was performed by two boys, one a great-grandson of Lafayette, Gustave Hennoeque de Lafayette; the other, Paul Thompson, son of the author of the monument project, Robert J. Thompson.

Following the unveiling of the monument, His Excellency M. Emile Loubet, the President of the French Republic, was introduced by the president of the day.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY M. EMILE LOUBET, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

GENTLEMEN: This magnificent monument consecrates the century—old friendship and the union of two great nations.

Moved by a generous impulse, the Government of the United States, the House of Representatives, and the Senate have associated themselves with the ceremony which brings us together before the image of this common ancestor; but the credit of originating this festival is due to school children fed with the noblest traditions and the best examples of history. I am happy to join in the cordial thanks which the Chambers have already sent to the people of the United States, and which I repeat in the name of the whole of France.

The spectacle of these two republics, penetrated at this moment by the same emotion and animated by the same thoughts, is not less a lesson than a fête. It shows that with nations, as with individuals, the calculations of selfishness are often more hurtful to one's interest than generous impulses of the heart.

When Lafayette crossed the sea to help a distant people to win its independence, he was not the victim of a Quixotic folly; he had a deep political design; he went to found the friendship of two peoples on the common religion of patriotism and liberty.

This friendship, born in the comradeship of arms, has developed and grown stronger during the century which is ending. The generations which succeed us will not suffer it to grow weak; they will rather endeavor to multiply friendly relations and intercourse between the two sides of the Atlantic; and by so doing give a precious pledge of peace to the world and of progress to humanity.

In introducing the next speaker Ambassador Porter took occasion to compliment the memorial commission and the people of the two republics on the fact of the project being celebrated having arisen in the mind of a schoolboy to whose mature years and zeal the success

of the enterprise was in large measure due. Robert J. Thompson then spoke for the children of America as follows:

ADDRESS OF ROBERT J. THOMPSON ON BEHALF OF THE CHILDREN.

It is my great privilege and honor to speak here a few words for the millions of builders of this memorial—for the children of America, who, assembled in their various study rooms throughout the United States, gave in a single day the funds necessary to insure the success of this monument, long deferred, but inevitable from the very logic of history.

On that day a tribute was paid to Lafayette unparalleled in the annals of civilization. From the great universities and colleges of the cities to the remote schools of the forest and plains, in every dwelling of education in our broad land, songs of gratitude and praise were offered up, a memorial to the youthful and generous friends of our fathers, finding lodgment, we doubt not, as ideals in the minds of those who, in the future years, must shape the destiny of their country.

There were schools for the blind and the deaf, schools for the Indians of Oklahoma and Alaska, schools for the negroes of the sunny South, little children of the city kindergartens, and millions from the regular common schools—all sent up their mites that one who had in fact offered up his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor that the Declaration of Independence might become a thing of reality and life should be singled out more than a century later as the ideal patriot whose country was the world and whose religion was human freedom.

This monument, to be finally cast with alloys of precious metals, and by a process used only by the great masters of old, is the work of artists aflame with the significance of the subject. We believe it will be a masterpiece of art. We know that æsthetically it will be a perpetual testimonial to France of the gratitude of a nation, the pages of whose history can neither be dimmed by age nor made inglorious by new friends. But if its summit reached the heavens and its substance were of pure gold it would only be the echo, the material symbol of that greater monument raised in the hearts of 20,000,000 of children of America on the 19th of October, 1898. To the children, then, of our country, herself the daughter of Europe, let the honor and credit be of rearing this structure. Out of our hearts we give it to France and the world—a monument to liberty and the rights of man for all times and in all places, a monument to the ideals of our country, and a challenge to the world of the success and fruition of the principles of the founders of that Government born on this day, July Fourth, one hundred and twenty-four years ago.

Nations, like men, live largely in hopes for the future and retrospection of the past. We are a puissant people to-day; but, looking backward to those days when, springing from the womb of the Revolution, we began the search for progress, we observe a nation of scarcely 3,000,000 people. To-day we are passing into the twentieth century, having in little more than a hundred years multiplied our population twenty-five fold.

Let us look forward a century, when, if it please God, our children's children may gather again around this spot. It is but a day in the evolution of man, and yet the United States, more youthful still than her sister nations of the world, shall number over a billion people. A thousand million free and independent souls, enjoying the heritage of the blessings of this man's arms and sacrifice! We must, in the logic of events, look forward to that. A thousand million people filling the plains and valleys of Columbia, as the teeming millions now cover Europe and Asia!

The impressions of youth are the strongest; they stand out in after years like beckoning friends drawing us onward to deeds of greatness or disaster. And it is by this fact that the children of America will profit greater in this affair than can be measured. The inspiration of one high ideal implanted in the mind of a boy may

THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, PARIS.

change the map of the world, advance the civilization of man by gigantic strides, or preserve to him, if need be, the rights and institutions of liberty purchased in the past by the blood and brain of the fathers.

Let the boys and girls of America build for that portentous day, for come it will. To participate in the shaping for the future of this great structure shall be the pride of the twentieth century youth of America. And they will be true to the trust we leave them, that this great Government may stand as viewed with prophetic eye by Lafayette forever as a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, was introduced by General Porter, and spoke as follows:

MRS. DANIEL MANNING'S ADDRESS.

We have come together in this city of romantic and historic interest to honor the memory of the illustrious Lafayette, and sunny France extends a gracious welcome to every guest. In one hand the brightness of the south, in the other the treasures of the north. This beautiful city, with all its irresistible splendor, is fortune's favored spot—between extremes, yet where they meet in happy harmony.

We are here to-day to render our homage to Lafayette, our admiration for his character, our gratitude for his help, and our attachment for the principles of civil and religious liberty for which he encountered ocean, exile, and war to establish. The bells are ringing to-day throughout America to celebrate the birth of our Republic and the names of Lafayette and Washington, for Lafayette's name is indissolubly linked in the heart of every American with the Fourth of July.

On this day, on lasting foundations, we laid the cornerstone of our Republic, which your copatriot helped us to rear. As men of old builded with their swords by their sides, so we laid stone upon stone of the temple to liberty, and in dark and perilous time a light shone from over the waters. That star of hope was France, and the friendly light has never faded from our sight; and to-day, from city and village, from mountain and valley, comes a spontaneous outburst from every heart of America to swell the note of praise in our national celebration, and none is more harmonious than the sound that, as a mighty voice, echoes the name "Lafayette."

No day could be more auspicious for the unveiling of this monument than the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—one of the days dedicated to the memory of Lafayette on our historic calendar, our national holiday—a fitting time to show our deep sense of the value of the work of Lafayette.

The monument is the loving gift of the young people of America who have offered of their treasures, and the monument will not only be a monument to a hero, but the permanent memory of a great life in a thousand little minds, for one landmark of history written in stone is worth a hundred written in ink. It is with gratitude the Daughters of the American Revolution place a tablet upon this monument. We know that great deeds are "most safely deposited in the remembrance of mankind;" we know that no tablet less broad than the earth itself can carry knowledge of the American Revolution where it has not already gone; that no monument can outlive the memory of the deeds of Lafayette. But our object in placing this tablet is to give some proof of our gratitude to Lafayette and of our conviction of the benefits he conferred upon our land and of the happy influences that have been produced by the American Revolution upon the interests of mankind.

On this bright and happy occasion, when we pay our tribute to the noble life of a hero and patriot, we are reminded that in honor, virtue, and valor the world is one nation, one people, with one language and one tongue. No seas can separate the ties of sympathy nor the fellowship of great aspirations. All nations and all peoples unite with one heart and one voice in crowning the heroes of every land and race. It is

not then as America's hero alone, nor as the hero of France alone, that we desire to perpetuate the memory of General de Lafayette, but as a hero possessing those traits that all mankind delight to honor wherever worth is valued and great ideals are the aspiration and hope of the brave and the true. The fame of such a character can be measured only by the limit of the world's gratitude. As it was said of Washington that he was "First in peace," so General Lafayette was a soldier who fought only to secure the blessings of peace, and this is the true hero. To a man who wars for strife and conquest only we can never give that warm admiration which is the spontaneous outburst of our praise. But Lafayette was the representative, knight errant, hero, and apostle of liberty, and his career is conspicuous for the rarest fidelity, the purest principle, and the most chivalrous courage, not only for his own country, but for a country then without a name, united to him by no ties of blood, language, or traditions. With no spur of future emoluments nor incentive of personal ties, he came to espouse the cause of the American people according to the principles of the Declaration which unfolded before his eyes the consecrated standard of human rights. He crossed the ocean and offered his sword to distant, unknown fellow-men striving for liberty. And how completely his sympathy was with America is shown in a letter to his wife, when he writes: "I hope for my sake you will become a good American." His was the most tender friendship to Washington that history records; and to the boy hero was given the grateful thanks of a free people, and the depth of that gratitude was shown when on his return to America forty years after, everyone vied in paying him homage, as expressed in the words of a popular song:

"We bow not the neck,
We bend not the knee,
But our hearts, Lafayette,
We surrender to thee."

He cast his fortunes in with us when we stood alone. He fought for us when we had no credit, and his hand helped to guard the cradle of America's liberty. And now that we have come to a full measure of our strength, we value his proffered aid above everything that can be counted or told. We hailed him in our adversity, and in our prosperity we will redouble our acclamations in his honor. From the time of the discovery of our country we owe a debt to those nations who gave us of their best—from the early Christian pioneers from France whose lives and deaths consecrated our soil to those who later came to help us in our independence. And the name of Lafayette is forever inscribed in letters of gold upon the tablet of our memories and the history which commemorates the name "America."

And thus, "with hands across the sea," America joins in this tribute to her, to our, to the world's hero—Lafayette, the friend of America, the fellow-soldier of Washington, the patriot of two countries.

General Porter then introduced Miss Tarquinia L. Voss, of Indianapolis, Ind., representative of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, who read the following dedication poem, written for the occasion by Frank Arthur Putnam:

DEDICATION ODE.

1.

To France, as to the sister of her soul,
Columbia sends this wreath of immortelle,
Green for the grave of her immortal son.
Columbia rears this love-engirdled shaft,
The tribute of her children, and the prayer
That never in all the changing after years
Shall night o'ertake the fame of Lafayette.

2.

Our fathers' fathers knew him face to face;
 They grasped his hand in gladness when he came;
 They heard him, wise at council in the hall;
 They saw him like a lion in the field;
 A light heart that was stranger to despair;
 A brave heart that was buoyant in the fight;
 A true heart that in triumph or defeat
 Was steadfast to its purpose as the stars.

3.

He did not ask for honors or for gold;
 He volunteered to follow, not to lead.
 But chivalry was conscious of its kind,
 So our great Captain took him to his arms,
 And love has twined the chaplet for his brow.
 Where History, cowed and solemn, pens his tale,
 Beneath the line that sets his titles forth,
 Be this the legend writ across the page:
 When freedom's feet were weary in the wilds,
 He thrust his sword between her and her foes.

4.

Republic to Republic! Yonder sea,
 That bore your standards to us in our need,
 Shall rise in mist and wonder amid the worlds
 Ere ever the debt we owe you be forgot—
 Ere ever the debt Man owes you be repaid.
 Yea, on this day to Freedom consecrate,
 We pledge anew beside the Hero's bier
 Unfaltering faith to that eternal Truth
 In whose behalf he made our cause his own,
 Beneath whose banner he led our ragged hosts
 With Washington from darkness to the day.

5.

Come Britain, elder brother of our blood;
 Prophetic Slav and German patriot, come;
 Italia, Hellas, peaks in Time's long range;
 Swiss from the heights where Freedom's holy fires,
 Through centuries of oppression on the plain,
 Blazed beacon-like above a struggling world—
 Come, brown men from the emancipated isles,
 Our kinsmen and copartners that shall be;
 Lovers of men in all the wide earth's lands,
 Columbia bids you kneel with her this day,
 And now above the dust of Lafayette,
 In his white name beseech Almighty God
 To quicken in us the spirit that was his—
 The son of France and brother of all mankind.

The most Rev. Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, the orator of the day, was then introduced by Ambassador Porter. In introducing

Archbishop Ireland General Porter read the following letter from President McKinley:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1900.

DEAR SIR: Within a few days I have approved a resolution of Congress which voices in fitting terms the profound sympathy with which our people regard the presentation to France by the youth of America of a statue of General Lafayette. It has given me much pleasure to learn that you have been selected to deliver the address on this most interesting occasion.

No more eminent representation of American eloquence and patriotism could have been chosen and none who could better give appropriate expression to the sentiments of gratitude and affection which bind our people to France.

I will be grateful if you will say how we honor in our National Capital the statue of Lafayette, erected by the French people, and convey my hope that the presentation of a similar memorial of that knightly soldier, whom both Republics are proud to claim, may serve as a new link of friendship between the two countries and a new incentive to generous rivalry in striving for the good of mankind.

Very sincerely, yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Right Rev. JOHN IRELAND,
Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

To-day a nation speaks her gratitude to a nation, America proclaims her remembrance of priceless favors conferred upon her by France.

France, America salutes thee! America thanks thee. Great is her obligation; not unequal to it is her gratitude.

We speak to France in the name of America, under commission from her Chief Magistrate, William McKinley, from her Senate and House of Representatives, from her youths who throng her schools, and from the tens of millions of her people who rejoice in the rich inheritance won in years past by the allied armies of France and America. We are bidden by America to give in the hearing of the world testimony of her gratitude to France.

Once weak and poor, in sore need of sympathy and succor, to-day the peer of the mightiest, self-sufficing, asking for naught save the respect and friendship to which her merits may entitle her, the Republic of the United States of America holds in loving remembrance the nation from which in the days of her dire necessity there came to her powerful and chivalrous support.

Noble men and noble nations forgive injuries; they never forget favors.

On the fourth day of July, in the year 1776, the American Colonies of Great Britain made proclamation of their freedom and independence. A nation was born—born in the name of the rights of manhood and citizenship—in the name of civil and political liberty. But soon fleets and armies were speeding across the sea to make America's proclamation null and void. Although large numbers of the people of Great Britain were not enemies of America, and although the civil and political right in defense of which the colonists had risen in rebellion were substantially such as the English people had imperiously demanded and won for themselves, yet King and Parliament had resolved that liberty would not reign in America. War burst forth. Was the new-born nation to be allowed to live, or was liberty, at whose command she had sprung into being, to be driven from earth before the anxious gaze of humanity? Such was the awful issue that was thrown into the scales of destiny!

Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Monmouth tells us of the skill of America's commanders and the valor of her soldiers. All that brave hearts and stout arms could do, Washington and his volunteers were sure to do. But yet, could America hope for ultimate triumph? She had only a limited population from which to recruit her defenders; she was without money to purchase food and clothing, arms and ammunition; she owned no navy; and the nation with which she was confronted was one whose exchequer was exhaustless, whose soldiers and scamen were legion, whose ships plowed every ocean of the earth. There was before America the peril of crushing defeat on the battlefield; there was before her the peril of the gloom of despair, darkening the skies above her, benumbing the souls of her people and rendering them powerless to turn to best advantage even the meager resources at their disposal.

There is a land which is above all other lands the land of chivalry, of noble impulse and generous sacrifice, the land of devotion to ideals. At the call of a high-born principle her sons, with souls attuned by nature to the harmonies of the true and the beautiful, leap instinctively into the arena, resolved at any cost to render such principle a reality in the life current of humanity. The pages of its history are glistening with the names of heroes and martyrs, of knightly soldiers and saintly missionaries. It is of France I speak.

At the close of the last century France was, more than ever, ready to harken to an appeal made in the name of human rights. The spirit of liberty was hovering over the land, never again to depart from it, even if for a time baffled in its aspirations by the excesses of friends or the oppression of foes.

To France America turned and spoke her hopes and fears; her messengers pleaded her cause in Paris. Quick and generous was the response which France gave to the appeal.

Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette. Oh, that words of mine could express the full burning love which our Revolutionary sires did bear to this illustrious son of old Auvergne. Oh, that I could pronounce his name with the reverence with which my countrymen across the sea wish me to pronounce it before the people of France.

In America two names are the idols of our national worship, the burden of fireside tales, the inspiration of the poet's song, the theme of the orator's discourse—the name of him who was the father of his country, George Washington, and the name of him who was a true and trusty friend of Washington, Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette.

Strange were it if America did not cherish the name of Lafayette. He loved America. "From the moment that I heard the name of America," said he, "I loved her; from the moment I learned of her struggles for liberty, I was inflamed with the desire of shedding my blood for her." He understood, above most men of his time, the full significance of America's contest. "Never," said he, "had so noble a purpose offered itself to the judgment of men; it was the last struggle for liberty, and its defeat would have left freedom without a home and without hopes." His devotion to America was as unselfish as it was intense. "I offer myself," he wrote, "to serve the United States with all possible zeal, without pension or allowance."

Wealth and rank, the favor of court and king, high distinction in the service of his own country, the endearments of wife and child—all that ambition could covet or opportunity promise, the youth of nineteen summers put resolutely aside to cast his lot with a far-off people battling against fearful odds, and that at a moment when their fortunes were at their lowest ebb, and hope had well-nigh abandoned their standard. When the agent of America in France sadly confessed that he was even unable to furnish a ship to carry him and other volunteers, Lafayette said, "I will buy a ship and take your men with me."

Given a command in the army of independence, Lafayette was at all times the *preux chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche*. The highest tradition of French

chivalry were revived; a Roland, a Bayard, a Du Guesclin lived again in the camps and on the battlefields of America.

First was he ever in attack, last in retreat. When his charger fell, he fought on foot; with blood streaming from his wounds, he still faced the foe; when his soldiers quailed before the overwhelming masses of the enemy, he compelled them by his own unfaltering courage to hold their ground and turned defeat into victory. "The Marquis," says an official report, "is determined to be in the way of danger."

Fearless when fearlessness availed, he was slow and self-controlled when haste was fatal. "This nobleman," wrote Washington, "unites to all the military fire of youth an uncommon maturity of judgment." Washington knew men well, and trusted only where trust was justified. To Lafayette he confided most important and perilous enterprises—tasks which were always fulfilled with consummate ability. One is lost in amazement at the thought that this youth, bordering on his twentieth year, should display so much prudence and skill as characterized certain operations of the war which had fallen to his lot.

So hopeless was his position at Barren Hill, so certain seemed his defeat, that General Howe, before he marched against him, invited friends to meet at dinner a captive marquis. When the hour for dinner arrived, Lafayette and his men were far from danger, and the too confident general was alone with his anger and disappointment.

The critical campaign of Virginia was conducted entirely under the leadership of Lafayette. The opposing forces outnumbered four to one those under the American general; they had the advantage of abundant supplies and of a perfect equipment; they were commanded by experienced and distinguished men, General Phillips first, and afterwards Lord Cornwallis. "The boy can not escape me," said Cornwallis. But the "boy" did escape him, and, furthermore, foiled him in all his plans. He so fatigued and harassed the British forces that they finally withdrew to the coast, there to await fresh developments of the campaign.

Left in possession of Virginia, Lafayette was soon able to perform a most important service in what was to be the closing scene in the Revolutionary war. He held Cornwallis fast in Yorktown, pending the arrival of Washington and Rochambeau. It was now the turn of the "boy" to say "The general can not escape me."

By his magnanimity of soul, and by his grace of manner, not less than by his military prowess, he won all hearts and became the idol of the American Army. He proved himself, to the inmost fiber of his soul, an American, as proud of America as the proudest of her patriots, the champion before all contestants of her honor and her fair name. More cheerfully even than his American companions in arms, he bore the terrible hardships of the war. Again and again he pledged his personal fortune to buy food and clothing for his men, who knew him by the familiar appellation of "The Marquis," "The soldier's friend." In camp and in battle his influence was boundless; a word of cheer from his lips roused the drooping spirits of his soldiers, a word of command sent them headlong against the enemy. A visitor to the American camp, the Marquis de Chastellux, could not help remarking that "Lafayette was never spoken of without manifest tokens of attachment and affection."

Like all true soldiers, he loved glory; yet at the mere hint that the general good suggested other plans, he quickly relinquished the opportunity to gain it. More than once when brilliant achievements were within reach he yielded for the sake of harmony his recognized right to precedence of command. And no episode of the whole war is so radiant with grandeur of soul, so redolent of sweetness of heart as that of Lafayette before Yorktown, awaiting the coming of Washington, that the honor of victory might belong to his beloved commander in chief. De Grasse and St. Simon were already in the Chesapeake; Lafayette by right of rank was in command; no order had been issued limiting his discretion to act; the ordinary rules of military operations counseled the attack; De Grasse and St. Simon, anxious to return to their task in the West Indies, urged it; success seemed assured, and to Lafayette would

belong the prestige of the victory. But Lafayette, deaf alike to the dictates of personal ambition and to the entreaties of friends and allies, waited for Washington.

Signal as were Lafayette's services in the field, they were the least part of his contribution to the cause of American independence. His enduring and inestimable work for us he performed as "the link binding together the two countries," France and America. His enlistment in the American Army, disapproved though it was at the time by the French court for reasons of foreign policy, was in itself a significant token of the deep sympathy with which men of thought and influence in France regarded the Revolutionary war. Such a token comforted and cheered the sore-pressed patriots, making them more than ever conscious of the justness and nobleness of their cause, and giving them hopes that France had other and more substantial favors in store for them. When their hopes were realized and the ships of the Count d'Estaing were sailing in American waters, Lafayette's tactful mediation was of inestimable value in maintaining the harmonious cooperation of the two armies. At a later period of the war it was Lafayette's powerful influence at the French court and his tireless persistency in putting before it the needs of America that brought to her shores the second expedition under De Terney and Rochambeau, without whose coming Yorktown would not have been possible. During his visit to France in the critical year of the war, 1779, he made appeal upon appeal to the French court urging argument upon argument, now in the name of France's own honor and glory, now in the name of America's destitution and her dependency upon her ally, insisting, too, with all delicacy, that the forces of France should go to America as auxiliaries of the American troops, and should be under the command of Washington. Success crowned his efforts. No difficulty could withstand his enthusiasm. "It was well," said De Maurepas, "that Lafayette did not ask to be allowed to strip Versailles of its furniture for his dear Americans; for stripped it would have been."

As long as the starry banner shall float, so long shall the name of Lafayette be loved and honored beyond the sea. So long also shall the country that gave him birth, whose spirit of chivalry he personified, be loved and honored in the United States of America.

But much as Lafayette deserves and receives our love and honor in return for his personal services in the cause of America, his chief title to the gratitude of our people is that his historic figure ever looms up before their entranced fancy as the symbol of the magnanimity which France as a nation displayed toward our country in her laborious struggle for life and liberty.

The value of the aid given to us by France in our war for independence is inestimable; the joy which the memory of it awakens in our souls is that which comes to us through the consciousness of our national life itself.

France first stood sponsor for our nationhood. We entered into the great family of nations leaning on her arm, radiant with the reflection of her historic splendor, and strong in the protection of her titanic stature. When Franklin stood in the Palace of Versailles the acknowledged envoy of America, and General de Rayneval as the minister of France saluted the Congress of America at Philadelphia, the young Republic thrilled with new life and leaped at once into a full sense of security and true consciousness of her dignity. The envoys of Great Britain, bearing to the Americans the grant of all the rights and privileges which before the Declaration of Independence had been denied, were not even accorded a hearing. Congress declared that independence was now assured, and proclaimed the existence of a new people. Washington received the news at Valley Forge, where cruel hardships had almost worn out his heroic patience, and cold and hunger had reduced his men to despair. He called upon his Army to thank Almighty God. With new life he buckled on his sword again and marched with resistless ardor to victory, which at last he felt was within his reach. A new sun illumed the heavens, dispelling the gloom, and shedding upon the land the rich joys of life, and light, and hope.

France poured into our empty Treasury, in loans and gifts, vast sums of money, without which it would not have been possible for us to keep our Army in the field. At the very outset of the war she placed a million livres at our disposal for the purchase of military supplies, and obtained for us for the same purpose another million from Spain. After she had formally recognized our independence, request upon request went from Congress to Paris, and in response, millions upon millions flowed from the treasury of France into our coffers. At times, indeed, a courteous remonstrance was made by the French minister of finance against "*les immenses demandes du Congress.*" Nevertheless "*les immenses demandes*" were invariably accorded, and when at last the exchequer of France could no longer suffice for the vast expenses of France's own army and navy and for the increasing petitions of money made by America, the King, exceeding the limits of all that could be expected from the most devoted ally, pledged the security of his Government for the punctual loan of 10,000,000 livres to be obtained from Holland. When, in 1782, Franklin reckoned up our account with France, he found that besides guaranteeing the interest upon our Holland loan of 10,000,000 livres, France had advanced to us out of her treasury loans amounting to 18,000,000 livres—a sum which the following year was augmented by a further loan of 6,000,000 livres—and had furthermore made us free gifts to the amount of 12,000,000 livres, "from which," wrote Franklin to his Government, "no returns but those of gratitude are expected." It is with good reason Franklin added, "These, I hope, may be everlasting."

France sent across the sea, to shed their blood for us, her brave soldiers and seamen, commanded by the very flower of her nobility. It was France's ships of war that protected our coasts and kept our ports open to commerce, reducing the British naval occupation of American waters to the harbor of New York. It was the co-operations of France's army and navy that gave us the great victory of Yorktown. The victory of Yorktown was final and decisive. It won the independence of America. "It is all over," said Lord North, when the news of it was received in London. America forgetting Yorktown, and the men who there fought for her upon land and sea, and the banners that beckoned them to triumph, she forgets her very existence.

And at Yorktown wast thou, banner of beloved France, entwining in affection and hope thy folds with those of the banner of America! There were you, De Grasse and De Barras, guarding with your superb ships of war the waters of the Chesapeake against a foeman's sail! There were you, bearers of most illustrious names in France's history, officers of her army—noblest of the noble, chivalrous Rochambeau, De Chastellux, De Lausan, De Rouerie, De Dillon, De Viomenil, Chousy, De Deux-Ponts, the De Laval-Montmorencies, the De St. Simons—I would fain name you all, vying in devotion to America with Lincoln, Hamilton, Knox, Laurens, Von Steuben, all ready, sword in hand, to obey the word spoken by Washington, commander in chief of the allied armies! There were you, soldiers of France, offering your blood as freely as American patriots for American liberty—men of far-famed battalions, of Bournonnais and Soissonais, of Royal Deux-Ponts, of Saintonge and of Dillon, of Touraine, of Auxonne and of Agenais, and of that gallant regiment of Gatinais that was to win back the coveted name of Royal Auvergne! And shall I forget thee, Lafayette? Rather shall I not give thee a place apart in my roll of heroes. There wast thou, American and Frenchman, loving passionately America and France, and shedding undying glory upon both!

"It was the participation of France in the War of Independence that made American liberty possible in the eighteenth century." Such is the verdict of history as expressed by the learned and accomplished biographer of Lafayette, our present ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg. So resolute were the colonists in their determination to be free, so exalted was their spirit of sacrifice, so intelligent their methods, that sooner or later their independence was assured. But that the war

begun in 1776 would, without the aid of France, have won for them their independence, we can hardly allow ourselves to believe.

Let historians narrate as they will that the King and ministers of France saw, in the revolt of the American colonies, and in the assistance that might be given them, an opportunity for France to avenge the humiliation of the treaty of 1763. It is not for us to demand that statesmen become for our sake oblivious of the interests of their own country. What America knows, that she will never fail to know, is that King and ministers of France gave us the aid through which we won our independence, that they gave it to us in the warmest friendliness and with most chivalrous generosity, and that in giving to us such aid they were applauded by the noble-hearted people of France, who loved America and encouraged the alliance of their country with her, because of the great principles which were linked with the triumph or the defeat of the new Republic of the West.

The friendliness and the chivalry of France! She maintained at her own expense her army and navy while they were doing service in America; she required no return for the cost of any of her military operations in our behalf. Lest she might awaken in us suspicion of her motives, she forbade her commanders even to contemplate the reconquest of Canada, and to give every legitimate satisfaction to our national pride, she insisted that she should be our auxiliary—that her veteran battalions should take second place, and that her admirals and generals, survivors of the historic battles, should give way to Americans of equal grade, and all obey the supreme command of Washington, the “*généralissime*” of the allied forces of America and France. Our friend she remained to the last moment, steadfastly refusing any overtures for peace that did not offer full satisfaction to all the legitimate ambitions of America.

Yes, America's gratitude is due and is given to the France of a century ago—to Louis XVI, De Vergennes, De Maurepas, who ruled in those days her destinies; to the people of France, who cheerfully bore the burdens which our war brought upon them; to the seamen and soldiers of France, who offered their lives in sacrifice upon the altars of American liberty; and America's gratitude is due and is given to the France of to-day, the living heir to the rights and the glories of rulers and soldiers and people of former ages. Rulers and soldiers and people of a century ago have passed away, but the country they loved and represented remains. France remains, and to France the Republic of the United States of to-day pledges her gratitude and her friendship, and promises that both shall be “*everlasting*.”

The new nation had triumphed through the valor of her own and France's soldiers and was now set forth in the world to grow and prosper—to become the United States of America as we behold it in the dawn of the twentieth century. But not to the founding of a new commonwealth, whatever the power and the greatness which that commonwealth was to attain, shall we limit the significance of the American war of independence. The founding of a new commonwealth—such had been the result of a hundred wars whose records weigh down the pages of history. The war of America was waged for a mighty principle of deepest import to the welfare of humanity. It rose thereby immensely above other wars in solemn grandeur of meaning. The principle at stake was that of civil and political liberty, the triumph of which in America would be the presage of its triumph in the world. It was this principle that shed singular glory upon the battlefields of America.

America rose in rebellion against arbitrary and absolute government; she unsheathed the sword in the name of the rights of man and of the citizen.

There is but One who in His own right has power to rule over men—Almighty God—and from Him is derived whatever authority is exercised in human society. That authority is not, however, directly given to the one nor the few; it is communicated by Him to the people to be exercised in the form which they choose, by those whom they designate. And the men in whom this authority is invested by delegations of the people are to use it not for the benefit of the one nor the few, but for the good of the people. All this is the plain teaching of reason and religion, and yet not

seldom were such simple truths forgotten; not seldom in practice was power held as if it belonged to dynasties and classes, and exercised as if "the human race lived for the few." The rebellion of a people on so large a scale as was the uprising of the American colonies could not but challenge universal attention, and the triumph of such a rebellion could not but stir other peoples to a sense of their rights and to a stern resolve to maintain them.

The American colonies went further. In order to make it more certain that civil and political power should be recognized as coming from the people, and as being given for the good of the people, they declared that with them it should be exercised by the people through as large and as direct a representation of the people as was found compatible with peace and order in the community. Hence the republican form of government adopted by them.

It will not, assuredly, be said that the republican form of government is vital to a well-ordered state, nor that without it the rights of the people can not be safeguarded, nor that it is the best and proper policy of every people. The form of a government is a question that must rest with the people of each nation, to be determined solely by them according to their special needs and their dispositions of character. It is, nevertheless, true that the republican form of government is of itself peculiarly expressive of the limitations and responsibilities of power, and consequently the founding of a republic such as that of the United States was a momentous event for liberty throughout the entire world. In every commonwealth the people's sense of their right and power was quickened, and there sprung up in the consciences of rulers of nations a new conception of their responsibilities toward the people. Whatever to-day in any country the particular form of government, democracy is there in some degree; and it is there because of its plenary triumph in America, whence went forth the charmed spell that reached, were it but in weakened waves, the uttermost bounds of civilized humanity.

The creation of the Republic of the United States was the inauguration of a new era in the life of the human race—the era of the rights of manhood and of citizenship and of the rights of the people.

Such is the true meaning of the American Revolution; the full significance of the work done in America by Lafayette and France.

This is the age of the people. Every decade will mark a new advance in the triumphant march of democracy. Political movements do not go backward; the people do not abandon except under duress, and then only for a time, rights of which they were once possessed, or the power which they have once wielded to maintain and enlarge those rights. To seek for arguments against democracy in its apparent perils is a waste of time. The part of true statesmanship is to study the perils, such as they may be, and take measures to avert them. The progress of democracy can not be stayed. He who would rule must rule through the people, through the individual man, who constitutes the people. To obtain results in the civil and political world he must go to the individual, enlighten his mind, form his conscience, and then enlist his sympathies and win his intelligent cooperation.

He who does this will succeed; he who uses other methods fail. The task for those who would rule men is made more difficult. The time is long gone by when men can be swayed by sword or proclamation. But manhood in man has meanwhile grown, and they who love manhood in men should rejoice.

Why should we be asked to regret the coming of democracy? What is it in its ultimate analysis but the practical assertion of the dignity of man indelibly impressed upon him when he was fashioned to the image of the Creator? What is it but trust in the power of truth and righteousness and in the readiness of the human soul to respond in the proper manner to such influences? The growth of mind and will in the individual is what all must hail who believe in human progress or in the strength of Christian civilization. And as mind and will grow in man, so grow in him the consciousness of his rights and power and the resolve to uphold rights, to

VIEW IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

put power into act, and to resist all irrational or unnecessary restraint upon either rights or power, and thus is begotten democracy. The new age has dawned for all humanity; but where men have the more quickly and the more thoroughly understood their dignity there its golden rays have risen higher above the horizon and shed more richly their light upon human thought and action.

And here behold the final consequence, the crowning glory, of the alliance of America and France in the war of independence. Behold the realization of the fondest dreams of our Lafayette. In the world's arena as the mighty champions of humanity's new age there stand side by side, as once they stood at Yorktown, America and France—both Republics to-day, both Republics to-morrow—Republics by decree of what among men is the final absolute arbiter of the political destinies of nations, the will of the people.

To America and France is given the noble mission to be to the world the exemplars of civil and political liberty. That they be true to their mission must be the prayer of all friends of liberty, of all friends of humanity. The better to insure the possession of liberty, they have taken to themselves the highest form of democracy—they have made themselves republics. They must show that such form of liberty is capable of enduring amid all the writhings and passions of humanity, and that beneath it in harmony with its promises there are to be found liberty's best and sweetest blessings. Do as our Republics may, they will not reach the ideal which they have put before themselves. While men are the representatives and the agents of an ideal, there will necessarily be in the realization of it the shortcomings of men; there will be from time to time the inconsistencies and the contradictions which the limitations of the human mind and the play of human interests bring into the practical life of men. But despite all this, and, indeed, because of all this, must the world's great Republics never relax in loyal and strenuous efforts to be in their whole national life the embodiment of liberty as far as this beauteous spirit of the heavens can find embodiment upon earth. To them is assigned the task of proving that the fullest democracy guarantees to the people, together with liberty, the security of law and order and the growth and prosperity of the nation; that the fullest democracy, ever true to its name and profession, means for the individual man and citizen the actual and assured enjoyment of the personal rights which he inherits from nature and nature's God, save only inasmuch as a retrenchment of such rights is imperative for the maintenance of public order and the safeguarding of the rights of other members of the community.

And now, what is said to-day be it said to-morrow; be it said adown the ages to come.

Here, upon this historic "Place," in France's own capital city, where meet the nations of the earth, there will stand, with France's gracious permission, an abiding interpreter of America's gratitude to France for her participation in America's war, and of the principles of civil and political liberty which were the life and soul of that momentous struggle.

Our interpreter, who shall it be? Who could it be, if truth has rights and merit has award, but Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette?

Then, genius of art, we pray thee give us back the form of our loved Lafayette. Bid him live again in his own France to speak in America's name to France and to the world.

Who more fittingly than Lafayette could be bidden to speak to France the gratitude of America? Lafayette knew the full extent of France's favors and the full extent of America's gratitude. Often did he speak of America to France, always interpreting aright the heart of America, always touching aright the responsive chords in the heart of France. Let him speak again, speak to-day, and speak to-morrow for America to France.

And who more fittingly than Lafayette could stand forth before the world as the representative of the principles of civil and political liberty for which he and Wash-

ington fought? The passion of his soul, the inspiration of his thoughts and acts, were liberty. Liberty drew him to America; liberty put words of fire upon his lips in the States; general liberty led him to the prison of Olmutz. He understood—no one ever understood better—what true liberty is, and as he understood it, so he loved it and defended it unto death. Liberty he loved as the fullness of enjoyment of one's own natural rights with proper regard to the proper rights of others, the fullest play of one's own powers of mind and heart consistent with public welfare and public order. The enemies of liberty he hated; absolutism in its arbitrary authority and anarchy in its chaotic rioting. He stood the strenuous defender of the rights of man and of the citizen which absolutism would fain destroy, and championed them in the name of manhood, in the name of citizenship, in the name of conscience. He championed them beneath the frown of the potentate and in defiance of bribe and threat. He stood the strenuous defender of law and order, which are the convictions of liberty and which anarchy would fain subvert. When the struggle in France for liberty degenerated into mad riot he cast aside the leadership which he had taken in the name of liberty, and which he could have retained if he bore it in the name of lawlessness, and he sought the exile which ended for him in the prison of Olmutz. He suffered persecutions from the extremist on both sides. He strove for the golden mean, and for this we respect and revere his name. Absolutism and anarchy alike hate Lafayette as they alike hate liberty; the friends of liberty love Lafayette as they hate absolutism and anarchy.

And now, Lafayette, thy task is given thee. Speak, we charge thee, the gratitude of America to France. Speak of the liberty for which America and France once fought together, and which to-day they together cherish and uphold. Speak, we charge thee, through endless years. Through endless years America's gratitude shall last, and liberty shall reign in America and France.

UNFINISHED WORK—REPLICA.

As before stated, the Lafayette Monument dedicated on July 4, 1900, was a machette, or complete model of the monument as it will be when finished. The finished monument will be of fine bronze and marble, and it is thought that the work can not be perfected for eighteen months or two years.

In calculating the expenditures and further liabilities in the work of the Paris monument, that is, to bring it to its final completion, it was found that a surplus, consisting of unsold Lafayette dollars remaining in the hands of the commission amounting to about 15,000 coins, and, at the current price of \$2 for each souvenir coin, making assets of \$30,000, will be in the treasury of the commission on the completion of the work.

In view of this fact and the very general interest in the monument, the commission passed a resolution at a meeting held January 3, 1901, to the end that such surplus should be used in the construction of a replica to be placed, subject to the approval of Congress, in the city of Washington, D. C. Steps have been taken toward the accomplishment of this plan, and it is proposed, in the event of favorable action by Congress, to have the two statues and two pedestals made at the same time, so far as possible. It is further proposed by the Lafayette Memorial Commission to prepare and publish, on the completion of its work, a complete history of the monument movement.

ROBERT J. THOMPSON.

Treasurer's statement of Lafayette monument fund.

DECEMBER 1, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts of former treasurer, as per statement of July 18, 1899.....	\$45,858.30
Appropriation by State legislature of New York	10,000.00
Contributions received from schools, etc.....	1,459.59
Appropriation by Congress of 50,000 Lafayette dollars.....	50,000.00
Premium realized on sale of Lafayette dollars.....	34,247.00
Total	<u>141,564.89</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements made by former treasurer, as per statement of July 18, 1899..	11,617.00
Disbursements made since July 18, 1899.....	37,693.07
Lafayette dollars on hand at face value.....	15,753.00
Cash on hand in the American Trust and Savings Bank.....	76,501.82
Total	<u>141,564.89</u>

S. Doc. 232—13

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, ARCHITECT.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF UNITED STATES PAVILION
QUAI D'ORSAY

10 15 110 15
SCALE OF FEET.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to herewith hand you my report as your architect at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE,
Architect.

HON. FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General United States
Paris Exposition Commission, Chicago.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

CONTENTS.

Key to illustrations—National Pavilion—Associate French architect—Labors of the architect in Paris—Furnishing and decorating the national pavilion—Mural paintings used in National Pavilion—Other special United States buildings: Publishers' building; Agricultural Annex; Marine and Weather Bureau building—Architectural features in above buildings.

KEY AND TITLES TO ILLUSTRATIONS AND VIEWS.

1. United States National Pavilion.
 2. Rotunda of national pavilion, ground floor.
 3. Rotunda of national pavilion, ground floor.
 4. Rotunda of national pavilion, from second balcony.
 5. Waiting room, national pavilion, ground floor.
 6. Writing room, national pavilion.
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THE NATIONAL PAVILION.

In December, 1898, at the request of the Commissioner-General I submitted to him sketches for a national pavilion to be erected at the Paris Exposition of 1900. This action was taken with the understanding that if the Government made appropriation for the building I should assist in the preparation of drawings and contracts, but that my services should be advisory and without pay, as I could not spare the time to actually superintend the erection of the building. It was also agreed that in event of the consummation of the plans in view I should go to Paris during the preparation of the drawings, as the many requirements of the French authorities and the delay in getting information from them would make it necessary to prepare the working drawings there and submit and alter them on the spot until they were complete and acceptable.

Accordingly, the needed appropriation having been made on March 3, 1899, I started at once for Paris, arriving there March 17, 1899. Previous to my selection by the Commissioner-General for the work, and in anticipation of the fact that the building should be properly looked after and superintended during its construction, he had appointed Mr. Morin-Goustiaux, a French architect of excellent refer-

ence and of extensive experience in his profession, as special architect upon the ground in Paris. Mr. Morin-Goustiaux is a graduate of the Beaux Arts, and, as a result of early residence and education in the United States, speaks excellent English. I found him engaged in his duties upon my arrival in Paris, and we thereupon together proceeded with the details of the work, having been given by the Commissioner-General the respective titles of American and French architect to the United States Commission.

The sketches first submitted to the French authorities, prepared in this country, were not entirely satisfactory either to them or to the Commissioner-General. A set of drawings prepared by Mr. Morin-Goustiaux before my arrival in Paris, to see if an impressive building could be placed upon the site available, was also not considered desirable, as the sketches did not correspond to the Commissioner-General's idea, which was that the building should be expressive of the style of architecture used in America. A reproduction or modification, if possible, of the Administration building at the World's Fair in Chicago was preferred as a design for the pavilion, and to carry out this idea as nearly as possible I at once, with all care and speed, proceeded to work, and with the aid of Mr. Morin-Goustiaux and draftsmen and computers under his charge prepared a new set of drawings in Paris.

The site given to the United States by the French authorities was an extremely difficult one to improve, being only a little over 80 feet long on the Quay d'Orsay and but little more in depth, which dimensions about equaled the size of one of the side flanking pavilions on the Administration building, or was less than one-third of its frontage. Beneath one-half of the building the underground railroad passed, on which it was not possible to put any load, so that a larger amount of money in proportion would have to be put into the foundations of the building. The other half was on the soil next to the river. It was impossible to use the platform and foundation here furnished by the French authorities, and which had to be paid for by the Commissioner-General to get the site, so that instead of being a help this arrangement considerably hampered the planning of the building as well as added to its expense.

Not having a broad enough front to make an impressive long façade on the river it was necessary to build in the air; the best solution of the problem seeming to be a dome. This arrangement would provide a spacious central rotunda, so that on occasions a large meeting place would be available in the building.

A structure in classic style, with pilasters similar to the White House, surmounted with a dome and cupola and supplemented in front with a high portico was finally adopted. The exterior of the building was to be white, with panels of the dome in green, a quadriga in gold to crown the portico, and golden eagles to surmount the dome and the four cor-

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF UNITED STATES PAVILION
 QUAI D'ORSAY

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ners of the building. The interior was to be a four-story succession of balconies and open apartments rising around a rotunda, which apartments would be arranged into reception rooms, writing rooms, assembly rooms, toilet rooms, space for United States post-office, etc. Room for an American restaurant was to be provided in the front section of the basement.

I stayed in Paris for three months from the middle of March, in 1899, and in connection with Mr. Morin-Goustiaux endeavored to get the drawings of the United States Pavilion (and of other United States buildings) passed by the French authorities. There were long delays and many interviews, owing to the universally slow methods of the French authorities. All the other nations had long since sent in their drawings, but this was impossible in the case of the United States, as the appropriation had not been passed by Congress in time. At length, when I was obliged to leave Paris in June, the plans for the national pavilion were so far approved that the drawings and specifications could be figured, though the French authorities still reserved the right of final approval. Twelve contractors were thereupon invited to submit bids for the national pavilion, and the contract was let to the lowest bidder by the assistant commissioner-general after I had departed.

While in Paris and at home I sought the best advice in regard to sculptors in order to select the best men available for the various pieces and groups which it had been decided were to go on and about the national pavilion. Contracts in this connection were later made with Mr. Daniel Chester French for a statue of Washington placed under the portico and in front of the main entrance of the pavilion; with Mr. Proctor, the well-known animal sculptor, for a quadriga group on the top of the portico; with Mr. Flanigan (who executed the clock on the Congressional Library) for the eagles on the top and four corners of the building; and with Mr. MacNeil, who won the scholarship to Rome, for the spandrels on the central arch of the portico—all Americans and men of talent. These men were recommended to the Commissioner-General, and he commissioned them to do the work.

It was decided by the Commissioner-General in March, 1900, that it would be best for me to go to Paris again and help facilitate the work. When I arrived the exterior of the structure was practically completed, but much of the material for the interior had not arrived owing to the custom-house routine and the inability of the French railroad companies to transport such a mass of freight. There was so much to be done on all the Exposition buildings that workmen were very hard to obtain and still harder to keep at work. They did not wish the work completed, and endeavored to spin it out as long as possible. This made the contractors very hard to deal with, and it was necessary

to pay exorbitant prices to get anything accomplished. The baseboards, trims, and cornices of some of the rooms in the pavilion had not been contracted for at the time the building was let in 1899, as several firms in America thought they would like to take each a room and furnish it complete as an exhibit, but finally, as time pressed and they did not move rapidly enough in the matter, the scheme had to be abandoned. The Commissioner-General had set a day for the opening of the building, and every exertion was made by all concerned to have it ready by that time.

Another and vital annoyance had developed about this time as a result of the fact of the French authorities having given permission to the Turkish commission to extend the whole front wall of its building to the line of the balustrade of the upper terrace of the Rue des Nations.

At the time the site was given for the United States Pavilion by the Exposition administration the grant included the privilege of projecting a portico in front of the main entrance of the building to the outside line of this upper terrace. The width of the portico covered about one-third of the front of the building, and the arrangement for it was considered as a special concession to the United States, being distinctly so understood by the Commissioner-General.

This situation disturbed the arrangements very much. Many interviews were had with the French authorities, including the minister of commerce and Turkish minister, as well as the Exposition authorities, to endeavor to have this encroachment recalled, as it seriously impaired the appearance of the United States Pavilion by blanketing it from the river and the nearest bridge, which was one of the most popular means of approach to the Exposition grounds. Everything was done in this behalf that ingenuity could devise, with no satisfactory result.

Considerable attention was paid to the subject of the furniture and decoration of the pavilion. In the spring of 1899 numerous communications were received by the Commissioner-General from various art societies all over the country, requesting that the decoration and furnishing of the national pavilion be intrusted to a specially appointed committee of men conversant with such matters, whose opinion would be of the utmost value. These communications were referred to me, and after consulting with Mr. John B. Canldwell, the director of fine arts, we decided to recommend to the Commissioner-General that he appoint a representative committee of the best available men in such matters. He therefore appointed the commission for the furnishing and decorating of the national pavilion. Mr. George B. Post, of New York, was elected president, Mr. Howard Russell Butler, of New York, secretary, and Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, of Chicago, treasurer, of this committee. The committee undertook to raise money for the special decoration and furnishing of the national pavilion. It, with

the help of the Commissioner-General, succeeded in raising about \$25,000, and after several meetings of those of its members who were able to come together, an executive committee was appointed with power to proceed. The result of several conferences was that the decoration of the building should be put in the hands of some one experienced man, and after several suggestions it was decided to select for this purpose Mr. Frank D. Millet, who had had charge of the decoration at the World's Fair in Chicago. As time was now pressing and it was necessary to act quickly, Mr. Millet determined to divide the work of decoration between two men, giving the principal decoration of the exterior over the doorway and ceiling of the portico to Mr. Robert Reid and the interior decoration to Mr. Elmer E. Garnsey, both of whom are representative Americans and contributed to the decoration of the Congressional Library as well as of many other notable buildings. The provision of the furniture and draperies was intrusted to the A. H. Davenport Company as being a truly representative American firm capable of providing suitable equipment both in design and manufacture. The company received a gold medal, which in itself is a sufficient guaranty of the excellence of its work. All of the above arrangements were submitted by Mr. Millet and approved by the art commission. Mr. Getz, the chief of decoration, also contributed to the furnishings and rendered valuable assistance. The aim was to keep everything in this line essentially American and not to copy French or English furniture, which has lately become so popular.

The peculiar arrangement of the interior of the United States National Pavilion, which was mainly dictated by the necessity of utilizing every available portion of the space for offices, committee and reception rooms, etc., detracted notably from the monumental character of the rotunda. Three balconies, each with a continuous background of archways and other doorways, gave an unsubstantial look to the side walls, and the multitude of openings left very little wall space inviting decoration. Consequently the only areas which it was possible to embellish by paintings were the four lunettes under the dome, the warped surface of the dome itself, and the saucer-shaped ceiling of the lantern. It was intended at the outset to relieve the bald expanse of the dome by some design in the four pendentures, but delays in construction made it impossible to do this, for the plaster was not sufficiently dry to work on until within a day or two before it became necessary to remove the scaffolding. A border of laurel leaves was, however, painted all around the dome, following the moldings around the lunettes and encircling the lantern, and the rest of the surface was tinted with a delicate buff color. The saucer-shaped ceiling of the lantern was decorated with a painting of a large United States flag so designed as to appear floating in graceful folds against a blue sky. This was the work of Mr. E. E. Garnsey, of New

York, and was painted on canvas which was pasted on the ceiling after the great scaffolding was removed, by the use of a temporary platform rigged across the lantern. The four lunettes or tympana, each 27 feet long by 9 feet high, were the work of the same artist, and were applied to the wall after the scaffolding was removed.

Although similar in composition and in color and with a uniform gold background, these tympana differed from one another in detail. The center of each design was the great seal of the United States, displayed in its proper heraldic colors, surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves. In two of the tympana the obverse of the seal was shown, and in the other two the reverse. On either side of the central wreath were cartouches, bearing, in the order of office, the names of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to McKinley—three names in each cartouche. Between the wreath and the cartouches were sheaves of Indian corn, balanced on the other side by bundles of sugar cane. Above the wreath a panel bore the inscription "United States of America," below which hung garlands of fruit and leaves, the outer ends of which were attached to the symbol of commerce, the winged staff, poised above the cartouches. Garlands of cotton bolls hung below the cartouches, and below these dolphins symbolized the fishing industries. The extreme corners of the composition were occupied by cornucopias of grains and fruits. A border of leaves and stars surrounded the whole, each design bearing a different leaf—the oak, maple, cotton, and laurel, respectively.

In order to embellish further the upper part of the rotunda and to attract the eye from the bald surface of the dome, large circular escutcheons with the painted representations of the seals of the eight Departments of the Government were hung in pairs at the corners between the tympana at the spring of the dome, and these served as a support for clusters of flags. Further, with the intention of relieving the meager appearance of the balcony railings, plaster shields, painted in heraldic colors, were hung at frequent intervals, each bearing the name of a State. These were arranged in chronological sequence according to the date of the admission of the States into the Union.

This practically concluded the artistic decoration of the interior. The small wall surfaces, the moldings, cornices, and pilasters were tinted with shades of gray, and the staircase walls were painted strong buff color.

The furnishing of the different rooms was a complex problem: Firstly, because it was not decided at the outset to what uses certain of the different rooms would ultimately be devoted; secondly, the lack of funds for the purpose, and lastly, the peculiar plan of the large rooms, each of which opened directly upon the balcony with three broad arches which occupied the whole of one side of the room, and, with the windows and the fireplace, left very little space for wall furniture

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.
SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF UNITED STATES PAVILION.
QUAI DORSAY.

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SCALE OF FEET

and gave little opportunity to hang pictures. The arches necessitated the use of portieres, and these were all made of a uniform plain green velour. The Commissioner-General assigned the three reception rooms in the second story to the States of Massachusetts, New York, and California, on condition that these States should subscribe certain sums toward the furnishing, and this concession, as well as the general idea of propriety, made it seem best to limit the furnishing, with a certain rigor, to the characteristic American manufactures. Consequently the general contract for the furniture was given to Davenport, of Boston, whose designs are notably unaffected by foreign influence. The furniture selected was of the style in use in clubs and in similar institutions, and had a simple utilitarian character quite distinct from the ornate and unsubstantial productions of the French manufacturers. Exception was made in the case of the Massachusetts room, which was furnished with copies of good Colonial pieces. The New York room was more sumptuously furnished than the others, for its size admitted of more variety of articles, and the walls were hung with stamped leather. A Pavanazzo marble mantelpiece and a fine parquet floor were also prominent features of this interior. The California room was sheathed throughout with redwood, and the larger pieces of furniture were made of the same material. The main idea that the furnishing should bear a distinctively American character was carried out at first through the whole building, but the effect was modified to a great degree as the Exposition progressed, by the introduction of many pieces of French furniture and by a variety of embellishments in the French taste, laying us open to the common but unwarranted reproach that we have no style of our own, not even in furniture.

In addition to the furniture contract, others were given at a reduced figure, on the understanding that the articles should be entered as exhibits, and certain things were hired for the duration of the Exposition. The electric-light fixtures were provided by Oxley & Enos, the parquet flooring by Koch & Sons, the mantelpieces by Jackson, and the stamped leather by Baldwin Brothers, all of New York.

The portico, which spanned the promenade along the Seine and was a prominent architectural feature in the long row of national pavilions, gave the opportunity for a certain amount of artistic decoration and a hemicycle above the main door and the ceiling of the portico itself were decorated by Robert Reid, of New York. The figure composition in the hemicycle was painted on canvas and applied to the surface in the usual manner, while the patriotic group on the ceiling was painted directly on the plaster by the artist himself.

The building was thrown open to the public at the exact time set by the Commissioner-General and the exercises were attended by a crowd so large that every square inch of standing room on all floors was occupied. In contemplation of such crowds the structure had been

rendered especially secure in all respects. It had been made fully fireproof and as an extra precaution in the way of stability long wrought-iron knees and an iron rail were put in around the balconies circling the rotunda instead of a wooden rail, so as to make sure that the press of a mass of people would not push it over. As a result of the provisions made, although the building was thronged to its fullest capacity a number of times during the period of the Exposition, it never showed any evidence of strain.

The completed structure was satisfying in all respects. From an exterior point of view there was nothing more to be desired. Indeed, the graceful beauty of the United States Pavilion marked it as one of the first attractions of the famous Rue des Nations. Its praises have been recorded and repeated by the press of the United States and of France.

The interior of the building in appearance and arrangement was equally gratifying. The idea of the use of the pavilion was that it should serve as an attractive and comfortable place for Americans in Paris where they might meet and rest, write, examine the American papers, and make appointments with their friends. Its arrangement and equipment looked to this end. On the first floor was a regular United States post-office actually working, with boxes and complete outfit, a ladies' reception room, and a smoking and writing room. On the second floor were rooms for the different States which had made appropriations, which were New York, Massachusetts, and California. On the third floor were the private rooms of the Commissioner-General, assistant commissioner-general, and secretary, their reception rooms, and a large room for luncheons and meetings. On the fourth floor were a large room for various women's organizations, offices of the juries, and the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris. In the somewhat limited space between the underground railway and the front line of the building, in the basement, was an American restaurant fully installed.

The building was furnished with two quick-running, latest model Otis elevators, with decorative wrought-iron screens and latest fittings.

The effect of the interior decoration was very fine, the mural paintings being particularly attractive.

The subject of the decoration done by Mr. Reid was America revealing her powers and resources. The center group represented the Spirit of America lifting the veil. At the left steam, the force of the past, generating electricity, the force of the future, was represented by a standing figure. To the left of the center group, as one looked at the canvas, was a group of farmer and mother and child, representing the agriculture and productiveness of the West. The North was represented by an Indian with corn and apple trees. To the right of the center group the East was shown by manufacture and education. The

South was represented by a negro with cotton and orange tree. The background of the decoration was composed of "Stars and Stripes," blue sky, white clouds, and tall buildings, characteristic of the United States.

As no provision was made by the Exposition authorities for furnishing electricity for running the elevators or lighting the national pavilion, we were obliged to install our own plant for this purpose; and as the decision that we could not have such power was not made until a few weeks before the building opened, some delay was suffered in this connection.

There were no exhibitors in the building except such as were represented by the post-office, the elevators, etc.

Its popularity, however, was universal, as evidenced by the enormous number of visitors registered in it and the manner in which it was used for meetings, banquets, etc. It was awarded a gold medal by the jury.

OTHER SPECIAL UNITED STATES BUILDINGS.

Other buildings were designed and erected for the United States at the Exposition under the supervision of the architects. These were the Press building, which contained an American newspaper printing press and exhibits of similar character; the annex to the Agricultural Building; the Merchant Marine and Weather Bureau, for which exhibit there was no available place in the French building. All these the Commissioner-General had decided to build, owing to the numerous applications for space by exhibitors.

When I was obliged to leave Paris, in June, although the designs for all these buildings had been sent in for some time, except that of the annex to Agriculture, we were unable to obtain the approval of them by the French authorities.

In general the sites of all these special buildings (with the exception of the annex to the Agricultural building), as offered by the French authorities, required particular and expensive construction in the buildings, two being over the underground railroad which had for a roof a layer of concrete strengthened by iron rods, one of the others being in a grove of trees which could not be cut, and the last on recently filled ground, which had not become thoroughly packed and was next to a railroad, which subjected the building and soil to constant vibration by passing trains. All of these required extra expense in addition to such items as the tax on each downspout and rain conductor. The plans for these annexes were finally passed and the contracts for them were let by the assistant commissioner-general at different times during the summer and autumn of 1899.

The publishers' building or annex to the Liberal Arts department had to be placed in a grove of trees planted 16 feet apart on the quinconce of the Esplanade des Invalides. This was a very difficult problem to

solve, as the Exposition authorities would not let us cut down a single tree or cut off any branches. The situation was finally met by making a large column around each tree, leaving the tree free in the center of the column, and then springing arches both ways from the columns, making an intersecting barrel vault. The center of these vaults was made of glass, thus giving light to the building. As the work had to be very carefully done, so as not to injure the trees, and was quite intricate, as the branches of the trees did not all grow to the same height or direction and necessitated varying spacing, this was quite an expensive building.

The annex to agriculture was a two-story structure with a terrace on the roof, situated on the Champs de Mars, near the electricity building and connected with it by a bridge. It contained agricultural implements and machinery and was a necessity on account of the United States having more machinery of this kind to exhibit than any other nation.

The merchant marine and Weather Bureau annex was on the esplanade side of the main French navigation building. It was planned in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, with a large arched entrance, with dolphins and sea monsters for corbels. On the roof was an asphalt platform, and on this were placed the instruments of the Weather Bureau. The tower was made like the bridge of a modern steamer. On the main floor were the United States Government post-office exhibits and the Weather Bureau recording instruments and exhibit. This building was built over the underground railroad, and we were obliged by the French authorities to pay for the covering of the road and foundations besides the actual cost of the building.

The annex to forestry, fishing, and hunting was across the railroad from the main French building of that class, and was built of logs brought from the United States. The roof was of hand-split shakes from the South, and the central portion was built with projections like the old log forts in the early days. In the interior were old rough-stone fireplaces, and the building altogether was similar to the log houses used by early frontiersmen and hunters. The floor was of American flooring and an object of great curiosity to the French carpenters.

Details of expenditure for all buildings will be found in the report of the secretary and disbursing officer of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.
 THIRD FLOOR PLAN OF UNITED STATES PAVILION
 QUAI D'ORSAY.

10 15 20
 —SCALE OF FEET.—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES POSTAL STATION.

L. P. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL STATION.

CONTENTS.

Establishment of United States postal station in Paris Exposition—Selection of director—Preliminary arrangements—Utility of post-office—Assistants—Visits by postal officials and Postal Congress—Period of operation—Number of letters, money orders, papers, etc., received and sent, stamps sold, etc.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 29, 1901.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that the United States postal station, located in the National Pavilion, Rue des Nations (within the Exposition), Paris, France, was opened on April 14, 1900, on the day set apart by the French Government for the official opening of the Universal Exposition. On this date the first letter ever sent from an American post-office situated on foreign soil was dispatched—a letter from the Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General for the United States to the Paris Exposition, addressed to the Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, in Washington, D. C.

I was selected for the direction of this office upon the recommendation of Hon. Thomas L. Hicks, postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa., who suggested me as being well fitted for this duty, in view of the fact of my having had recent charge of the postal station at the National Export Exposition held at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1899.

The idea of establishing such a branch post-office at the Exposition of 1900 originated with the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General of the United States, who designated Hon. George W. Beavers, Washington, D. C., chief of the salary and allowance division of his Department, to carry out the details of the installation of an American post-office in Paris, and also to arrange with the French Government all the questions of an international character affecting the exchange of mails between the United States and France.

To this end Mr. Beavers took passage February 7, 1900, per steamship *St. Paul*, visited Paris and arranged with M. Millerand, minister of commerce, postes, and telegraphes, all details for establishing a

model post-office at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The thoroughness of this work done by Mr. Beavers is demonstrated by the fact that there was not the least friction at any time in the working of the office at either the American or French end of the service. Nothing was found wanting for the proper and facile conduct of the United States post-office.

The utility of the Exposition postal station was demonstrated, not only by the vast number of letters handled, but also by the many services it was able to render to the large number of American patrons as a bureau of information in the way of directing to places of interest in Paris and the Exposition and assisting to secure proper hotel accommodations, etc.

The money-order and registry department of this office was recognized as a convenience, especially in view of the fact that while our systems give perfect security in transmission, the systems of other countries are not so fully satisfactory.

The selection of the working force of the office was most judicious and the staff employed was very efficient. A proviso had been set by the Post-Office Department, making it obligatory upon all who might participate in this foreign service to speak the French language. As a result of the ensuing competition the talents of the Department were evidenced to a remarkable extent. Not only was French spoken by the clerks secured but in instances German and Spanish also.

The office was visited by post-office officials from every part of the civilized world. The merits of the United States system which were fully inspected were demonstrated by working models of the latest type. This exemplification was especially marked during the month of August when 840 delegates of the Postal Congress, held at Paris, (of which I had the honor to be a member) invaded the office to view and to learn the methods employed by our Government for the cancellation of stamps and handling of mail matter. I may say that, so far as I have been able to learn, in no European country do the postal authorities employ machines of like pattern or rapidity to those in use in the United States nor do they employ the same expeditious means of handling and transporting mail matter as are in use in our system.

The American post-office was in operation from April 14, 1900, until November 5, 1900. During that entire time the French postal authorities were more than obliging in all their dealings with the office, and nothing was asked for that was not immediately and graciously accorded. In this respect I can not speak too highly of M. Millerand, and his worthy colleagues the French bureau des postes.

The following is a report in detail of the work done by this bureau:

Stamps sold to amount of	\$13, 020. 50
Number of registered letters (pieces).....	179
Number of money orders issued.....	373
Money orders paid to the amount of.....	\$30, 000. 00

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.
 PLAN OF BASEMENT OF UNITED STATES PAVILION.
 QUAI D'ORSAY

0 5 10
 SCALE OF FEET

Number of letters received.....	87,725
Number of letters dispatched to United States.....	96,020
Number of letters dispatched to French office.....	182,621
Number of papers received	100,930
Number of papers dispatched	11,987
Number of letters forwarded.....	9,960

By this branch postal station there was reserved to the Post-Office Department the proud distinction of presenting the only exhibit located in the national pavilion. The office was a credit to the pavilion as well as to the Department in each detail. Physically it was of quietly attractive presence, the inclosing framework being of hard wood and glass, finished, exterior and interior, after the highest class of cabinet work, and was admired by all who visited the Pavilion. In its administration it served a purpose of conspicuous benefit to the visiting citizens of our country and to the nation's general reputation of enterprise and progress.

To my colleagues who were associated with me in the discharge of the daily duties of the office, to Commissioner-General Peck and his staff, to the Postmaster-General and the members of the Department, and personally to Hon. Thomas L. Hicks, postmaster at Philadelphia, whose recommendation resulted in my appointment, I wish to extend my thanks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

L. P. MOORE,

*Superintendent United States Postal Station,
Paris (Exposition), France.*

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,

*Commissioner-General,
Chicago, Ill.*

REPORT OF THE CUSTODIAN OF NATIONAL PAVILION.

FRANK T. GILBERT, CUSTODIAN.

REPORT OF THE CUSTODIAN OF NATIONAL PAVILION.

CONTENTS.

Conveniences and accommodations of the national pavilion—List and dates of prominent social and other events—Concerts—Closing of the pavilion.

NEW YORK, *January 23, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit my report as custodian of the United States National Pavilion, on the Quai d'Orsay, in the city of Paris, France, during the Exposition Universelle of 1900.

Before entering upon the details in connection with this report it might not be inappropriate to refer briefly to the causes which led to the erection of this edifice, as well as to the purposes it was intended to serve.

In preparing plans for this, the grandest Exposition the world has ever seen, it was determined by Monsieur Picard and his associates, representing the Government of France, that the Quai d'Orsay, extending along the left bank of the River Seine from the Pont des Invalides to the Pont de l'Alma, should be set apart and suitable space given thereon to each of the great nations of the world desiring it on which to erect a national pavilion. Subsequent events have shown the wisdom of this selection. Situated as it is, not only in the heart of Paris, but in the very center of the Exposition, midway between the two great sections, le Champs de Mars and les Invalides, its charming location, as well as beautiful surroundings, rendered it one of the most delightful spots in the city, and one which visitors were not slow to take advantage of, as was evidenced by the vast crowds to be seen there at all hours of the day.

The space assigned to the United States was the third plot below the Pont des Invalides, the first having been assigned to Italy, the second to Turkey, and the fourth to Austria. In erecting our national pavilion the idea was paramount in the mind of Commissioner-General Peck that this should be preeminently a home for Americans, where they might find, as far as possible, the comforts and conveniences to which they had been accustomed.

The United States being represented in thirty-five different sections, there was no necessity for any exhibits in the national pavilion, and none were to be found there, except such as were a part of the building. Nothing was permitted to be sold in our pavilion except the United States catalogues; nor were the visitors ever importuned to purchase something they did not desire.

It is not my purpose in this report to give an accurate description of our pavilion, nor to compare it with others on the Quai, except so far as may be necessary to show how well it served the purpose for which it was designed. Every room in the building was furnished with large and comfortable easy-chairs, which every visitor was welcome to enjoy as long as he chose.

Two large and commodious elevators of the Otis pattern served to relieve the visitors from the painful necessity of toiling up three flights of stairs.

A model post-office, built and operated on the American plan, was a great convenience, not only to all Americans, but to many representatives of other nations.

A bureau of information was the means of making many Americans feel that they had indeed found friends in a strange land; all Americans were furnished with stationery without expense, and a writing room afforded them abundant opportunities for using it.

In most if not all of these respects our pavilion differed from all others.

The large and spacious rooms in our pavilion afforded many opportunities for receptions, dinners, and other social events from the pleasure of which other pavilions, owing to their interior arrangements, were deprived.

The United States Pavilion was kept open every day except Sundays, and most of the time two evenings in each week.

Three rooms, opening upon the first balcony, were furnished by the commissions from the States of California, New York, and Massachusetts, respectively, by which names they were commonly known. In each of these rooms every visitor was made to feel at home, no matter whether he hailed from the State whose name it bore or any other part of the world. V. W. Gaskill, secretary of the California commission; Col. William M. Griffith, secretary of the New York commission, and Walter S. Allen, secretary of the Massachusetts commission, were in charge of their respective rooms. Mrs. N. W. Metcalfe, one of the commissioners from the State of New York, was also present during the entire Exposition.

On the second floor was the room occupied by the National Commissioners during their stay in Paris, wherein they held meetings every Thursday, or oftener if occasion required it.

On the third floor was the room known as the "Women's Room,"

which was the meeting place during the Exposition of many societies representing different spheres of women's work. Perhaps the most notable was the International Council of Women, represented by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, which held meetings each Tuesday for several consecutive weeks.

An American restaurant in the basement was a great comfort to many who had begun to long for a good sirloin or porterhouse steak, after having been surfeited with *entre côtes* and *filets de bœuf*.

While it might be a pleasure to know just how many Americans visited the national pavilion during the Exposition, there is no way of accurately ascertaining that fact. That the number was an exceedingly large one there can be no doubt.

Taking into consideration the fact that there was a visitors' register in each of the three State rooms, besides the general register in the bureau of information, it is fair to presume that the number of names in the general register (about 15,000) does not represent more than one-quarter of the number of visitors.

Before concluding this portion of my report I wish to bear testimony to the fact that among the social events occurring at the national pavilion none gave greater pleasure to our American visitors than the series of Thursday evening concerts given for twelve consecutive weeks, commencing August 9 and concluding October 25.

Among the distinguished visitors, besides many from our own country, might be mentioned President Loubet, of France; Leopold, King of Belgium; George, King of Greece, and Oscar, King of Sweden.

The pavilion was opened on the 12th day of May, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd within, and an equally large crowd without, who were obliged to content themselves with listening to the spirited music furnished by Sousa's Band.

The following is a list of the more prominent social events occurring in the pavilion during the Exposition:

May 12.—Occasion of opening of Pavilion; luncheon by Commissioner-General Peck.

May 18.—Luncheon by Commissioner-General Peck to C. A. Coolidge, American architect of National Pavilion; covers laid for 40.

May 25.—Luncheon to members of Commission by Mr. Fethers; covers for 36.

June 7.—Reception given by the American Chamber of Commerce; number present, about 1,500.

July 6.—Dinner given by Commissioner-General Peck to American jurors; covers laid for 160.

July 7.—Luncheon given by Mr. and Mr. Clay; covers laid for 40.

July 20.—Reception by New York State commission to State commissioners.

July 21.—Luncheon given by John N. Scatcherd, chairman executive committee, Pan-American; covers laid for 38.

July 23.—Dinner by Commissioner-General to American athletes; covers laid for 100.

July 26.—Reception given by the New York State commission; number present, 2,000.

August 9.—Piano recital; artist, Mlle. Solange de Croze.

August 10.—Luncheon given by Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward; covers laid for 24.

August 16.—Second concert. Artists, Miss Celeste Nellis, pianiste; Charles Clark, baritone; Miss Fisher, accompanist.

August 20.—Reception to electrical engineers.

August 23.—Third concert. Artists, Miss Mary Helen Howe, soprano; Miss Blanche Ogarita Vet, pianiste; Miss Coralie Jaqueline Vet, violinist.

August 30.—Fourth concert. Artists, Mr. Gaston Lherie, pianist; Miss Marie Lherie, harpist; Miss Catherine C. McGuckin, contralto.

September 6.—Fifth concert. Artists, Miss Ethel Altemus, pianist; Mrs. L. Breitner, violinist; Mrs. F. A. Gardner, soprano; Mr. George H. C. Ensworth, baritone.

September 10.—Reception given by California State commissioners; number present, 1,800.

September 13.—Sixth concert. Artists, Mrs. Stella La Zuelle Barnhart, pianist; Miss Gertrude M. Rennyson, soprano.

September 17.—Reception given by New York State Commission. Number present, 2,000.

September 20.—Seventh concert. Artists, Miss Blanche Ogarita Vet, pianist; Miss Coralie Jaqueline Vet, violinist; Miss Clara Mansfield, soprano; Baron von Steege, tenor.

September 27.—Was inaugurated a series of subscription dances in the pavilion by the young people of the Commission, which were very enjoyable; but after the second one, given September 21, they were discontinued.

September 27.—Eighth concert. Artists, Miss Aileen Brower, soprano; Dr. C. J. Koenig, baritone; Baron von Steege, tenor; Mrs. De Chessin, accompanist; Sydney R. Sprague, pianist.

October 4.—Ninth concert. Artists, Mrs. Bernicede Pasquali, soprano; Mr. M. de Pasquali, tenor; J. Erich Schmall, pianist.

October 11.—Tenth concert. Artists, Cornelia Rider, pianist; Miss Lucie Hirsch, soprano; Gustin Wright, accompanist.

October 17.—Mr. Thomas F. Walsh gave a noonday lunch to the Commissioner-General and his staff, covers being laid for 41; and in the evening gave a dinner to the United States guards, covers being laid for 60.

October 18.—Eleventh concert. Artists, Miss Juliette Tontain, pianist; Miss Marie Lherie, harpist; Miss Alice Watson, soprano; Mr. Conrad B. Kimball, baritone; Mr. Clarence Dickinson, accompanist.

October 19.—Commissioner-General Peck gave a luncheon to Mr. Thomas F. Walsh; covers laid for 40.

October 24.—Maj. Fred Brackett, secretary and disbursing agent, gave a luncheon to Mr. Peck and the members of his staff; covers laid for 36.

October 25.—Twelfth and farewell concert. Artists, Mrs. Nathalie Chessin, pianist; Miss Aileen Brower, soprano; Dr. J. C. Koenig, baritone; Mr. Louis Fournier, violincellist; Mr. Marcel Chailley, violinist.

November 1.—Luncheon given by Mr. Ochs, manager of the Paris edition of the New York Times, to the members of his staff; covers laid for 41.

It is quite apparent to the writer that some social events have been omitted from the foregoing list, but no data is at present available to supply the deficiency.

In conclusion, permit it to be said that the national pavilion was the object of a certain amount of criticism on the part of a few American

visitors, but inquiry revealed the fact that in most cases such criticism came from persons who were not familiar with the object of its construction, and who looked for a national pavilion modeled on the plan of the Government building in Chicago. But if they remained in Paris long enough to get thoroughly exhausted doing the Exposition, and availed themselves of the opportunities for rest and repose afforded by the national pavilion, they were in almost every case frank to acknowledge that their first impressions had been erroneous.

It was not contemplated that any particular ceremony should mark the closing of the national pavilion, but it was quietly arranged with a celebrated American cornet player, then in Paris, that at sunset of the 12th of November he should be present in the pavilion with his cornet; that the last sounds of music heard therein should be such familiar airs as "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Marsellaise," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Home, Sweet Home", but through an error on his part the musician did not arrive on time; so, at 4.30 p. m., November 12, 1900, the doors of the United States national pavilion were closed to the public forever.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK T. GILBERT,
Custodian of National Pavilion.

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,
*Commissioner-General of the United States
to Paris Exposition of 1900.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPORTS.

A. G. SPALDING, DIRECTOR OF SPORTS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPORTS.

CONTENTS.

Selection of assistant director of sports for the United States—Selection of assistant director of sports for Paris—Distribution of programme of events—Establishing department in New York—Dividing the events into sections—Fencing—Polo games—Pigeon shooting—Motor launch races—Scratch events—Lawn tennis—Athletic races and field events—Championship events; prizes won—Records of prize winners—Yacht racing—Swimming races—Fire extinguishing competition—Rowing—Bicycle races—Baseball—Golf—Expenses.

PARIS, *October 27, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the various events of sports and athletics which took place under the auspices of the Paris Exposition of 1900 and the participation of the United States in the same:

Immediately upon receiving my appointment as director of athletics in April, 1900, I proceeded from Chicago to New York and selected, with your approval, Mr. James E. Sullivan, of New York City, as assistant director of sports for the United States. This appointment I considered most important, as Mr. Sullivan, in his official capacity as secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and president of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of New York, was in close personal touch with all prominent athletes, professional and amateur, collegiate, scholastic, and secular, throughout the United States. To his able and politic manner of handling the initial work of our department in New York, I attribute in a great measure the unparalleled number and quality of the entries to the track and field athletics recorded at Paris in July, 1900.

The official programme of athletics of the Exposition was printed in French. I caused this programme to be translated and printed in pamphlet form in English and had 5,000 copies of the translation distributed throughout the United States early in May, 1900. The interest in the Paris games, which, up to that time had been indefinite, rapidly took active form and culminated in the arrival of 53 American athletes in Paris during the second week in July, 1900, the equal of which the Old World had never seen before.

Having established the department in New York on a good basis and placed it in good hands, I made a special trip to Paris early in May, where, upon the approval of the Commissioner-General, Mr. B. Spalding de Garmendia, of New York, was appointed as assistant director of sports in Paris. Mr. de Garmendia is an athlete prominent on both sides of the water, and his knowledge of the language and customs of France made his services particularly valuable. Mr. de Garmendia immediately proceeded to familiarize himself with his duties, and to become acquainted with the heads of the different athletic departments or sections of the Exposition.

These sections were divided and entitled as follows:

SERVICE DES SPORTS—M. DANIEL MERILLEN—GENERAL DELEGATE.

Section 1: Athletic games, comprising running races, Rugby football, association football, hockey, cricket, baseball, lawn tennis, croquet, longue paume, boules, lacrosse, balle au tamis, short paume, palote basque, and golf; M. Paul Escudior, president.

Section 2: Gymnastics; M. Belle, senator, president.

Section 3: Fencing, foil, sword, and saber; M. Hobrard de Villeneuve, state councillor, president.

Section 4: Shooting, rifle, revolver, and shot gun; Lieutenant-Colonel Guerin, deputy, president.

Section 5: Sports hippique, horse show, polo; M. de la Haye-Jousselin, vice-president of the steeple club, president.

Section 6: Bicycle races; M. Pagis, president de l'Union Velocipedique de France, president.

Section 7: Automobilmism; M. Forestier, general inspector of roads and bridges, president.

Section 8: Nautical sport: Rowing, sailing, and steam launch races, swimming races, angling; Admiral Duperré, president.

Section 9: Life saving on land and sea; M. Boucher-Cadart, president de la Société Française de Sauvetage, president.

Section 10: Aerostation, ballooning, air ships, and carrier pigeons; M. Gaillet, membre de l'Institut, president.

FENCING.

The first event on the programme of the Exposition sports, which opened on the 14th day of May, in the Salle des Fêtes, was fencing with the foil. The prizes, professional and amateur, were won by Frenchmen. The United States was not represented. The sword competition took place on the Terrasse des Tuileries, rue de Rivoli, and began on the 1st of June, finishing on the 15th. Although the United States was not represented in the contest, the first prize for amateurs was won by an American, Mr. Fens, from Cuba. M. Avat, jr., maître d'arms, won the professional first prize, and the United States was represented in the saber competition for professionals in the entry of N. Orleans. This event continued from the 18th to the 27th of June.

and took place in the Salle des Fetes. The first prize for amateurs was won by Captain the Count de la Falaise, a French cavalry officer and champion of France with the sword in 1899. This gentleman is a pupil of the Chevalier Conte, the Italian maitre d'armes, who resides in Paris, and who won the first prize for professionals.

POLO GAMES.

In the polo games held at the polo grounds in the Bois de Boulogne, during the week beginning June 9, two Americans, Mr. Foxhall P. Keene and Mr. Raoul-Duval, both of New York, greatly distinguished themselves.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

America was also prominent in the contest for the grand prix of the Exposition, for pigeon shooting, held at the beautiful and famous grounds of the Cercle du Bois de Boulogne. This great event, which began on Tuesday, June 19, attracted famous shots from all over the world. The first prize was 15,000 francs. Among those entered from the United States were Mr. Edgar Murphy, of New York, one of our best amateur shots; Mr. Wadsworth Rogers, of Philadelphia; Mr. Crittenden Robinson, of San Francisco; Mr. F. Erskine, of Cleveland, and Tod Sloane, the famous jockey. Mr. Robinson divided third prize with Mr. Mackintosh, of Australia, and shot remarkably throughout. Messrs. Murphy, Rogers, and Sloane made good records and received the silver and bronze medals given by the Exposition to those who distinguished themselves in competition. The first prize in the famous contest was won by Monsieur Leon de Lunden, of Brussels, M. Maurice Faure, of Paris, taking the second.

MOTOR LAUNCH RACES.

On June 23 and 24 the motor launch races took place at Argenteuil, on the Seine. Although no American boats were entered, the United States was represented by Mr. Harry van Bergen and Mr. B. S. de Garmendia, of New York, as members of the jury.

SCRATCH EVENTS.

On July 1, in the events at the beautiful grounds of the Racing Club de France, in the Bois de Boulogne, two Americans greatly distinguished themselves by winning all of the scratch events for which they had entered. They are Mr. M. F. Sweeny, of Pennsylvania, the ex-champion high jumper of America, who won the running high and running broad jump, and Prof. O. B. Schoenfeld, of New Orleans, who won the weight competitions.

LAWN TENNIS.

The lawn tennis tournament began July 6 and lasted until the 12th. It was held at the picturesque and beautiful grounds of the Puteaux Club, on the Isle de Puteaux, under the courteous and attentive direction of the Viscount de Janze, the president, and Mr. C. A. Voight, of San Francisco, the official referee. This tournament was one of the sporting successes of the Exposition. The prizes were very handsome, having been selected with admirable taste by Messrs. de Janze and Prevost. The entry list was large and composed of some of the best players in the world, both men and women. England had sent her champion, R. F. Doherty; also Miss Cooper, ex-champion and the year's winner over all comers, at Wimbledon; H. L. Doherty, second only to his brother; R. F. Mahoney, ex-champion of England and Ireland, and A. Norris. France was represented by most of her best players, including Mlle. Prevost, the lady champion of France. The United States presented Miss Marion Jones, of California, ex-champion of the United States, Mr. C. E. Sands, of New York, the present court tennis champion of France, Mr. C. A. Voight, of San Francisco, and Mr. B. S. de Garmendia, of New York, for nine years undefeated racquet champion of the United States and Canada, and ex-champion of court tennis of the United States.

Each day's play was witnessed by large and fashionable crowds, which took great interest in the matches. Mr. H. L. Doherty, of England, won the first prize, scratch, men's singles; Messrs. H. L. and R. F. Doherty won the first prize, scratch, doubles; Mr. Prevost, of Paris, won the first prize, handicap, men's singles; Messrs. de Garmendia and Decugis won the first prize, handicap, men's doubles; Messrs. de Garmendia and Decugis won the second prize, scratch, men's doubles; Miss Cooper won the first prize, scratch, ladies' singles; Mr. R. F. Doherty and Miss Cooper won the first prize, scratch, mixed doubles; Mr. Andre Prevost and Mlle. Prevost won the first prize, handicap, mixed doubles, and Miss Prevost won the first prize, handicap, ladies' singles.

The programme for professionals had attracted all the first-class talent in Europe, including George Kerr, of Dublin, Henton, of Berlin, Marshall and Burke, of Paris, Hierons and Fleming, of Queens Club, London. Excellent play was furnished by these experts throughout. The first prize was won by Burke, of the Puteaux Club of Paris, George Kerr, of Dublin, second.

ATHLETIC RACES AND FIELD EVENTS.

The amateur athletic races and field events were held at the Racing Club of France, under the direction of the officers of that club, assisted by officers of the Union des Societies Françaises des Sports Athletiques. They took place July 14, 15, 16, 19, and 22.

1. THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

From a photograph.

MAIN ENTRANCE, UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

Thanks to the energy displayed by Mr. Sullivan, in New York, this event was the crowning success in the field of sports at the Exposition for the United States. Fifty-three of America's champions and record holders had come over in teams representing their colleges or clubs. Some of the men while en route to Paris had stopped in England and there swept everything before them, winning 8 out of 12 championship events in London. At the Paris games there were 24 scratch events, of which the United States won 18 firsts, 13 seconds, and 11 thirds.

In the world's championship events, of which there were 13, the different countries took prizes as follows:

Country.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Country.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.
America.....	10	8	7	Bohemia.....	0	1	0
England.....	2	1	0	Norway.....	0	0	1
Hungary.....	1	0	1	Australia.....	0	0	1
France.....	0	2	1	Denmark.....	0	0	1
Ireland.....	0	1	1				

In the scratch events the score was as follows:

Country.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Country.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.
America.....	8	5	4	India.....	0	2	0
England.....	2	1	1	Sweden.....	0	1	0
France.....	1	2	3	Australia.....	0	0	2

Figuring by the point system, five points for first, three points for second, and one point for third, the score was:

Country.	Points.	Country.	Points.	Country.	Points.
America.....	140	Ireland.....	4	Denmark.....	1
England.....	27	Sweden.....	3	Norway.....	1
France.....	21	Bohemia.....	3		
Hungary.....	6	Australia.....	3	Total.....	215
India.....	6				

Germany, Austria, and Italy did not score in the championship scratch events. The athletes from the United States who so distinguished their country and themselves in the above events, with their winnings and records, are as follows:

A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, won four events, the 110 meters high hurdles in $15\frac{2}{3}$ seconds (the world's record on grass), the 60-meter race in 7 seconds, a new world's record; the running broad jump, 23 feet $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the 200 meters low hurdles, $25\frac{1}{5}$ seconds, another world's record. Mr. Kraenzlein is the intercollegiate champion high and low hurdler and 100 yard runner, and the champion running broad jumper of England. He holds the world's record for high and low hurdles and running broad jump.

Mr. F. W. Jarvis, of Princeton University, won the 100-meter race in $10\frac{4}{5}$ seconds, the world's record for the distance.

Richard Sheldon, Yale and New York Athletic Club, won the 16-pound shot, 46 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the best he has ever done. He is the English and Canadian champion at shot putting, and the United States discus-throwing champion.

Mr. M. W. Long, of the New York Athletic Club, won the 400-meter flat in $49\frac{2}{5}$ seconds—a grand performance. Mr. Long was the champion one-quarter mile runner of the United States in 1898 and 1899, and is the present one-quarter mile champion of England, Canada, and the United States. He is the fastest runner for this distance America has ever produced.

W. B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, won the 400-meter hurdle in $57\frac{3}{5}$ seconds, establishing a new record; also the 100-meter heat, in $10\frac{4}{5}$ seconds, equaling Jarvis's world's record, and was second in the final 100-meter.

I. K. Baxter, of the University of Pennsylvania, won the running high jump at 6 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In an exhibition trial he barely failed at 6 feet 6 inches. He also won the pole vault at 10 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. He is the champion running high jumper of the United States and Canada.

George Orton, of the University of Pennsylvania, won the 2,500-meter steeplechase in 7 minutes 34 seconds, a remarkable feat and plucky performance. Robinson, England's champion at the distance, was second by 6 yards and Chastaigne, Racing Club of France, third. Orton is the champion cross-country and steeplechase runner of the United States.

Ray Ewry, of the New York Athletic Club, won the standing high jump at 5 feet 5 inches, a world's record; the standing broad jump, 10 feet 10 inches; and the triple sauté, or three consecutive standing jumps, with 34 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, also a world's record. He is the holder of the world's record for the standing broad jump. At the personal request of the director of athletics for the United States the standing broad and long jumps were added to the programme. Messrs. Gorham & Co., of New York, gave the prizes for them, as well as the prize for the Marathon race, which were among the handsomest cups given.

John Flanagan, of the New York Athletic Club, won the hammer competition with 167 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, coming within $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of his own world's record. He holds the American and English record, is the present hammer and shot champion of England and Canada, and was hammer champion of the United States in 1897, 1898, and 1899.

John Cregan, of Princeton University, finished second in the 800-meter flat, Tysoe, the English champion, being first. Cregan is the ex-champion of the United States, and is the present intercollegiate champion mile runner.

Truxton Hare, of the University of Pennsylvania, finished second in hammer throwing, with 151 feet 9 inches. Mr. Hare is also one of the best football players in the States.

J. C. McCracken, of the University of Pennsylvania, finished third in the hammer throwing and second in the shot-putting contests. He is a prominent all-round athlete, always scores in his competitions in the college games, and is Pennsylvania's crack football player.

Robert Garret, of Princeton University, finished third in putting the shot and third in the triple jump. He won the discus throw at the Olympian games, Athens, 1896.

John Bray, of Williams College, finished third in the 1,500-meter flat. Bray is the 1-mile champion of Canada. He finished second to Cregan in the mile intercollegiate championship, 1900, and has performed meritoriously for years.

M. Prinstein, of Syracuse University, won in the hop, skip, and jump, and was second in the long jump by one-fourth inch. He is the intercollegiate broad-jump champion.

L. P. Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, finished third in the standing high jump and third in the hop, skip, and jump. Mr. Sheldon is a graduate of Yale and was one of her best athletes. He was the all-round champion of the United States in 1896, and still retains his skill.

J. B. Connolly, of Boston, finished second in the hop, skip, and jump. He is a prominent Eastern athlete, and won this event in Athens in 1896. He also holds the world's record for running two hops and jump, 49 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

W. J. Holland, of Georgetown University, finished second to Long in the 400-meter flat race.

Athletes of the Chicago University were unable to compete in several of the final heats of the races for which they had already qualified, as they were run on Sunday. This was unfortunate, as some of them undoubtedly would have scored.

D. C. Hall, of Brown University, a recognized New England champion, who finished second to Alexander Grant in the 2-mile flat at the intercollegiate championships, New York, 1900, and Alexander Grant, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dick Grant, of Harvard, two very good long-distance runners, also contested in these events. Alexander Grant is the champion 2-mile runner and the Intercollegiate Association champion 5-miler. A. F. Duffy, of Georgetown University, also contested, but broke a tendon in his leg in the final heat of his first race, the 100 meters, when in the lead. He was the champion 100-yard runner of the United States in 1899.

The Englishmen who won their several events were the best in the world at their distances. Tysoe won the 800-meter flat, with Cregan second and Hall third, in 2 minutes $\frac{1}{15}$ second. In the 1,500-meter race, Bennett, the English mile champion, won in the world-record time of 4 minutes 6 seconds, closely followed by Deloge, of the Racing Club of France. Rimmer, the 4-mile flat champion of England, won the 4,000-meter steeplechase in the fastest time ever made for the distance, 12 minutes 58 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

In an impromptu tug of war a team composed of the best of the continental athletes pulled against an organization from the United States and were beaten after a hard and almost equal struggle. The European team could not account for the defeat, as it was many pounds the heavier, and the match was pulled on grass without braces for the feet or spikes in the shoes.

The true records made by our men on the above occasions are as follows:

One hundred and ten meters hurdle: A. C. Kraenzlein, $15\frac{2}{5}$ seconds. French record, 17 seconds.

Eight hundred meters flat: D. C. Hall, first heat, 1 minute 59 seconds. French record, 2 minutes 1 second.

One hundred meters flat: F. W. Jarvis and J. W. B. Tewksbury, $10\frac{4}{5}$ seconds. French record, $11\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

Four hundred meters flat: M. W. Long, $49\frac{2}{5}$ seconds. French record, $50\frac{3}{5}$ seconds.

Four hundred meters hurdle: J. W. B. Tewksbury, $57\frac{3}{5}$ seconds. French record, 59 seconds.

Broad jump: Peter Remington, 7 m. 45 c. m. French record, 6 m. 32 c. m.

High jump: I. K. Baxter, 1 m. 90 c. m. French record, 1 m. 75 c. m.

Pole vault: Horton, Princeton, 3 m. 45 c. m. French record, none.

Sixty meters: A. C. Kraenzlein, 7 seconds, world's record.

When one considers that these athletes traveled on an average of 3,200 miles each, suffered a change of climate, diet, etc., and when they arrived in Paris carried everything before them, the remarkable quality of their performance stands out still more distinctly. It speaks marvels for their discipline, to say nothing of their high individual athletic skill. The favorable impression they made also as gentlemen and thorough clean-cut sportsmen was equaled only by their achievements in the athletic field. America paid France the highest honor and compliment in her power in sending the best she could produce. The men were hospitably entertained by the committee in charge of the games. The courtesy and hospitality shown to them at all times and especially the magnificent banquet given in their honor by United States Commissioner-General Peck in the United States Pavilion will be to them a pleasing and lasting remembrance.

YACHT RACING.

Mr. de Garmendia, assistant director of athletics in Paris, was commissioned to attend the Exposition yacht races held at Havre during the week beginning Monday, July 30. The members of the international jury representing the United States on this occasion were Messrs. James Gordon Bennett, owner of the yacht *Namouna*; Oliver Iselin, New York Yacht Club; Harry Van Bergen, John J. Buchan, and E. S. de Garmendia, of New York. The latter and Mr. Van Bergen were the only members who were present at the races and meetings. Mr. Van Bergen entered his yawl, the *Formosa*, and was

the only American represented in the races. He raced once and won third prize. The *Brynhild 2nd*, a crack English racing yawl of 150 tons, won the first prize in this race.

The racing all through was excellent, marred somewhat, however, by two days of stormy weather. The honors were carried off by the French cutter *Esterel*, of 19 tons, sailed by Messrs. Billard and P. Perquet, which won the Grand Prix de l'Exposition over a 30-knot triangular course. She beat the famous *Laurea*, belonging to Mr. Hore, of London, the winner of the coup de France of 1900. The other contestants were:

The *Nau*, another English cutter of 15 tons, belonging to S. Mellory, of Glasgow; the *Rozenna*, formerly the *Anne*, belonging to Comte de Castellane, now the property of G. A. Cionier, St. Nazaire; the *Luna*, 18 tons, belonging to J. Valton, Trouville, and the *Quand Meme*, 20 tons, of the Duc Decazes, especially built this year to defend the coup de France.

This race was sailed in three series and was decided by points, six points to first boat, five to second, four to third, etc. There was plenty of wind and sea each day and the *Esterel*, being the best heavy-weather boat, won. These boats are the best of their respective types, fin or bulb keel, in England and France, and are about the size of our fifty-footers.

The arrangements were excellent, and, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Henri Menier, president of the international jury and owner of the steam yachts *Alme* and the *Bacchante*, the committee and members of the jury were able to follow the boats from start to finish over their course. The lavish and repeated hospitality of Messrs. Menier, Billard, the honorable secretary of the committee of arrangements, L. Brindeau, deputy from Havre, and the members of the yacht club of Havre will live for a long time in the memory of those fortunate enough to have enjoyed it. The Commissioner-General and Mr. Walter Peck were present at one of the races, and great regret was expressed by the committee that their stay could not be more prolonged.

SWIMMING RACES.

The swimming races held at the Bassin de Courbevoie on August 11 and 12 produced only three American entries in the amateur class. Our best swimmers did not enter, which was unfortunate, as they would have had an opportunity of meeting the best amateur long and short distance swimmers of Europe in the persons of Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Lane, of the Osborne Swimming Club, England, who won all the first prizes in their respective specialties. The Osborne Swimming Club also won the first prize at water polo with a team composed of Messrs. Crawshaw, Derbyshire, Henry, Jarvis, Kemp, Lane, and Stapleton, and gave a fine exhibition of team work and shooting for goal. The

attendance was large and the programme ably and promptly carried out by the committee in charge. The entry list was extensive, and the following countries were represented: England, France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, and the United States.

FIRE-EXTINGUISHING COMPETITION.

The next event in which the United States had an entry was in the firemen and fire engine competition, held at Vincennes during the week of August 13-19. Kansas City sent its famous engine and hook and ladder company No. 1, the necessary funds, \$15,000, having been raised through the personal efforts of the patriotic mayor of that city. The rapid and perfect manner in which this company, under the command of its captain, George C. Hale, performed its maneuvers and thrilling life-saving drills excited the admiration and the repeated and prolonged applause of the great crowds assembled to witness this, one of the most interesting features of the exhibition's sports. England, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Bohemia, Hungary, Canada, Algeria, France, Russia, Luxemburg, Holland, Roumania, and the United States were represented in this contest.

A French paper, *La Vie Illustrée*, of August 24, in writing of the firemen's parade of August 15, before the President of France and his cabinet, says:

One of the features of this never-to-be-forgotten day was the passing of the American engine and firemen of Kansas City, whose reputation is universal and whose photographs we are happy to produce here, thanks to the kindness of our American correspondent, Mr. Fitz-Morris

Besides the superiority of the *équipe* or personnel of the Kansas City brigade, their American engine was also superior, throwing two streams of water at the same time of greater volume and 50 feet farther or higher than its nearest competitor, which only threw one. The horses were styled "trick or circus" horses, especially trained for the occasion, and it was impossible to make people believe that every fire engine, hose carriage, and hook and ladder company in the United States has teams as well or similarly instructed. Kansas City was awarded the grand prix de l'Exposition and excluded from further competitions, as it was preeminently first.

ROWING.

Again did the United States distinguish itself in the rowing regatta on the Seine at Courbevoie, August 25 and 26.

Mr. Fred Fortmeyer, president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, was a member of the international jury.

The weather being favorable the first day, with the wind in favor of the oarsmen and the water calm, excellent time was made.

The only American entry was in the senior-eight class. The Ves-

2. ROTUNDA OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION, GROUND FLOOR.

per crew, of Philadelphia, had qualified for this by winning in the United States the Paris Exposition race from a large field of competitors. This crew was composed of the following men: John Eley, stroke; H. De Baecke, No. 7; J. B. Juvenal, No. 6; J. Geiger, No. 5; W. J. Carr, No. 4; E. Hedley, No. 3; E. Marsh, No. 2; R. Lockwood, bow; L. C. Abell, coxswain, and was trained by their coach, Pat. Dempsey. The crew was one of the most perfect ever gotten together in the United States and promptly showed its superiority over any of the others entered. In the final race, rowed August 26, against two crews from Germany and one from Holland, it won with great ease by several lengths, although the race was rowed in the face of a strong head wind and heavy sea. The races were thoroughly enjoyed by the large and enthusiastic crowds which lined the river and filled the tribunes. His excellency, General Porter, our ambassador to France, accompanied by Dr. Clark, an old-time oarsman, honored the races by their presence. The management left nothing to be desired, and the officials were kind and courteous and dispensed hospitality with a liberal hand. The tribune was so happily placed that the races could be enjoyed from start to finish.

Our men came prepared to row in the four-oared race also, but their boat was not adapted to the conditions which obtained in regard to a coxswain's seat, and they therefore were unable to participate.

BICYCLE RACES.

At my personal request, the American Bicycle Company selected and fitted out a team of professional riders to represent the United States in the International Exposition races, consisting of Cooper, McFarland, and Stevens. The latter was obliged to return to the United States without racing. These bicycle races took place on the new bicycle track at Vincennes, in the annex to the Exposition, during the week beginning September 9. Of the 57 entries for the grand prix for professionals four were Americans—Cooper, McFarland, Banker, and Vanoni. This event was won by Myers, a Hollander, with Cooper a close second, and Jacquelin, the French champion, third. There were three prizes: First, 15,000 francs, the largest prize ever given for bicycle races; second, 6,000 francs; third, 3,000 francs. The United States, with its team composed of Cooper, McFarland, and Banker, won the international team race against England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Austria, and Belgium. France was second and Italy third in this event. The prizes were 1,200 francs first; 800 francs second; 400 francs third. MacFarland won the pursuit race, in which all of the international long-distant riders were entered.

For the amateur grand prix there were 73 entries. Lake, from New York City, was our only representative. He is a plucky, good, long-distance rider, and one of the prominent members of the Harlem wheel-

men. He secured third prize in the race, which was won by Taillander, Sanz being second—both of the latter from France. Our men who competed in these races won the esteem and admiration of the spectators and the officials by their quiet demeanor and gentlemanly deportment.

BASEBALL.

The baseball game was played Thursday afternoon, September 20, and was confined to two American teams.

A team was formed, selected from the admirable guard corps of the United States Commission, which defeated a team from the publisher's building in the Exposition by a score of 19 to 9.

GOLF.

Golf was the last of the Exposition games in which the United States had entries.

The matches took place at the beautiful grounds of Compiegne, October 2 and 3. Mr. C. E. Sands, St. Andrews Golf Club of New York, won the first prize for men, with a score of 167 for the four rounds. Mr. W. Rutherford, Jedburg Golf Club, Edinburgh, Scotland, was second, with 168 for the four rounds. The other winners were:

Mr. D. D. Robertson (Northwood Golf Club), 175, third prize.

Mr. F. W. Taylor (Philadelphia Country Club), 182, fourth prize.

Mr. H. E. Daunt (Paris Golf Club), 184, fifth prize.

Miss Margaret Abbot, of Chicago, 47, the first prize for ladies.

Miss Polly Whittier, of New York, 48, second prize for ladies.

Mrs. Huger Pratt, of New York, 53, third prize for ladies.

America won first and fourth prizes in the men's event, and first, second, and third prizes in the ladies' event—a very good performance.

THANKS OF EXPOSITION AUTHORITIES.

Mr. De Garmendia and Mr. Sullivan have both received letters from Mr. Daniel Merillon thanking them in the name of the Exposition for the services they have rendered in helping to make the sports of the Exposition a success. Both of these gentlemen beg me to express thanks to you for their appointment; also to Mr. Woodward, to Major Brackett, and to the other members of your staff, who, by kindness, cordiality, and courtesy, rendered their various duties pleasant to perform.

The greatest courtesy was always extended to me by the French officials attached to the various departments of sports. I believe they appreciated the great interest the United States took in these Exposition sports, and also the prompt and generous manner with which the United States responded to the invitation extended to all nations to

participate in these athletic events. To your prompt action and hearty cooperation I feel our great success may be attributed.

The expenses attached to the athletic department were as follows:

Mr. Spalding's steamship fare from New York to Paris and return for special trip in May, 1900.....	\$200. 00
Mr. Sullivan's traveling expenses from New York to Paris and return.....	527. 54
Bill of American Sports Publishing Company, printing, etc.....	499. 29
Salary of Miss Vilas, stenographer, May 14 to August 31.....	267. 38
Mr. De Garmendia's salary as assistant director of sports, May 14 to October 31	335. 38
Mr. De Garmendia's special commission to Havre, August 1 to August 7...	50. 00
Extras attached to Paris office—postage, cabs, car fare, etc., about.....	6. 00
Total	1, 885. 59

The small amount of extras was occasioned by Mr. De Garmendia making daily use of his bicycle.

Mr. Sullivan generously gave his services without remuneration.

With the exception of the steamship fare for the special trip from New York to Paris and return, it gives me pleasure to contribute my personal services and all traveling and incidental expenses attached to the work of this department.

Respectfully, yours,

A. G. SPALDING,
Director of Sports for the United States
at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

HON. FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General of the United States
to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD.

P. C. BOWEN, CAPTAIN.

THE UNITED STATES GUARD AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE NATIONAL PAVILION. TAKEN JULY 4, 1900.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD.

CONTENTS.

Organization (see Report of Director of Affairs).—Guard sent to Paris on U. S. S. *Prairie*.—Guard quarters in Paris.—Guards employed to unload exhibits.—Drilling and training of guard.—Special uniform.—Increasing the guard force.—Daily hours of service and duties.—Roster of guard and time of service.

HON. FERDINAND W. PECK,
*Commissioner-General for the United States
to the Paris Exposition.*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the conduct of the guard force of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900. This report covers the action and service of the body of guards detailed to watch exhibits in the United States sections of the Exposition from the time of the departure of the first guards for Paris to December 1, 1900, when the entire force was dismissed. The record of the organization of this staff, the requirements and stipulations imposed by the service upon its members, etc., salaries and other details, has already been submitted in the report of Mr. Paul Blackmar, director of affairs.

I received my commission of captain of the guards on January 9, 1900, though I had been placed in charge of the force some weeks previous to that time, and had for a number of months before been engaged in assisting the director of affairs in perfecting the organization of this service.

The first body of 10 guards, including captain, sailed from Baltimore for Havre on December 10, 1899, in the U. S. cruiser *Prairie*. These were followed by 28 others, who sailed from New York in the steamships *New York* and *La Gascogne*, on February 14 and 15, 1900.

Arrived in Paris, a problem presented itself in the necessity for providing suitable quarters for the men. It had been thought that a house, or general quarters in one building, might be secured for the entire force. This with a view of reducing expenses and improving accommodations, as the pay including sustenance allowance provided for a guard was not considerable, and the ordinary living expenses in

Paris were great. The question had been gone into thoroughly by the director of affairs, Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward, and Mr. Howland, director of customs, the latter two of which gentlemen were on the ground in Paris. The idea was finally abandoned, however, as impracticable for a number of reasons, including the preference manifested by the men to select quarters where they saw fit. This latter course of individual location was followed, the only stipulation made being that the place of residence be in the neighborhood of the Exposition.

The first service rendered by the guards was the unloading and locating of exhibits in the United States sections of the Exposition. They were employed in this work immediately upon their arrival in Paris and continued in it until three days before the opening of the Exposition. The willingness and energy with which they went about this impromptu task, which required nothing less than the hardest kind of manual labor, and the skill and efficiency with which they executed it is commended in Director Blackmar's report.

During this period of preliminary service instructions as to the nature of their duties as guards were given to the men, and as the time of the opening of the Exposition approached a course of regular tactics and drilling was introduced.

To facilitate these proceedings a light, well-ventilated storeroom in a side street near to the Exposition was rented to serve as a squad and assembly room for the guards. This room was furnished with lockers for clothes, one locker for each guard, and provided with writing tables and other accessories to comfort.

Special uniforms designed after recommendations by the Commissioner-General, and made by a uniform house in Paris, were provided and supplied the men as they entered upon guard duty. These uniforms consisted of a dark-blue ensign jacket and trousers, the former trimmed with silver epaulets and black braid, with silver aiguettes, the latter trimmed with black braid with white edging, together with a blue cadet cap trimmed with silver braid and a silver eagle. White pith helmets with silver trimmings and white belts with silver trimmings were also provided for dress occasions. These uniforms with white kid gloves were furnished by the United States Commission and cost, complete, \$18.80 each.

At the opening of the Exposition it became evident that the 36 guards brought over from the United States would not be adequate for the service demanded. The force was thereupon immediately augmented to 50, this number constituting the extent of the staff at the opening of the Exposition, April 15, 1900. The routine of the work, the detail of the discipline, etc., were intrusted to the captain, and consisted of the following detailed programme:

Squad roll call and inspection at 7.45 by the officer of the day at

the squad room; march of men from squad room to posts of duty in Exposition; service proper, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. sharp. This programme repeated at 3.45 p. m. by the second shift of guards, which promptly relieve the first at 4 o'clock p. m., the second shift remaining on duty until 12 midnight, after which hour the spaces were left in charge of special night watchmen. A force of 8 men was constantly employed for relief duty, this number being required to replace the force during the week in order to provide one holiday out of the seven for each man.

Later in the period of the Exposition it became apparent that 50 men would be insufficient for the purpose of properly guarding the United States sections, and the muster was raised to 60, at which point it was maintained until the close of the Exposition.

In addition to the duties before scheduled, the guards were employed at all official and semiofficial functions of the United States Commission in Paris, both at day and night, such as the unveiling of the Washington and Lafayette monuments, the official openings of the various United States sections, and occasions of like character.

Below is appended the muster roll of the guards, showing names and dates of commencement and expiration of service:

Name.	Date of commencement.	Date of expiration.	Name.	Date of commencement.	Date of expiration.
Ashleman, Paul	Apr. 1, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	Lambert, Joseph O.	Feb. 24, 1900	Sept. 30, 1900
Aldrich, Sherman ..	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.	O.		
Brussard, Ferd. S.	Feb. 24, 1900	Do.	Lyman, John Quinton.	do	Dec. 1, 1900
Bloek, Fred.	Apr. 1, 1900	Do.	Mareel, Henry.	May 7, 1900	Do.
Byers, John W.	Apr. 15, 1900	Do.	McLean, Lester.	Dec. 24, 1899	Nov. 5, 1900
Baeon, Marvin J.	do	July 7, 1900	Myers, J. A. H.	Feb. 23, 1900	Nov. 9, 1900
Babeock, Earl	Feb. 24, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	Malaga, Solomon.	Apr. 15, 1900	July 3, 1900
Burns, Clinton H.	Apr. 15, 1900	Do.	McClelland, Bruce J.	Apr. 1, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900
Ballis, Eugene A. D.	Feb. 24, 1900	Do.	Moran, Thos. H.	Apr. 15, 1900	Do.
Crummer, Edward P.	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.	Marcotte, A. D.	Feb. 24, 1900	Do.
Crawford, J. S.	Feb. 24, 1900	Do.	Muller, Joe.	do	Do.
Campbell, Frank A.	Oct. 1, 1900	Do.	Mayhew, Elliot.	July 8, 1900	Do.
Clark, Herman E.	May 3, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900	Manatt, Will.	Apr. 1, 1900	Do.
Davison, C. M.	Dec. 24, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	McKee, Wm.	Dec. 24, 1899	Do.
Delattre, Edmund ..	Apr. 1, 1900	Do.	MacKinney, D.	Nov. 6, 1900	Do.
Davis, A. D.	Aug. 1, 1900	Do.	McKinney, Charles.	do	Do.
Davis, James	Nov. 6, 1900	Do.	Nichol, John.	Apr. 15, 1900	Aug. 15, 1900
Drury, W. H.	May 1, 1900	Do.	Niehoh, Will.	Sept. 1, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900
Franklin, H. O.	do	Do.	Nadeau, M. A.	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.
Fitzpatrick, H. L.	Nov. 6, 1900	Do.	Pitkin, Walter B.	do	Do.
Flenner, Merle d'A.	Dec. 24, 1900	Nov. 5, 1900	Peters, D. West.	Dec. 24, 1899	Apr. 15, 1900
Gorham, L. H.	May 8, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	Pugi, Charles.	May 1, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900
Glenn, R. A.	June 1, 1900	Do.	Rouillard, A. D.	Feb. 24, 1900	Do.
Groesbeck, F. L.	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.	Riekel, Harry.	May 1, 1900	Do.
Glenn, E. R.	May 1, 1900	Do.	Rosiere, Joseph.	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.
Gasser, Julius A.	Feb. 23, 1900	July 7, 1900	Robbins, J. W.	Apr. 1, 1900	May 7, 1900
Greer, Edmund K.	Dec. 24, 1899	Nov. 5, 1900	Smith, C. B.	Feb. 23, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900
Gordon, Fleetwood.	Feb. 24, 1900	Aug. 20, 1900	Sherman, Charles.	Sept. 26, 1900	Do.
Hopkins, Allan	Dec. 24, 1899	Nov. 5, 1900	Stover, Harry.	Apr. 1, 1900	Do.
Husson, Ernest	Apr. 1, 1900	May 31, 1900	Stauffer, C. A.	May 1, 1900	Do.
Hartigan, A. F.	Dec. 24, 1899	Dec. 1, 1900	Sutton, Mark C.	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.
Harper, S. N.	May 6, 1900	Oct. 1, 1900	Sparks, Arthur.	Aug. 15, 1900	Do.
Jeffries, J. M.	Aug. 19, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	Skinner, Calvin J.	Apr. 1, 1900	Do.
Kimball, Conrad B.	Feb. 23, 1900	July 31, 1900	Sullivan, William E.	Oet. 2, 1900	Do.
Kearns, Frank.	May 15, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	Strouch, W. F.	Nov. 10, 1900	Do.
Krause, Hugo.	Feb. 24, 1900	Do.	Tarnowsky, Jacques	Feb. 17, 1900	Nov. 5, 1900
King, Albert.	Apr. 1, 1900	Oet. 15, 1900	Thackwell, Paul.	Feb. 24, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900
Kinsella, George.	Nov. 6, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	Van Sieten, M.	May 6, 1900	Aug. 15, 1900
Limongi, Felix	Feb. 23, 1900	Do.	Wachter, Fred.	Feb. 23, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900
Lillard, W. Huston.	Dec. 24, 1899	Nov. 5, 1900	Welsh, George P.	Aug. 19, 1900	Do.

REPORT ON CUBA AND HAWAII.

BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

CHICAGO, *February 23, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: In the absence of a special contribution on that subject, your committee on final report to the President of the United States submits the following in reference to the participation of Cuba and Hawaii in the Exposition.

COMMITTEE ON FINAL REPORT.

HON. FERDINAND W. PECK,

*Commissioner-General for the United States
to the Paris Exposition of 1900.*

I

SCALE

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900
PLAN OF INSTALLATION IN UNITED STATES SPACE
FOR COLONIZATION
GROUP XVII

0 5 10 15
SCALE OF FEET

REPORT ON CUBA AND HAWAII.

CONTENTS.

Report by the committee on final report (introduction; catalogue of exhibits; list of awards)—Report of W. G. Irwin, Hawaiian commissioner to Paris Exposition—Hawaii, its resources, etc.

CUBA.

In addition to the participation of the United States proper in the Exposition, provisions were made for Cuba and Hawaii. For enabling Cuba to collect and install an exhibit, the Department of War made a grant of \$25,000, and on December 7, 1899, appointed a Cuban commission, consisting of Gonzalo de Chuesada, commissioner, and Ricaido Diaz Albertini, secretary. The lateness of the appointment of this commission made it impossible to select as comprehensive an exhibit as was desired. Then, too, the state of affairs in Cuba, resulting from the war that had been waged there, was such that many products for which the island is famous were in an inferior condition, so that they could not be shown.

The United States Commission took an active interest in the participation of Cuba, and early in January, 1900, sent Lieutenant-Commander Baker to Habana to explain to the commission the rules and regulations of the Exposition, the use of labels, collecting information for the catalogue, details of shipment, installation, etc.

The site for the Cuban pavilion was in the Trocadero. This was a fortunate fact, since it facilitated the entry of exhibits that arrived late. However, the exhibits arrived in time at least to be examined by the jury, and the fact that 150 awards were granted to Cuban exhibits shows that the commission had labored earnestly and successfully.

They visited all parts of Cuba in order to awaken an interest in the Exposition, and appointed delegates in all of the various provinces.

The pavilion was designed by a Cuban architect, and was well suited for its purpose.

It was not the intention of the commission to place Cuban products into competition with those of the rest of the world, but present as

clearly as possible the natural resources of the island. This purpose was still further promoted by the publication in French of a handsome catalogue, which was prefaced by an interesting description of the country, accompanied by chapters upon the history, the mineral and forest wealth, social conditions, and statistics of production.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

GROUP I.—EDUCATION.

Class 1.

Collective exhibit of books for primary instruction composed of:

1. Balmaseda, Francisco Javier, Habana.
Fables.
2. Casado y Valdes, Arturo, Habana.
"Elementos de Arithmetica, 1^a parte." Work written by Rafael Sixto Casado.
3. Diaz, Arturo R., professor, Habana.
"La Escuela Moderna," a bimonthly journal with lessons for primary instruction.
4. Garcia de Coronado, Domitila, professor, Habana.
"Texto de lectura."
5. Valdes, Rodriguez, Manuel, professor, Habana.
"Elementos y Ejercicios de Arithmetica."

Class 2.

1. Baralt, Dr. Luis A., Habana.
"Metodo Harmonico para aprender el idioma castellano."
2. Casado y Valdes, Arturo, Habana.
"Gramatica Latina, 1^o y 2^o curso."
"Traducciones Latinas, 1^o y 2^o curso."
Works written by R. S. Casado.
3. Hera, Manuel de la. Matanzas.
"Alfabeto geografico de descubrimientos y biografico de descubridores en el planeta Tiena."
"Historia de las 28 latras de la Lengua Espanola."
"Cuadro sincronico de Historia Universal," a picture in colors for teaching history.
4. Parrilla, Justo F., Habana.
"Prontuario de la Historia de los Estados Unidos."
5. Ruiz, Lorenzo A., Cardenas.
"The Cuban American." Analytical treatise for the pronunciation of English.
6. Valdes Rodriguez, Manuel, Habana.
"Ensayos sobre Educacion teorico y experimental."

Class 3.

1. Academia de ciencias, Habana.
Collection of 31 archæological and anthropological objects from Cuba.
2. Balmaseda, Francisco Javier, Habana.
"Ensayos sobre Patornitologia."
"El Tesoro del Agricultor."
3. Becerra Alfonso, Dr. Pedro, Paso Real de San Diego.
Indian relics.

4. Carbonell, Ramon I., Habana.
"La cuenta y sus efectos juridicos." Awarded a gold medal by the Lawyers' Club of Habana.
5. Columbie, Tito, Baracoa.
Indian idol.
6. Dolz y Arango, Dr. Maria Luisa, Habana.
Five addresses upon the education of women and the feminist movement.
7. Dolz y Arango, Dr. Ricardo, Habana.
"El juicio ejecutivo."
"Programa de Derecho Procesal."
"La seguridad social y la libertad individual."
"El Codigo civil y el Notariado."
8. Escuelas Pias, Guanabacoa.
Special catalogue of his collection of 335 rocks and 598 minerals from the island of Cuba. Awards at Expositions of Paris, 1878, Matanzas, 1881, and Barcelonc, 1888.
9. Escuelas Pias, Puerto Principe.
Treatise of jobo. His collection of 201 vegetable fossils from Chorrillo; 58 pierres and 37 mineraux; 2 specimens of fossils, and 1 specimen of magnetic oxide.
10. Morales, Dr. Sebastian Alfredo de.
"Flora General de Cuba," 3 volumes.

GROUP II.—WORKS OF ART.

Class 7.

1. Arrarte y pelaez, Luis de, Habana.
Painting in oil, "Un mendiant de la Havane."
2. Billini, Adriana, Habana.
"La Cuisiniere cubaine."
"L'Eclaireur (insurgé cubain)."
3. Bosch, Concepcion, Habana.
"Vue de Regla."
4. Calvet, Luis J., Habana.
Painting on glass: Coat of arms and flag of Cuba. (Framed in majagua, Cuban wood.)
5. Cortadellas, Ramon, Matanzas.
Plans of machines.
6. Gelabert, Sebastian, Habana.
Painting in oil: "Le meilleur couple."
7. Hernandez Y Sotolongo, Elena R., Habana.
Director of School of Miniature Arts on Ivory. Portrait of Mlle. Louise C. Ros.
Two miniatures on porcelain.
8. Lluch, Manuel D., Habana.
Paintings in oil: "Dans la foret;" "Après la pluie" (sunset).
9. Magrinat, Adriano, Habana.
Paintings in oil: "Nouvelles de la Guerre."
10. Menocal, Armando, Habana.
Six portraits in oil:
Mme. Elena Herrera de Cardenas.
M. Ezequiel Garcia.
M. Aniceto Valdivia.
Mme. Valdivia.
M. Malpica.
Mine. Malpica.

11. Melero, Aurelio, Habana.
Portraits in oil: "Le Lieutenant-General Antonio Maceo;" "M. Sebastian Gelabert."
Paintings in oil: "Port de la Havane;" "Paysage de Cuba."
12. Mercier, Concepcion, Habana.
Painting in oil: "Une rue de Regla."
13. Porro, Angel, Habana.
Painting in oil: "Les bords de l'Almendares."
14. Posada y Castillo, Manuel B., Cienfuegos.
Painting in oil: "Amant refusé." (Honorable mention at the International Exposition at Madrid in 1897.)
15. Quinones, Santiago, Habana.
Painting in oil: "Amant refusé."
Portrait in oil.
16. Romanach, Leopoldo, Habana.
Paintings in oil: "La Convalescente;" "Une Vielle femme;" "Un Vieillard;" "Paysage de Cuba."
17. Ruiz y Ruiz, Juan, Paris.
Miniature on ivory: "Pacte de Mephistopheles et Faust."
18. Salas, Javier G., Habana.
Crayon portrait.
19. Soler, Jose Maria, Cienfuegos.
Painting in oil: "Le Captif." (Honorable mention at the International Exposition at Madrid in 1897.)
20. Tabernilla, Francisco, Habana.
Painting in oil: "L'Heure du Rendez-vous."

Class 9.

1. Garcia, Atanasio Francisco, Habana.
Coat of arms of Cuba in cedar.
2. Melero, Aurelio, Habana.
Two sculptures in plaster: The bust of Jesus; the bust of a woman.
3. Torres, Capitaine Manuel, Santa Clara.
Coat of arms made from the wood of jaguey, in January, 1896, while in the field, and without suitable instruments.

GROUP III.—APPLIANCES AND GENERAL PROCESSES RELATING TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Class 11.

1. Garcia, Jose M., printer, Habana.
Specimens of lithography and chromo-lithography.
2. Guerra, Hnos y Ca., printers and chromo-lithographers, Habana.
Lithography and chromo-lithography; printing in relief, commercial and artistic printing in black and in colors.
3. Ruiz y Ca., M., engravers and printers, Habana.
Engraving from steel, bronze, and other metals; monograms and commercial printing in black and in colors.
Awards at the expositions of Matanzas, 1881, and at Chicago, 1893.

Class 12.

1. Casanas, Gregorio, photographer, Sagua la Grande.
Album of views and of photographs taken in the field and developed without a dark room.
Silver medal at the photographic exposition of New York, 1895.

2. Miles, H. J., Matanzas.
112 large photographic views of Cuba, sent by Gen. J. W. Wilson, chief of the
'department.
3. Otero y Colominas, photographers, Habana.
Panel of photographic portraits of Cuban ladies.
4. Perez, Pedro J., photographer, Cardenas.
Photographs.
5. Ruiz de Castro, Calixto, photographer, Matanzas.
Photographs.
6. Suarez y Ca., J. A., photographer, Habana.
Album of photographic portraits.
7. Testar, Ricardo, photographer, Habana.
Album of photographic portraits-platinotypes.

Class 13.

1. Academy of Sciences, Habana.
"Coleccion de los Annales de la Academia," 36 volumes.
Bronze medal Paris Exposition, 1878; diploma Philadelphia Exposition, 1876.
2. Amodeo, Dr. Oscar, Paris.
"L'Art dentaire en medecine legale." (Awarded a first prize by the Societé
Odontologique de Paris.)
3. Balmaseda, Francisco Javier, Habana.
"El Miscelanico" and other writings.
4. Cabrera, Raimundo, Habana.
Historical publications.
5. Cadenas, Manuel P., Puerto Principe.
Scientific publications.
6. Cespedes, Jose Maria, Habana.
Legal publications.
7. Comallonga, Jose, Cienfuegos.
Industrial publications.
8. Curbelo, Jose, Habana.
Treatise on immigration.
9. Davila, R., Trinidad.
Musical publication.
10. Escoto, Augusto, Matanzas.
Bibliography.
11. Falco, Dr. Francisco Federico, Habana.
A collection of autographs of the members of the Cuban Assembly.
12. Flores, Georgina de, Habana.
"Adelfa," a romance.
13. Garcia de Coronado, Domitila, Habana.
Publications.
14. Gaston Cuadrado, Alonso, Habana.
Publications.
15. Giberga, Benjamin, Habana.
Publications.
16. Heredia, Nicolas, Habana.
Publication.
17. Lopez y Valdes, Ambrosio V., Matanzas.
Publication.
18. Lopez Villalonga, Dr. Jose, Habana.
Publications.
19. Meza, Ramon, Habana.
Publications.

20. Nieto, Carmela V., Habana.
Historical publication.
21. Palacio, Dr. Ramon, Habana.
Medical publication.
22. Risquet, Juan F., Habana.
Sociological publication.
23. Rodriguez Lendian, Dr. Evilo, Habana.
Address delivered at the opening of the academic course of the University
of Habana, 1899-1900.
24. Sanchez Fuentes, E., Habana.
Musical publication.
25. Sociedad Popular, Puerto Principe.
Publications.
26. Tejera, Diego Vicente, Habana.
Publications.
27. Usatorres, Ernesto L., Guanajay.
Publication.
28. Veranes, Dr. Felipe, Santiago de Cuba.
Report of the chamber of commerce of Santiago to the exposition at Chicago.
29. Wilson, Gen. James H., military governor of the department of Matanzas and
Santa Clara.
Reports.
30. Wood, Gen. Leonard, military governor of Cuba, Habana.
Reports and orders.
31. Zahonet, Felix R., Habana.
Dramatic publications.
32. Albuerne, Manuel, Matanzas.
Periodical publications.
33. Azucar, El, Habana.
A review of the sugar industry.
34. Carbonell, Ramon I., Habana.
Periodical publication.
35. Cuba y America, Raimundo Cabrera, editor, Habana.
File of periodical publication.
36. Chao, Viuda e hijos de, Habana.
A collection of their publications.
37. Estevez y Romero, Luis, Habana.
Publication.
38. Fernandez, Dr. Juan Santos, Habana.
Medical publication.
39. Figaro, El, Manuel S. Pichardo, editor, Habana.
Periodical publications.
40. Gonzalez Aguirre, Jose, Habana.
Periodical publication.
41. La Aurora del Yumuri, Francisco Giron, publisher, Matanzas.
Two volumes of a periodical publication.
42. Liceo de Matanzas, Matanzas.
Publications.
43. Lopez, Dr. Enrique, Habana.
Periodical publication.
44. Lopez, Jose, Habana.
Technical publications.
45. Marin Varona, Jose, Habana.
Musical compositions.

3. ROTUNDA OF UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION, GROUND FLOOR.

46. Poey, Andres, Paris.
Meteorological, astronomical, and physical publications.
47. Por la Mujer, Concepcion Bolona de Sierra, Habana.
A publication devoted to the interests of women.
48. Republica Cubana, La, Domingo Figarola Caneda, founder and publisher, Paris.
A complete file of a weekly publication issued during the war of independence in Cuba.
49. Revista de Ferrocarriles, Francisco Caballero, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication devoted to the railway interests.
50. Avisador Comercial, El, Juan Lopez Sena, publisher, Habana.
A commercial publication.
51. Caricatura, La, Manuel Rodriguez, publisher, Habana.
An illustrated publication.
52. Comercio, El, Ernesto Lecuona, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
53. Criterio Libre, El, Alberto Pimentel, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
54. Cubano, El, Miguel Zalvidar, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
55. Cuba, La Isla de, The Island of Cuba Publishing House, Habana.
Periodical publication.
56. Diario de la Marina, Nicolas Rivero, publisher, Habana.
English and Spanish periodical.
57. Escuadra, La, J. N. Rodriguez Feo, publisher, Cienfuegos.
Periodical publication.
58. Gaceta de la Habana, Habana.
Periodical publication.
59. Habana Post, C. E. Fisher, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
60. Herald de Cardenas, Cardenas.
Periodical publication.
61. Imparcial, El, Carlos Fernandez Barreiro, publisher, Colon.
Periodical publication.
62. Independencia, La, Sotero Figueroa, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
63. Independencia, La, Santiago de Cuba.
Periodical publication.
64. Lucha, La, Antonio San Miguel, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
65. Nacion, La, Gen. Enrique Collazo, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
66. Nuevo Pais, El, Ricardo del Monte, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
67. Obrero, El, Avelino A. Santa Clara, publisher, Colon.
Periodical publication.
68. Patria, Diego V. Tejera, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
69. Provincial, La, Juan Soler, publisher, Pinar del Rio.
Periodical publication.
70. Revista de Construcciones y Agrimensura, Habana.
Monthly review for architects, engineers, and surveyors.
71. Trabajo, El, Sancti Spiritus.
Periodical publication.
72. Triunfo, El, Eugenio Alvarez, publisher, Gibara.
Periodical publication.

73. Triunfo, El, Francisco P. Sanchez, publisher, Asuncion, Guanabacoa.
Periodical publication.
74. Union Espanola, La, Isidoro Corzo, publisher, Habana.
Periodical publication.
75. Vigilante, El, Manuel Alvarez, publisher, Guanajay.
Publication.
76. Villas, Las, Manuel N. Balmaseda, Remedios.
Periodical publication.
77. Vueltabajero, El, Diego Salazar, publisher, Pinar del Rio.
Periodical publication.

Class 14.

1. Chao, Viuda e Hijos de, Habana.
Map of Cuba.
2. Menendez, Antonio E., Habana.
Atlas of Cuba.
3. Penas, German Gonzalez de las, Habana.
Map of Cuba.
4. Veranes, Dr. Felipe, Santiago de Cuba.
Chart of the mineral zone of the eastern and western part of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Class 15.

1. Arnaldo, Joaquin, Habana.
Cubic measurer.

Class 16.

1. Mon, Jose Maria, Matanzas.
Bandage for hernia.

GROUP IV.—GENERAL MATERIALS AND PROCESSES OF MACHINERY.

Class 20.

1. Suarez, Pedro R., San Antonio de los Banos.
Memoir with plans on perpetual motion.

GROUP VI.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION.

Class 28.

1. Fernandez, Dr. Francisco M., Bolondron.
Hydrated chalk.
2. S. Almendares Company, Habana.
Cement.
3. Lanza y Ca., Habana.
Crude limestone.

Class 29.

1. Meza, Ramon, Habana.
A plan for a public park in the center of Habana.

Class 31.

1. Marquez, Pedro, Pinar del Rio.
Licol.
2. Palacio y Ca., Francisco, Habana.
Saddle and equipment.

GROUP VII.—AGRICULTURE.

Class 38.

1. Becerra Alfonso, Dr. Pedro, Paso Real de San Diego.
Memoir on the products of Pinar del Rio.

Class 39.

1. Alegraut, Antonio, Joyellanos.
Potatoes.
2. Camacho, Manuel, Pinar del Rio.
Corn.
3. Dantin, Gen. Clemente, Bolondron.
Vanilla.
4. Dominguez, Eugenio, Sabanilla del Encomendador.
Rice.
5. Laborie, Edmond, Carlos Rojas.
Yams.
6. Giberga, Benjamin, Habana.
Cocoa.
7. Marquez, Pedro, Pinar del Rio.
Grain.
8. Perez, P. J., Baracoa.
Cocoa.
9. Piedra, Joaquin, Matanzas.
Crystallized cane sugar.
10. Quesada, Gonzalo de, Habana.
Coffee and cocoa.
11. Salas, Francisco, Cardenas.
Hay.
12. Simon y Ca., J., Baracoa.
Cocoanuts.

Class 40.

1. Romero Espinosa, Manuel.
Meat in powdered form.

Class 41.

1. Compania de las Islas Cayo Cruz y Cayo Romano.
Textile plants.
2. Alvarez, Eugenio, Gibara.
Guana.
3. Bazan, Rogerio, Puerto Principe.
Guana.
4. Becerra y Alfonso, Dr. Pedro, Paso Real de San Diego.
Mace.
5. Calaforra, Primo, Nuevitas.
Textile fibers.
6. Gazel, V., Paris.
Guana.
7. Laborie, Edmond, Carlos Rojas.
Cotton.
8. Lama, Andres, Nuevitas.
Guana.

9. Lopez Valdes, Ambrosio V., Matanzas.
Specimens of condiments.
10. Lopez, Victor, Nuevitas.
Guana.
11. Madden, Carlos C. J., Cardenas.
Fibers.
12. Rivero, Ramon, Gibara.
Guana.
13. Sanchez, Emiliana, Bolondron.
Textiles.
14. Simon y Ca., J., Baracoa.
Cocoa oil and its products.
15. Torre y Ca., Gibara.
Guana.

Class 42.

1. Estacion Agronomica, Pinar del Rio.
Insects injurious to tobacco.
2. Acosta, Diego, Puerto Principe.
Honey bees.
3. Agramonte, Sixto, Jaguey Grande.
Honey.
4. Garcia Vieta, Dr. Gonzalo, Cienfuegos.
Honey bees.
5. Hamel, J. B., Cardenas.
Honey.

GROUP VIII.—HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

Class 43.

1. Veranes, Dr. Felipe, Santiago de Cuba.
A machine for grinding tapioca.

Class 46.

1. Marquez, Pedro, Pinar del Rio.
Palm leaves and other vegetable products.

GROUP IX.—FORESTRY, HUNTING, FISHING, GATHERING WILD CROPS.

Class 50.

1. Becerra y Alfonso, Dr. Pedro, Paso Real de San Diego.
Various woods.
2. Cadenas, Manuel P., Puerto Principe.
Ninety-five specimens of woods, cocoa objects.
3. Dantin, Gen. Clemente, Bolondron.
Twenty-four specimens of indigenous woods.
4. Fernandez Longa, Jose, Habana.
Barks and leaves used for tanning.
5. Genin, Luis, Caibarien.
Bark of the red mangrove.
6. Lopez y Valdes, Ambrosio V., Matanzas.
Objects made of sedge grass.
7. Marquez, Pedro, Pinar del Rio.
Indigenous woods.

8. Perez Cuesta, Angel, Caibarien.
Forty-seven specimens of indigenous woods.
9. Rojas, Andres Pio, Remedios.
Specimens of "acana."
10. Seiglie, Juan, Remedios.
Collection of woods in the form of conserve boxes.
11. Velazco, Nazareno, Puerto Principe.
Cup of cocoanut.

Class 52.

1. Cadenas, Manuel P., Puerto Principe.
Objects made of horn.

Class 53.

1. Academia de Ciencias, Habana.
A collection of ichthyological objects.
2. Aguilera, Indalecio, Puerto Principe.
Tortoise shell, dried.
3. Avalos, Augustin, Santa Cruz del Sur.
Tortoise shell.
4. Bescos, Carlos, Habana.
Natural and bleached sponges.
5. Cadenas, Manuel P., Puerto Principe.
Shell objects.
6. Jover y Balmaseda, Juan, Caibarien.
One hundred and twenty-four specimens of sponges.
7. Laloux, Henri, Batabano.
Commercial sponges and curiosities of the sea.
8. Ortega, Jose, Puerto Principe.
Tortoise shell.
9. Quadreny, Julian, Batabano.
Sponges and curiosities of the sea.
10. Robau, Pedro, Caibarien.
Unpolished tortoise shell.
11. Société de Commerçants et Épongeurs de Batabano.
Collection of sponges and curiosities of the sea.
12. Xiques, Jose R., Santa Cruz del Sur.
Tortoise shell.

GROUP X.—FOOD STUFFS.

Class 55.

1. Bielsa y Ca., Habana.
Refrigerator.
2. Castaner, Joaquin, Matanzas.
Photographs of the sugar establishment "Luisa," at Carlos Rojas.
3. Piedra, Joaquin, Matanzas.
Photographs of the sugar establishment "Feliz," at Bolondron.
4. Robato y Beguiristain, Sagua la Grande.
View of the distillery "El Infierno."
5. Tropical, La, Habana.
Photographs of the brewery "La Tropical," at Puentes Grandes.
Received awards at the expositions of London, 1896, and Brussels, 1897.

Class 56.

1. Giberga, Benjamin, Habana.
Cassava cake.
2. Laborie, Edmond, Carlos Rojas.
Yucca.
3. Ledo y Ca., Jose, Esperanza.
Tapioca starch.
4. Lopez, Cornelio, Puerto Principe.
Tapioca starch.
5. Paz Rego, Pedro, Habana.
Refreshments made of fruit flour.
6. Romero Espinosa, Manuel, Bolondron.
Banana flour.

Class 57.

1. Vilaplana, Guerrero, Habana.
Biscuits.

Class 58.

1. Fortun, Gabriel, Puerto Principe.
Pressed bananas.

Class 59.

1. Abreu, Vincente G., Santa Clara.
Sugar.
2. Berenguer, Herederos de, Santa Clara.
Sugar.
3. Collado, Rufino, Cienfuegos.
Sugar, first and second grade.
4. Davalos, Antonio, Matanzas.
Guava preserves.
5. Dias Pendas, Manuel, Matanzas.
Sugar.
6. Echezarreta, Jose, San Jose de las Lajas.
Guava preserves.
7. Estape y Ca., Jose, Habana.
Preserves of various sorts.
Gold medals at the expositions of Matanzas, 1872 and 1881, and Vienna, 1873.
8. Estevez, Marta Abreu de, Habana.
Sugar.
9. Fernandez de Castro, Rafael, Habana.
Sugar.
10. Garcia Alonso, Jose, Matanzas.
Pineapple vinegar.
11. Garcia, Llana y Ca, Matanzas.
Sugar.
12. Garcia y Machado, Tranquilino, Esperanza.
Guava cream.
13. Gomez y Ca., Pablo, Caibarien.
Chocolate and guava preserves.
14. Grimal, J., Habana.
Preserves.
Gold medals at the expositions of Matanzas, 1872, and Philadelphia, 1876.

15. Ledo y Ca., Jose, Esperanza.
Guava preserves.
16. Lopez, Faustino, Habana.
Chocolate.
17. Lubian, Rafael, Santa Clara.
Preserved fruits.
18. Llana y Ca., Matanzas.
Refined sugar.
19. Montelo, Marques de, Matanzas.
Sugar.
20. Morales, Dr. Sebastian Alfredo de, Matanzas.
Cuban tea.
21. Munoz del Monte, Adolfo, Alacranes.
Sugar.
22. Paz Rego, Pedro, Habana.
Cane molasses.
23. Pedemonte y Ca., Cardenas.
Sugar.
24. Piedra, Joaquin A., Matanzas.
Sugar.
25. Quesada, Gonzalo de, Habana.
Samples of various sugars.
26. Rabel y Ca., Cardenas.
Refined sugar.
27. Rabentos, Hermano y Ca., Viuda de, Habana.
Preserves.
Awards at the expositions of Boston, Brussels, New Orleans, Paris, Barcelona, and Toronto.
28. Sainz, Jose, Matanzas.
Sugar and molasses.
29. Salinas de Punta Hacacos, Cardenas.
Marine salt.
30. Sanchez Hermanos, Gibara.
Sugar.
31. Sardina, Anastasio y Septimio, Cardenas.
Sugar.
32. Seiglie, Juan, Remedios.
Guava preserves.
33. Soler, Leandro, Matanzas.
Sugar.
34. Terry y Hermano, Lajas.
Sugar.
35. Tolon y Ca., S. T., Cardenas.
Refined sugar.
36. Urroz y Oyarzun, Sagua la Grande.
Chocolate in cake and powdered.
37. Vilaplana, Guerrero y Ca., Habana.
Guava preserves, conserved fruits, caramels, and chocolate.

Class 60.

1. Aldabo y Ca., E., Habana.
Cognac.
2. Pi y Ca., Esteban, Caibarien.
Cognac.

Class 61.

1. Abreu, Vicente G., Santa Clara.
Brandy.
2. Aldabo y Ca., E., Habana.
Liquors, alcohols, and rum.
Awards at the expositions of Chicago, 1893; Brussels, 1897; London, 1897,
and Jerusalem, 1898.
3. Alvarez Ortiz, Dr. Rafael, Habana.
Whisky and alcohol.
4. Arechabala, Jose, Cardenas.
Whisky, alcohol, and rum.
5. Artiz, Antonio M., Habana.
Liquors and rum.
6. Bacardi y Ca., Santiago de Cuba.
Rum.
Awards at the expositions of Madrid, 1870; Philadelphia, 1876; Barcelona,
1880; Matanzas, 1881; Paris, 1889; Chicago, 1893, and Bordeaux, 1895.
7. Berenguer, Herederos de, Santa Clara.
Alcohol.
8. Echevarria y Ca., Cardenas.
Whisky and alcohol.
9. Fernandez Enriquez, Antonio, Habana.
Wines and nectars.
10. Lopez y Rodriguez, Manuel, Cienfuegos.
Rum.
Medal at the exposition of Santa Clara, 1889.
11. Llana y Ca., Matanzas.
Alcohol.
12. Oyarzabel, Patricio, Colon.
Whisky.
13. Paz Rego, Pedro, Habana.
Vermuth made from sugar cane.
14. Pedemonte y Ca., Cardenas.
Whisky and rum.
15. Pi y Ca., Esteban, Caibarien.
Liquors.
16. Robato y Beguiristain, Sagua la Grande.
Alcohol, rum, punch, and liquors.
Gold medal, exposition of Barcelona, 1880; diploma, exposition of Chicago,
1893.
17. Rodriguez y Ca., Cienfuegos.
Rum.
18. Sainz, Jose, Matanzas.
Whisky.

Class 62.

1. Aldabo y Ca., E., Habana.
Cider and banana champagne.
2. Crusellas, Hermano y Ca., Habana.
Champagne cider, banana champagne, artificial sparkling water.
3. Fernandez de Castro, Felix, Jaruco.
Cordial.
4. Garcia Alonso, Jose, Matanzas.
Tamarin cider, banana wine.

5. Laborie, Edmond, Carlos Rojas.
Extract of bitter orange.
6. Paz Rego, Pedro, Habana.
Medicinal wine.
7. Pijuan y Hermano, Puerto Principe.
Whisky and liqueur.

GROUP XI.—MINES AND MINING.

Class 63.

1. Academia de Ciencias, Habana.
Minerals from El Cobre and stalactites.
2. Alvarez, Gervasio, Matanzas.
Stalactites.
3. Bazan, Javier, Puerto Principe.
Geological section of Camaguey.
4. Becerra y Alfonso, Dr. Pedro, Paso Real de San Diego.
Marbles, alabaster, guano, naphtha oil.
5. Bertram, Joaquin, Puerto Principe.
Guano, used in making powder during the war of independence.
6. Betancourt, Roberto A., Puerto Principe.
Minerals.
7. Bouza, Laureano, Caibarien.
Asphalt.
8. Cadenas, Manuel P., Puerto Principe.
Stones, minerals, and asphalt.
9. Coffigny, Alfredo, Matanzas.
Asphalt.
10. Corona, Rafael, Caibarien.
Asphalt.
11. Cruz Dominguez, Manuel, Jovellanos.
Stone.
12. Cuban Mining Company, Nuevitas.
Iron and copper ores.
13. Cueto, Manuel, Cardenas.
Naphtha.
14. Diaz Arguelles, Francisco.
Asphalt.
15. Escuelas Pias, Guanabacoa.
Stones and minerals.
16. Escuelas Pias, Puerto Principe.
Stones and ores.
17. Fernandez Llebrez, Arturo, Matanzas.
Stalactites.
18. Ferrer, Pedro, Habana.
Guano.
19. Funnel, Smith y Roviroso, Habana.
Asphalt and copper ore.
20. Gallego, Messa y Ca., Santiago de Cuba.
Guano.
21. Guillen, Manuel, Holguin.
Gold, copper, manganese, and tale ores.
22. L'Almendares, Habana.
Portland cement.

23. Marquez, Pedro, Pinar del Rio.
Specimens of tobacco soil.
24. Medina, Mariano, Matanzas.
Specimens of various calcareous stones.
Award at the exposition of Paris, 1889.
25. Morato Agramonte, Esteban, Puerto Principe.
Magnetic iron ore weighing 586 kilograms.
26. Moreno, Francisco, Mayajigua.
Asphalt.
27. Paisat, Manuel, Caimito del Guayabal.
Asphalt, solid and liquid.
28. Reynaldos, Rafael, Cardenas.
Liquid asphalt.
29. Rojas, P., Remedios.
Asphalt.
30. Sarda, Viuda de, Isla de Pinos.
Marbles.
31. Sariol, Pompeyo, Puerto Principe.
Cromium ore.
32. Servia, Justo, Bolondron.
Stone, guano.
33. Spanish American Iron Company, Santiago de Cuba.
Iron ore and photographs of the mines.
34. Veranas, Dr. Felipe, Santiago de Cuba.
Specimens of the various minerals of the province of Santiago de Cuba. Photographs of mines.
35. Villa, Carlos, Cardenas.
Asphalt.
36. Zaldivar, Consuelo, Puerto Principe.
Rocky residue from the combustion of sugar cane, opals, chrome ore, magnetic iron, silver ore, lithographic stone.
37. Zozaya y Ca., Caibarien.
Ores and asphalt.

Class 65.

1. Alberti, Domingo, Cardenas.
Forged copper cross.

GROUP XII.—DECORATION AND FURNISHING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS.

Class 66.

1. Bielsa y Ca., Habana.
Mosaics.
2. Castillo, Pablo, Matanzas.
Carpentry work.
3. Diaz, Vidal, Jovellanos.
Chair made of cedar and iron.
4. Juantorena y Goni, Jose, Jovellanos.
Small cart made of woods from different countries.
5. Quesada, Gonzalo de.
Cuban pavilion and installation.
6. Soler, Leandro, Matanzas.
A cart, oxen, workman, sugar cane, etc., made of wood.

4. ROTUNDA OF UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION, FROM SECOND BALCONY.

Class 69.

1. Barrinat, Viuda de Francisco, Cardenas.
Small booth made of indigenous woods.
2. Carranza, Manuel, Habana.
Fan box made of bamboo.
3. Laboratorio Bacteriologico, Habana.
Chest made of native woods.
4. Lopez y Ca., Calixto, Habana.
Booth made of native woods.
5. Marin, Leoncio, Puerto Principe.
Inlaid cabinet.
6. Pianca, Jose, Habana.
Exhibition case made of native woods.
7. Soler, Leandro, Matanzas.
Drawers for sugar samples.
8. Vila, Rodriguez y Ca., Habana.
Dining-room buffet.

Class 72.

1. Capdevila, Antonio Gonzalez, Viuda de, Vento.
Clay, brick, and brick powder.
2. L'almendares, Habana.
Bricks and tiles.
3. Querol, Vicente, Matanzas.
Tiles.

GROUP XIII.—THREADS AND YARNS, FABRICS, GARMENTS.

Class 81.

1. Compagnie des Iles Cayo Cruz et Cayo Romano.
Cordage.
2. Heydrich, Raffloer y Ca., Habana.
Cordage.

Class 84.

1. Amodeo, Mme. Elisa, Matanzas.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.
2. Angarica, Mme. Lucrecia A. de, Habana.
Napkins and embroidered handkerchiefs.
3. Barbarrosa, Mlle., Paris.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.
4. Curbelo, Mlle. Margarita, Habana.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.
5. Herrera, Mlle. Saturnina, Sagua la Grande.
Embroidered silk handkerchief.
6. Longoria, Mlle. Alicia, Gibrara.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.
7. Maresma, Mlles. Elisa e Isabel, Cardenas.
Embroideries.
8. Mestre, Mme. Isabel Urbizu de, Paris.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.
9. Quesada, Mme. Angelina Miranda de, Habana.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.

10. Saavedra, Mme. Dolores Urbizu de, Paris.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.
11. Urbizu, Mme. Isabel Mendiola de, Paris.
Embroidered handkerchiefs.

Class 85.

1. Gonzalez, Augustin, Esperanza.
Lady's dress.

Class 86.

1. Alvarez, Eugenio, Gibara.
Calfskin coat.
2. Biaggi y Diaz, Antonio, Habana.
Patent parasols and umbrellas.
3. Cabanas, Enrique, Habana.
Underclothing, collars, and cuffs.
4. Carranza, Manuel, Habana.
Painted shell fan.
5. Crucet, Juan, Habana.
Shoes, colored and patent leather shoes made of native leather.
6. Fernandez Longa, Jose, Habana.
Shoes, girdle with watch pocket.
8. Lopez y Ca., Ramon, Habana.
Straw hats and bonnets.
9. Marsal, Maria Luisa, Cardenas.
Picture frame made of seashells.
10. Parajon, Viuda e hijo de F., Habana.
Straw hats.
11. Pardo, Jose, Habana.
Shirts, collars, and cuffs.
12. Perez Romero, Francisca, Habana.
Silk corset.
13. Intoriano, Agueda Rizo de, Santa Maria del Rosario.
Hat.

GROUP XIV.—CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 87.

1. Agramonte, Sixto, Jaguey Grande.
Beeswax.
2. Alfonso de Armas, Telesforo, Cienfuegos.
Bitumen.
3. Alvarez Rodriguez, Jose, Habana.
Lime cakes for disinfecting purposes.
4. Barrinat, Elvira Parravicini, Viuda de, Cardenas.
Pharmaceutical objects.
Awards at the expositions of Matanzas, 1881; Barcelona, 1888; Santa Clara, 1889.
5. Bueno, J. A., Habana.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
6. Castells, Dr. Anselmo, Habana.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
7. Coteria, Dr. Enrique J., Cienfuegos.
Wine of peptone.
8. Crusellas, Hermano y Ca., Habana.
Soaps.

9. Figueroa, Dr. Enrique, Colon.
Pharmaceutical preparations
10. Hamel, J. B., Cardenas.
Wax.
11. Jongh, Dr. Pedro de, Cardenas.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
12. Lopez, Alfonso, Habana.
Merrick wine and dentifrice.
13. Llebrez, A. Fernandez, Habana.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
14. Marquez, Miguel Jesus, Habana.
Effervescent magnesia.
Awards at the expositions of London, Marseilles, Chicago, Brussels, Geneva,
Cairo, etc.
15. Morales, Oswaldo, Santiago de Cuba.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
16. Morales, Dr. Sebastian A., Matanzas.
Proprietary preparations.
17. Paez, Julio Maria, Habana.
Dyestuffs.
19. Perez Carillo, Dr. Alfredo, Habana.
Chemical preparations.
Thirteen awards at expositions.
20. Rabell, Rita Duque, Viuda de, Habana.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
21. Sabates y Hermano, Habana.
Candles, glycerin, and soaps.
22. Triolet, Dr. Ernesto, Matanzas.
Pharmaceutical and proprietary preparations.
23. Veranes, Alfredo F., Habana.
Proprietary preparation.

Class 88.

1. Castro, Fernandez, y Ca., Habana.
Assortment of paper made at Puentes Grandes.

Class 89.

1. Fernandez Longa, Jose, Habana.
Tanned leather.

Class 90.

1. Crusellas, Hermano y Ca., Habana.
Complete assortment of perfumes.
Gold medal at the exposition of Matanzas, 1872 and 1881.
2. Govea, Juan, Matanzas.
Hair tonic.
3. Paez, Julio Maria, Habana.
Extract from native flowers.

Class 91.

1. Alfonso de Armas, Telesforo, Cienfuegos.
Cigarettes.
2. Alvarez, Inocencio, Habana.
Cigars.
Awards at the expositions of Antwerp, Melbourne, Brussels, Paris.

3. Andreu, Francisco G., Matanzas.
Cigars and leaf tobacco.
4. Bescos, Carlos, Habana.
Cigars and leaf tobacco.
5. Comacho, Manuel, Pinar del Rio.
Tobacco dry house.
6. Carvajal y Ca., L., Habana.
Cigars.
Several grand prizes and gold medals.
7. Ehlers, Christian, Habana.
Cigars.
8. Fernandez Gonzalez, Manuel, Habana.
Cigars.
9. Habana Commercial Company, Habana.
Cigars and cigarettes.
10. Henry Clay & Bock & Co., Limited, Habana.
Cigars and cigarettes.
Awards at all the expositions.
11. Lopez y Ca., Calixto, Habana.
Cigars, cigarettes, and leaf tobacco.
Awards at the expositions of Antwerp, 1885; Paris, 1889; Chicago, 1893, and
Brussels, 1897.
12. Martinez y Viejo, Jose Maria, Guanajay.
Cigarettes.
13. Rodriguez y Rocha, Habana.
Cigars.

GROUP XV.—VARIED INDUSTRIES.

Class 92.

1. Castro, Fernandez y Ca., Habana.
Ruled paper, blank books, envelopes, bags, etc.
2. Torroella y Lopez, Habana.
Blank books and ledgers.

Class 95.

1. Montoro, Candido, Matanzas.
Match box made of a sea-chestnut seed.

Class 98.

1. Amoedo, Dr. Oscar, Paris.
Sterilized toothbrushes.
2. Azcuy, Jose I., Candelaria.
Brooms made of palm fiber.
3. Moreda, Antonio, Matanzas.
Assortment of brooms.
4. Trelles, Carlos M., Matanzas.
Dustbrush made of corajo fiber.

Class 99.

1. Teijeiro, Balbino, Matanzas.
Trunk and valise with secret locks.

Class 100.

1. Villavicencio de Menendez, Aurora, Habana.
Silk doll.

GROUP XVI.

Class 103.

1. Haza, Francisco, Habana.

Project for municipal banks to be established in Habana and in foreign countries.

Class 109.

1. Segura y Cabrera, Andres, Habana.

A published treatise on life assurance.

Class 111.

1. Becerra y Alfonso, Dr. Pedro, Paso Real de San Diego.
Mineral water.
2. Cadenas, Manuel P., Puerto Principe.
Mineral water.
3. Delfin, Dr. Manuel, Habana.
A file of "Revista de Higiene" and brochures on hygiene.
4. Fernandez, Dr. Juan Santos, Habana.
Serums, toxins, and methods of making cultures.
5. Guanacaro, municipality of.
Mineral water.
6. Herederos de Benardo Diaz Granda, Guanajay.
Mineral water.
7. Lascaiba, Joaquin, Guanajay.
Mineral water.
8. Marquez, Dr. Pedro, Pinar del Rio.
Mineral waters.
9. Paisat, Manuel, Caimito del Guayabal.
Mineral waters and alkalis.
10. Ros, Dr. Luis, Cardenas.
A treatise entitled "Guia practica de la madre de familia."
11. Schweyer, Dr. Alberto, Matanzas.
Memoir on the public health and hygiene of Matanzas.
12. Vesa, Antonio, Habana.
Sanitary legislation in Cuba in 1889.
13. Xiques, Miguel A., Puerto Principe.
Mineral water.

Class 112.

1. Alfonso, Dr. Manuel F., Habana.

Report on the Hospital of San Lazaro for the years 1890 to 1899, inclusive.

GROUP XVIII.—MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Class 119.

1. Cova, Jose V., Matanzas.

Map of eastern Cuba prepared for the debarkation of expeditions for the Cuban army.

2. Wilson, Gen. J. H., Matanzas.

Maps of the cities of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION.

1. Direccion General de Correrros, Habana.

Complete collection of postage stamps used in Cuba since the evacuation of the Spanish.

2. Figarola Caneda, Domingo, Paris.

Seal used by the Cuban educator, Jose de la Luz y Caballero.

Scarf worn by Gen. Narciso Lopez.

Photograph of the monument of J. Vilalta de Saavedra, erected to the memory of the students shot on November 27, 1871.

Piece of the first Cuban flag, hoisted by General Lopez at Cardenas in 1850.

3. Giberga, Commandant Benjamin, Habana.

Cuban bonds.

Collection of Cuban postage stamps from 1868 and from 1895.

Cockade worn in the field by Maj. Gen. Bartolome Maso.

Cuban flag used during the war of independence.

"El Cubano Libre" journal of the Cuban army printed in the field.

Inkstand and penholder used during the war by Tomas Estrada Palma.

Spurs used in the field by Lieut. Calixto Garcia.

Organization of the Cuban army, rules for, printed in the field.

Code of the Cuban Republic.

Machete used during the entire war (1895-1898).

Field uniform and equipment of an officer of the Cuban army worn during the war of independence.

Commission in the Cuban army printed by the government printing office at Camaguey.

Documents, manuscripts, autographs, and relics of the war.

4. Iradier, Capitaine Fernando, Marti.

A cannon made in the field during the war of independence.

5. Lage, Juan Francisco, Habana.

File of the revolutionary journal, "La Independencia," published in Habana during the Spanish rule.

6. Monteagudo, Gen. José de J., Santa Clara.

Stack of arms and machetes used during the war of independence.

7. Quesada, Gonzalo de, Washington.

Silk Cuban flag placed by the Government of the United States on the coffin of Lieut. Gen. Calixto Garcia at his burial in Washington.

LIST OF AWARDS GRANTED TO CUBAN EXHIBITS.

Class 1.—Collective exhibit of Francisco J. Balmaseda, Arturo Casado y Valdes, Arturo R. Diaz, Domitila Garcia de Coronado, Manuel Valdes Rodriguez, bronze medal.

Class 2.—Collective exhibit of Luis A. Baralt, Arturo Casado y Valdes, Manuel de la Hera, Justo F. Parrilla, Lorenzo A. Ruiz, Manuel Valdes Rrodriguez, bronze medal.

Class 3.—Dr. Sebastian Alfredo de Morales, honorable mention.

Class 7.—Leopoldo Romanach, bronze medal. Armando Menocal, honorable mention.

Class 11.—Guerra, Hnos y Ca., silver medal. M. Ruiz y Ca., silver medal. Jose M. Garcia, bronze medal.

Class 12.—H. J. Miles, silver medal. J. A. Suarez y Ca., silver medal. Gregorio Casanas, bronze medal. Otero y Colominas, bronze medal. Calixto Ruiz de Castro, honorable mention. Ricardo Testar, honorable mention.

Class 13.—Anales de la Academia de Ciencias, bronze medal. Collective exhibit of Manuel Albuerne, Archivos de la Policlinica, La Aurora del Yumuri, El Azucar, Cronica Medico-Quirurgica, Cuba y America, Viuda é hijos de Chao, Luis Estevez y Romero, El Figaro, Liceo de Matanzas, José Lopez, José Marin Varona, Andres Poey, Por la mujer, La Republica Cubana, Revista de Ferrocarriles, Revista General de Derecho, El Talaco, bronze medal.

Class 14.—Viuda e hijos de Chao, honorable mention.

Class 15.—J. Arnaldo, bronze medal.

Class 28.—Ciment de l'Almendares, hors concours.

Class 31.—F. Palacio y Ca., silver medal.

Class 39.—Benjamin Giberga, silver medal. P. J. Perez, silver medal. Gonzalo de Quesada, silver medal. Pedro Marquez, bronze medal. Joaquin Piedra, bronze medal.

Class 41.—Collective exhibit of Eugenio Alvarez, R. Bazan, P. Becerra y Alfonso, P. Calaforra, V. Gazel, E. Laborie, A. Lama, Ambrosio V. Lopez Valdes, Victor Lopez, Carlos C. J. Madden, R. Rivero, Emiliano Sanchez, J. Simon y Ca., Torre y Ca., Campagnie des Iles Cayo Cruz et Cayo Romano, gold medal.

Class 42.—Collective exhibit of Diego Acosta, Sixto Agramonte, Dr. G. Garcia Vieta, J. B. Hamel, silver medal.

Class 50.—Manuel P. Cadenas, silver medal. Angel Perez Cuesta, bronze medal. J. Seiglie, bronze medal. Pedro Becerra y Alfonso, honorable mention. General Clemente Dantin, honorable mention. Luis Genin, honorable mention. Pedro Marquez, honorable mention.

Class 53.—Collective exhibit of Academia de Ciencias, Indalecio Aguilera, Asociacion de Comerciantes y Esponjeros de Batabano, A. Avalos, C. Bescos, M. P. Cadenas, Juan Jover, H. Laloux, J. Ortega, Julian Quadreny, Pedro Robau, J. R. Xiques, silver medal.

Class 55.—Collective exhibit of Bielsa y Ca., Joaquin Castaner, Joaquin Piedra, Robato y Beguiristain, La Tropical, honorable mention.

Class 56.—Collective exhibit of Benjamin Giberga, E. Laborie, J. Ledo y Ca., Cornelio Lopez, Pedro Paz Rego, M. Romero Espinosa, silver medal.

Class 57.—Vilaplana, Guerrero y Ca., silver medal.

Class 58.—Gabriel Fortun, honorable mention.

Class 59.—Marques de Montelo, gold medal. Rabel y Ca., gold medal.

Class 59.—Viuda de Rabentos, Hno. y Ca., gold medal. Leandro Soler, gold medal. E. Terry y Hno., gold medal. Vilaplana, Guerrero y Ca., gold medal. Vicente G. Abreu, silver medal. Berenguer, Herederos de, silver medal. Rufino Collado, silver medal. J. Estape y Ca., silver medal. J. Grimal, silver medal. Salinas de Punta Hicacos, silver medal. J. Seiglie, silver medal. S. T. Tolon y Ca., silver medal. Marta Abreu de Estevez, bronze medal. A. Davalos, bronze medal. Manuel Diaz Pendas, bronze medal. Jose Echezarreta, bronze medal. Rafael Fernandez de Castro, bronze medal. J. Garcia Alonso, bronze medal. Tranquilino Garcia, bronze medal. Pablo Gomez y Ca., bronze medal. J. Ledo y Ca., bronze medal. Faustino Lopez, bronze medal. Rafael Lubian, bronze medal. Llana y Ca., bronze medal. Adolfo Muñoz del Monte, bronze medal. Joaquin Piedra, bronze medal. Gonzalo de Quesada, bronze medal. Sanchez Hermanos, bronze medal. Sardina Hnos., bronze medal. Pedro Paz Rego, honorable mention. Pedemonte y Ca., honorable mention. Jose Sainz, honorable mention. Urroz y Oyarzun, honorable mention.

Class 61.—Bacardi y Ca., gold medal. Berenguer, Herederos de, gold medal. Echevarria y Ca., gold medal. Robato y Beguiristain, silver medal. E. Aldabo y Ca., silver medal. J. Arechabala, silver medal. A. M. Artiz, silver medal. A. Fernandez Enriquez, silver medal. Llana y Ca., silver medal. P. Oyarzabal, silver medal. Pedemonte y Ca., silver medal. M. Lopez é Hijos, bronze medal. E. Pi y Ca., bronze medal. Rodriguez y Ca., bronze medal. Pedro Paz Rego, honorable mention.

Class 62.—Collective exhibit of E. Aldabo y Ca., Crusellas, Hno. y Ca., Felix Fernandez de Castro, Jose Garcia Alonso, E. Laborie, Pedro Paz Rego, Pijuan y Hno., silver medal.

Class 63.—L'Almendares, Ciment, etc., hors concours. Spanish American Iron

Company, gold medal. Escuelas Pías de Guanabacoa, silver medal. Carlos Villa, silver medal. M. P. Cadenas, bronze medal. M. Cueto, bronze medal. Fco. Moreno y Carrera, bronze medal. P. Rojas, bronze medal.

Class 66.—Commissaire de Cuba, bronze medal.

Class 69.—Jose Pianca, silver medal. Vila, Rodriguez y Ca., bronze medal. Leoncio Marin, honorable mention.

Class 81.—Heydrich, Raffloer y Ca., bronze medal. Compagnie des Iles Cayo Cruz et Cayo Romano, honorable mention.

Class 84.—Collective exhibit of Mmes. Quesada, Urbizu, Saavedra, Mestre et Mles. Longoria et Maresma, silver medal. Mme. E. Amoedo, silver medal. Mme. S. Herrera, silver medal. Mme. Angarica, bronze medal. Mlle. M. Curbelo, bronze medal. Mlle. Barbarrosa, honorable mention.

Class 86.—Ramon Lopez y Ca., silver medal. Viuda é Hijo de F. Parajon, silver medal. J. Crucet, bronze medal. Jose Fernandez Longa, bronze medal. A. Biaggi y Diaz, honorable mention. E. Cabañas, honorable mention. M. Carranza, honorable mention. Jose Pardo, honorable mention. Francisca Perez Romero, honorable mention.

Class 87.—Sixto Agramonte, bronze medal. A. Castello, bronze medal. A. Fernandez Llebrez, bronze medal. M. J. Marquez, bronze medal. A. Perez Carrillo, bronze medal. E. Triolet, bronze medal. J. A. Bueno, honorable mention. Crusellas, Hno. y Ca., honorable mention. Viuda de Rabell, honorable mention. Sabates y Hno., honorable mention.

Class 88.—Castro, Fernandez y Ca., silver medal.

Class 89.—Jose Fernandez Longa, bronze medal.

Class 91.—Henry Clay & Bock & Co., hors concours. L. Carvajal y Ca., grand prix. Gustavo Bock, collaborateur, grand prix. Havana Commercial Company, gold medal. Calixto Lopez y Ca., gold medal. Inocencio Alvarez, silver medal. Rodriguez y Rocha, bronze medal. A. Fernandez Roses, collaborateur, honorable mention. Telesforo Alfonso de Armas, honorable mention. Carlos Bescos, honorable mention. Marcos Carvajal, collaborateur, honorable mention. Christian Ehlers, honorable mention. M. Fernandez Gonzalez, honorable mention.

Class 92.—Collective exhibit of Castro, Fernandez y Ca., Torroella y Lopez, bronze medal.

Class 99.—Balbino Teijeiro, bronze medal.

Class 103.—Francisco Haza, bronze medal.

Class 109.—Andres Segura y Cabrera, honorable mention.

Class 119.—Gen. J. H. Wilson, honorable mention.

HAWAII.

CHICAGO OFFICES, *March 8, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: In reference to the letter of February 23 concerning report on Hawaii prepared by your committee we beg to state that we have just received a report from the Hawaiian commissioner, which we attach hereto with the suggestion that it be inserted as a prefix to the special report prepared by your committee.

Respectfully,

COMMITTEE ON FINAL REPORT.

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,
*Commissioner-General for the United States
 to the Paris Exposition of 1900.*

HONOLULU, *January 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have already had the honor of addressing you two letters from Paris in connection with my mission to that city as commissioner from the Territory of Hawaii to the International Exposition. I have now the honor of submitting my final report, together with the financial statements connected therewith.

I take pleasure in stating that from the time that the Hawaiian exhibit was installed in Paris up to the time of the closing of the Exposition the greatest courtesy was always extended to the members of our commission both by the French officials and by the United States Commissioner-General, Ferdinand W. Peek, and his staff.

The space allotted to Hawaii was in the south gallery of the palace of the Troadero, and though not sufficiently large to properly display the exhibit, was utilized to the best advantage and compared favorably with any surrounding displays.

The cases containing the exhibit did not arrive until the latter part of June and were ready for inspection the second week in July.

In arranging the exhibit it was the aim of your commission to place in evidence the varied resources of the islands, their commercial opportunities, desirability as a place of residence, and facilities for education. Information regarding the production of sugar, rice, coffee, fruits, fiber plants, etc., so far as figures were obtainable, was freely given, while the samples of these products on exhibit were evidence of the quality produced.

Printed matter descriptive of the islands was eagerly sought for and widely distributed, both in the French and English language, not only to visitors, but also through official channels to the governments, educational institutions, and scientific and commercial societies of the countries represented at the Exposition. The complimentary acknowledgments received testified to the high esteem in which the pamphlets were held.

The first efforts of the commissioners, after installing the exhibit, were directed toward securing the attention of the juries to the various classes into which the exhibits were divided. The jury for sugar and for primary education had fortunately not completed their investigations, and in due time inspected the exhibits of Hawaii, with the satisfactory result of a grand prize for primary education; a gold medal for the Kamehameha Manual Training School, and a gold medal for the Hawaiian Planters' Association for sugar. The other juries having already completed their labors, they were not, upon the advice of Professor Gore, juror in chief of the United States, appealed to to reopen their investigations, and in lieu thereof a commemorative diploma for the collective exhibit was promised, but up to the time of leaving the final action of the superior jury had not been announced.

An accurate estimate of the benefit derived from the presence of the

Territory at the great congress of nations can not at this time be made, but your commissioners feel sure that this effort to disseminate information regarding our islands will bear fruit in attracting here not only the tourist, but those who seek by honest toil to better their condition; and, moreover, that the personal inspection of the exhibit of Hawaiian resources by the officials and agents of the countries of Europe will be found to have an excellent effect should further immigration from those countries be attempted.

A pleasing sequel to the exhibit is found in the interest displayed in it by Mr. W. F. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and the establishment in that institution of a permanent Hawaiian exhibit.

Your commissioners were of the opinion that no better disposition could be made of the exhibit than to give to the Philadelphia museum all articles not loaned. Mr. Wilson's letter acknowledging the receipt of these articles is hereto attached.

At the request of Mr. F. J. V. Skiff a few articles of ethnological interest were donated to the Field Columbian Museum, of Chicago. All the exhibits not thus disposed of were repacked and consigned to the care of J. C. Pfluger & Co., of Bremen, for shipment by sail to Honolulu. It pleases me to report that the expenses of the exhibit have been kept well within the appropriation, but \$6,801.55 having been spent out of the \$12,000 appropriation, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,198.45. The only outstanding accounts are those for freight on the returning goods and a few sundry bills for photographs, which will not amount to more than \$100.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Maj. George C. Potter, secretary of the commission, through whose skillful manipulation of the exhibit its display at the Exposition proved such a success, and whose economical handling of the finances has resulted in so satisfactory a financial statement.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. G. IRWIN,

Hawaiian Commissioner to Paris Exposition.

SANFORD B. DOLE,

Governor Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

REPORT ON THE EXHIBITS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The exhibit from the Hawaiian Islands was perhaps of more interest to American visitors at the Exposition than to continental sight-seers, as the products and culture of our newly acquired territory more nearly concern us. European importers, however, seemed to be much interested in the monographs on Hawaii, which were widely distrib-

5. WAITING ROOM, UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION, GROUND FLOOR.

uted, and were considerably surprised to learn the exact names and number of the islands. There seemed to be a general impression abroad, as in this country, that the islands are in the South Seas, which they are not, and very few persons had never heard the names of all the eight islands—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, and Kahoolawe. The islands are, indeed, in the North Pacific, situated between $18^{\circ} 54'$ and $22^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude, and $154^{\circ} 50'$ and $160^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude, and are usually all grouped under the name of the largest of the islands, Hawaii.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ISLANDS.

Hawaii is 90 miles long from north to south and 74 miles broad from east to west. The area is 4,210 square miles. Topographically the island is bold and majestic in feature, being an aggregation of vast volcanic mountains. Three sublime domes are visible at once from various points of view, and their bases conjoining entitle them to the name they sometimes receive, "The Triplets." Mauna Kea is 13,805 feet in height. It is the highest mountain in the group. Mauna Loa is distinguished for containing all the living volcanoes in the islands. Indeed, the occasionally active crater of Mokuaweoweo forms its summit, the elevation of the loftiest point of its rims being 13,675 feet. The crater of Kilauea, never failing in strong manifestations of fire and often furiously active, is hollowed into the side of the mountain at an elevation of 4,000 feet. Hualalai, third of the trio, is 8,275 feet high.

Hawaii, although it leads the other islands in production, having many large sugar plantations and by far the greatest proportion of the coffee raising and stock breeding industries, is not, as is frequently believed, the seat of the capital city, Honolulu, which is located on the island Oahu.

Maui, the second island in size, has an area of 760 square miles, the greatest length being 48 miles and breadth 30 miles. It is composed of two mountainous formations of unequal size. The smaller part is a cluster of serrated ridges, the loftiest peak having a height of 5,800 feet. Deep and fertile valleys between these spurs produce a variety of tropical fruits without cultivation. Steep precipices overlook the ocean on the north, while on the southwest and northern coasts there are sugar plantations and pasture lands. Iao Valley, extending westward from the town of Wailuku, is one of the most beautiful valleys in the islands.

Oahu, although third in size, holds the highest rank, from its containing the capital city, Honolulu, and having much more than one-third of the population of the group. According to its size, it is also the greatest producer, while it is far and away the leader in manufactures, leaving out sugar milling. Oahu has an area of about 600 square

miles. It has a length of 46 miles and a breadth of 25 miles, but being irregular in shape the average breadth of its eastern half is probably less than half of that figure. Oahu is as mountainous as any of the islands.

Kauai has an area of 590 square miles. Its length is 25 miles and breadth 22 miles. It is the oldest, in geological formation, of the group. Waialeale is a large mountain mass in its center, the lower parts of which slope easily toward the sea. Kauai is better supplied with streams than any of the other islands. It is called the "Garden Isle," from its very general fertility. Sugar plantations are upon every side, besides which the cultivation of rice is extensive. The northwestern part of the island is very precipitous, forming a line of lofty cliffs for 7 miles. There are several bays and inlets, but no secure haven.

Nihau is an interesting little island. Its entire land, comprising 70,000 acres, or 97 square miles, belongs to one firm and is almost wholly devoted to sheep raising. It has a mountain range attaining an elevation of 800 feet, and much cut into by ravines. Feathered game abounds on Nihau. The whole island would make a magnificent health and pleasure resort.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR EXHIBITS.

The exhibits of the Hawaiian Islands at the Paris Exposition were chiefly exhibits of sugar and educational exhibits in Group I. The sugars from Hawaii and the Sandwich Islands only arrived at Paris at the last moment, as they had been detained en route on account of the plague. Hawaii was represented at the Exposition by the following plantations:

The Paauhau Plantation Company—a company with a capital of \$5,000,000 and a plantation located 45 miles from Hilo. It is under the influence of trade winds. The soil is worked with steam plows or mule traction. The sugar cane, after harvesting, is taken to the mill by rail and the sugar made is shipped to Honolulu directly from the plantation. The estimated sugar production for 1899–1900 is 8,000 tons, the sugar output during the campaign of 1898–1899 having been 7,500 tons.

The Hakalau Sugar Company has a capital of \$1,000,000. The plantation is 18 miles from the port of Hilo; also under the influence of trade winds. The lands where the canes are cultivated are at elevations frequently reaching 2,000 feet. Flumes are used to carry the canes to the mill and the sugar is sent by boat to Hilo. The estimated sugar production for 1899 was 11,000 tons and the production the year previous was 8,900 pounds.

The Hilo Plantation; capital stock, \$500,000; situated 1 mile from Hilo, commencing at Waimea River; extends along the coast up the

mountains in a westerly direction; the highest elevation where canes are planted is about 1,800 feet; the flumes are used to carry the canes to the mills. The plantation has met with considerable success. The estimated sugar crop during 1899-1900 was 7,000 tons, while during 1898-99 there was made 6,880 tons of sugar.

The Hutchingson Sugar Plantation Company has a capital of \$2,500,000. The plantation is protected from the trade winds. The highest elevation where canes are planted is 2,800 feet, and sugars are shipped to Honolulu. The estimated sugar crop for 1899-1900 was 8,000 tons, and the production for 1898-99 was 7,700 tons. The Oahu Island was represented by two plantations.

The Ewa Plantation Company, Limited, has a capital of \$5,000,000 and has the control of about 9,000 acres, of which 5,500 acres give excellent sugar cane. The sugar made in 1898-99 was 22,300 tons, and the estimated crop for 1899-1900 is 24,000 tons. The yields are extraordinary, being 11 tons of sugar per acre. There were needed 7.8 tons of cane to produce 1 ton of sugar. The Ewa plantation is only 10 miles from Honolulu and is well protected from the trade winds. Canes are carried to the factory by flumes. The lands are comparatively low, their greatest elevation not being over 200 feet. This plantation has been a great financial success. There is used for crushing the cane a 9-roller mill, the working capacity being 1,000 tons per diem, with a sugar output of 135 tons.

The Waimanalo Sugar Company has a capital of \$252,000, which seems small as compared with the other companies. The sugar production in 1898-99 was 2,300 tons, while the estimated sugar production for 1899-1900 is 3,200 tons. Their plantation is on the windward side of the island; the highest elevation at which the cane is planted is 400 feet; they depend upon their local rains for irrigation; the sugar made is shipped by steam to Honolulu. The sugars from the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lani, and Kauai were not represented at the Exposition.

HONOLULU SUGAR INDUSTRY.

These sugars were of average quality, and a collective gold medal was awarded, but the information at the disposal of the public was not sufficient to meet the demand. As these sugars are to be subsequently refined, their moist condition in many cases was difficult for a beet-sugar manufacturer to thoroughly understand. However, they were considered collectively and a gold medal was awarded. The data we have collected, however, from various sources on the spot, we consider, within a reasonable extent, reliable. The Olaa Sugar Company was not represented, but it is new and offers interest. With a capital of \$5,000,000 it has 23,000 acres under its control, and of this area 20,000 acres are considered of a satisfactory quality for sugar-cane growing.

Lands of 2,000 feet elevation have been yielding 5 tons of sugar per acre. For years the arguments of the planters were that the sugar production of the island would meet the demands of the United States, but these assertions were exaggerations, as 750,000 tons of sugar are said to be an outside possible limit. We are informed that the new law prohibiting any corporation of the Hawaiian Territory from owning more than 1,000 acres of land will tend to restrict the extension of the sugar industry, as the area thus owned would not allow new sugar enterprises being organized. Among the earliest attempts to manufacture sugar on a large scale were those at Koloa on the Kauai Island, and, even in 1841, \$36,000 worth of sugar was exported. The exportations of sugar from the island have been on the increase since 1895. During that year it reached 294,785,000 pounds, and during 1899 it was 545,614,000 pounds. The real progress in exportation commenced in 1876, the year of the reciprocity treaty, by which the Hawaiian sugar was allowed to enter the United States free of duty. In 1875 the exportation was only 5,000,000 pounds, while seven years later it ran to 114,000,000 pounds. Sugar cane is cultivated on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. The sugar industry will be extended to the islands of Molokai and Lanai, but about two years are necessary for the cane to become sufficiently far advanced in its development to be harvested for sugar-manufacturing purposes. The area cultivated in sugar cane increases yearly. The cane is cut and carried to the mill under most favorable conditions. The old plantations are being modernized, and all new factories contain the newest and best machinery. The cane in some cases goes through a series of five crushings. The trash from cane is utilized, and there is very little loss in any direction. As the sugar production increases, and as the San Francisco refiners are unable to handle the output, it has resulted in large quantities of sugar being sent to New York and Pennsylvania. Large steamers now being built will make regular voyages around the Magellan Straits. The cultivating of cane by irrigation is an interesting feature. These plantations are on the windward side of the island. On the lee side—on the other side—great dependence must be placed on artesian wells, and where the water has to be pumped to altitudes of several hundred feet the expense is considerable. The Ewa plantation is one of the best examples of scientific irrigation, where 5,000 acres receive all the moisture needed for a successful cane crop. There are seven pumping plants to accomplish the work, and we are informed that 1,000,000 gallons of water are needed per 100 acres of land. The coal consumed per diem means considerable. This fuel is expensive, as it sells for 410 per ton. Another plantation using 300,000,000 gallons of water per diem is Oahu. This water contains a certain percentage of salt, which is said to be rather favorable for sugar-cane development. As the soils of these islands are mainly lava

rock disintegration, it was thought important to have them analyzed. This has been done by competent chemists, and the requisites for their future fertility are thoroughly understood. The sugar production reaches figures that other sugar growers can hardly believe possible, but the figures are to a certain extent misleading, as they contain the residuum molasses. When one considers that the estimated yield of sugar for 1899-1900 is 304,603 tons, one need only divide this quantity by the area under cultivation to obtain the average. About 7 tons of cane are required to produce 1 ton of sugar, and there are cases where still better results are obtained. The best crops are 50 to 60 tons of cane per acre, and a maximum of 75 tons has been reached. Five tons of sugar per acre are considered an average, but in some exceptional cases 14 tons have been reached. However poor the soil, cane cultivation has been carefully carried on on a paying basis. Upon general principles it is admitted that it costs about \$12 a ton to land sugar on the San Francisco market. There are many minor expenses connected with the shipping. The cost of sugar production in the Hawaiian Islands during 1898 varied from \$34 to \$44 per ton. A special plantation may be cited where 20,000 tons of sugar were made at an average cost of \$22.50 per ton. The capital of the company, which was originally \$1,000,000, was extended to \$5,000,000 and yet yielded 9 per cent on the investment, the selling price of the sugar at the time being \$69 per ton. The annual output in this special case was 48,000 tons. One factory, with a capital of \$500,000, realized a profit in one year of \$276,000. It would be difficult to say just how long the soils will retain their fertility by the continual cultivation of the same crop; and, in fact, the desirability of fertilizers has already been felt. Many of the lands are held on long leases, and some of them belong to the Government. The hands employed are Japanese and Chinese, whose wages vary from \$15 to \$27 per month, on the Ewa plantation. There are 785 persons employed, who receive monthly wages of \$12,900. It is to sugar that the Hawaiian Islands look for the continuance of their existing prosperity, as this commodity now represents 99 per cent of the total exports.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL FEATURES OF THE ISLANDS.

Rice planting is an industry exclusively in the hands of the Chinese, although the product is largely handled by wealthy white factors. Many natives enjoy a life of indolent leisure from leasing their lands to rice planters.

Coffee growing is old in Hawaii, so far as the test of quality is concerned. It is a new industry in respect to magnitude of cultivation after the best obtainable science. Ten or fifteen years ago the only Hawaiian coffee in the market was that picked from trees growing more or less wild in the Kona district of Hawaii. On several sugar planta-

tions, coffee was cultivated in odd corners for the owners and managers. Many years before, foreigners started into coffee in these islands with enthusiasm, but, for reasons not necessary here to investigate, they failed to exhibit that perseverance which made the sugar industry overcome countless obstacles. Within the past few years, however, coffee has sprung into dimensions that make it promise to make a good second to sugar, if not its rival, in the wealth of the group. The Hawaiian Annual for 1898 gives a list of about 220 individuals, partnerships, and corporations engaged in the industry. Since that list was prepared other coffee lands have been allotted. When all the coffee trees planted have come to bearing, the yield will make a respectable showing in the world's supply. Thus far its small amount has made it beneath the notice of the great coffee factors beyond San Francisco, yet what there is of it commands a high price.

Diversified agriculture and horticulture are steadily, though not rapidly, developing. With the exception of bananas and pineapples, fruit cuts but an indifferent figure in the exports. A good deal goes into home consumption. The home demand, however, is becoming increasingly modified by a varied supply of fruit growing, with little trouble of cultivation, upon the premises of well-to-do residents. Much was expected of pineapples a few years ago, but a good deal of capital and labor expended on this fruit has borne only indifferent results. The drawbacks have been chiefly high duties upon the products—they not being in the American reciprocity free list—and losses from the failure to obtain transportation when quantities of fruit were ripe. With the wiping out of the duties by annexation and the expected increase of regular steamers to the Pacific coast, there ought to be great promise for both fresh and preserved pineapples. The same improved conditions will almost certainly stimulate the raising of other fruits for export.

There are extensive stock ranches on the eight islands, the best breeds of horses, cattle, and sheep being raised, besides the little Hawaiian horses that, for some purposes, have their peculiar value. With the exception of hides and fine wool, the productions of the ranches are not transported. They are not quite up to the home demand. Seventy-four head of cattle, 396 horses, 4,761 hogs, and 683 mules were imported from the United States in 1897.

HAWAIIAN COMMERCE.

Although the Honolulu Harbor is the only properly improved harbor in the island, the statistics for 1897 show that \$24,859,978 was the aggregate of the Hawaiian Islands' commerce for that year; \$8,838,203 was the value of the imports and \$16,021,775 the value of the exports. The imports included \$1,155,575 in specie, leaving the value of the merchandise at \$7,682,628.

Probably there is no country whose wealth, in proportion to popu-

lation, comes up to that of Hawaii, as shown by the figures just quoted. The aggregate commerce amounts to \$228 a head—the exports to \$147 and the imports to \$81 per capita. Recent statistics show the values of the foreign trades of different countries, thus: Great Britain, \$3,690,940,000, or \$92 per head; United States, \$1,847,335,000, or \$26.40 per head; Germany, \$2,077,950,000, or \$40 per head; France, \$1,439,900,000, or \$37.50 per head. It is to be noted that Hawaii's exports alone are, in proportion to population, more than one-third greater than the aggregate trade of Great Britain, the great trading nation of the world.

Countries from whence the imports of 1897 came, with values and percentages, are here shown:

Countries.	Value.	Per cent.
United States	\$6,800,024.34	76.94
Great Britain	865,781.25	9.80
Germany	192,932.19	2.18
China	260,417.40	2.94
Japan	292,316.34	3.31
Australasia	122,453.19	1.39
Canada	58,674.92	.66
Pacific islands	5,864.04	.07
France	30,997.32	.35
Other countries	208,738.10	2.36
Total	8,838,203.09	100

Merchandise from the United States paying duty and bonded amounted to \$764,624.02, and from other countries \$1,608,947.30, a total of \$2,373,571.32. All other imports were free by treaty and by civil code, the free list of goods from the United States being in value \$6,035,404.32.

The quantity and value of exports of the Hawaiian Islands to all countries for 1897 are here given:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar	pounds. 520,158,232	\$15,390,422.13
Rice	do. 5,499,499	225,575.52
Coffee	do. 337,158	99,696.62
Bananas	bunches. 75,835	75,412.50
Wool	pounds. 249,200	21,308.84
Hides	do. 241,996	87,545.48
Hides	pieces. 20,100	
Pineapples	crates. 1,640	14,423.17
Pineapples	pieces. 116,715	
Goatskins	do. 6,085	2,055.00
Sheepskins	do. 9,907	2,711.95
Tallow	pounds. 9,000	225.00
Molasses	gallons. 33,770	2,892.72
Betel leaves	boxes. 145	509.00
Taro flour	sacks. 218	267.50
Plants and seeds	pieces. 40,754	1,740.65
Oranges	do. 8,250	572.00
Sundry fruits	boxes. 504	
Awa	packages. 6	27.49
Bones and horn	pieces. 105,235	665.80
Curios	packages. 26	588.50
Canned fruit	cases. 115	347.90
Sundries	packages. 51	1,708.21
Honey	cases. 476	4,993.00
Honey	pounds. 53,020	
Foreign		88,086.21
Total		16,021,775.19

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS OF HAWAII.

The educational exhibit from Hawaii, although small, was complete and typical. It comprised reports, statistics, pupils' work, photographs, and text-books. The reports showed the administrative system, the general scheme of studies, classification of schools, etc. The statistics set forth the progress by decades and made it clear that the compulsory principle is so far successful that practically the whole school population is under instruction, and a very high average attendance maintained. The pupils' exercise books showed the actual work and progress of pupils, and the photographs presented views of buildings, interior and exterior, with their equipments, and also showed classes in various exercises, manual, gymnastic, etc. The text-books were not only excellent, but several, notably readers, song books, and elementary geographies, showed special adaptations of lessons to the conditions of the native population. This feature attracted special attention because of the particular interest of the French Government at the time in problems of colonial education. This, with the evidences that the whole population, native and white, have been brought into the schools, and the completeness of the exhibit determined the award of the highest degree, that is, a grand prize for the exhibit as a whole.

The Kamehameha school is one of the most richly endowed institutions in the world, and justly regarded as a model for the combination of practical and theoretical training. It has separate departments for boys and girls, and the exhibit of wood and metal work from the former was especially admirable. This school received a gold medal at the Exposition of 1889, and following the well-known principle adopted by the French was honored in the same way at the Exposition of 1900, as it showed no signs of deterioration.

I may add that the Hawaiian exhibit did not reach Paris until after the class examination was finished, but through the efforts of Director Rogers and the American juror of Class I it secured recognition. A special subjury was appointed to examine it, which they did very thoroughly, the commissioner and secretary from Hawaii affording every facility and copious explanation, with the result above stated.

Hawaii has a thoroughly organized school system. By an act of the legislature of 1896 its administration was elevated in rank from that of a bureau, without representation in the Executive, to that of the department with a cabinet minister as its official head. By that enactment the minister of foreign affairs became also minister of public instruction and president, ex officio, of a board of six commissioners of education. It is provided that two of the commissioners may be ladies, and two ladies are at present members of the board.

Schools were first established in the Hawaiian Islands by the American pioneer missionaries. Though dead, they have left records that speak. E. W. Clark was one of the instructors of the Lahainaluna

Seminary, and he wrote an article upon that institution in the *Hawaiian Spectator* of October, 1838. This was a quarterly magazine "conducted by an association of gentlemen," as appears from its title-page, and printed for the proprietors by Edwin O. Hall, the mission printer of Honolulu. Mr. Clark wrote: "When the Sandwich Islands Mission commenced its operations in 1820 nothing like education was known at the islands. The vernacular tongue had not even been reduced to written language."

Compare the condition thus stated with that described by a writer in the *North American Review* for July, 1897, seventy-seven years later, of the status of that time: "For many years in the past it was rare to find a native Hawaiian who could not read and write his native language. There is a change now, but without retrogression. It consists of a rapid advance toward an equally universal command of English by the native people."

Mr. Clark, in his writing of sixty years ago, went on to tell of the course pursued by the missionaries to remedy the condition of gross darkness covering his people: "To reduce the language as they found it in the mouths of the people to a written form was their first object. A few elementary schoolbooks were then prepared, and the business of education commenced. * * * Soon multitudes were able to read and write (imperfectly, it is true) their own language. Schools were established throughout the islands, and supplied with such teachers as could be obtained." The instructor of Lahainaluna tells of the difficulties obstructing progress in the educational work, such as "the pressing engagements of the members of the mission in preaching, translating, and other labors," and goes on to tell of the birth of Lahainaluna Seminary thus:

"In this state of things it was unanimously resolved at a general meeting of the mission in June, 1831, to form a high school for raising up school-teachers and other helpers in the missionary work."

The design of the high school, later called the Mission Seminary, was quoted from its printed laws by Mr. Clark. It was in part "to disseminate sound knowledge throughout the islands, embracing general literature and the sciences, and whatever may tend to elevate the whole mass of the people from their present ignorance and degradation and cause them to become a thinking, enlightened, and virtuous people."

In September, 1831, the school went into operation at Lahainaluna, island of Maui, under the care of Lorrin Andrews as principal. Mr. Andrews was the maternal grandfather and patronymic of Hon. Lorrin Andrews Thurston, lately Hawaiian minister to Washington. Lahainaluna is now an institution of the public system of Hawaii. It occupies a commanding situation, overlooking the village of Lahaina and the Pacific. Industrial training is one of its strongest features. Mr. Clark, telling of its earliest days, mentions that "a printing press was established in connection with the school and placed under the

charge of Mr. E. H. Rogers as printer." It is interesting, therefore, to note that to-day an educational monthly paper, the *Progressive Educator*, is printed and published at Lahainaluna—the pupils doing the mechanical work—under the auspices of the department of public instruction, which has recently provided a modern printing plant for the institution.

So much space is given to Lahainaluna not only because it is the oldest superior school in the system as it now stands, but because it is one of several high schools in the islands where "industrial education is made prominent. With this statement the others of the class may not be separately mentioned. The discovery of the old missionary quarterly quoted in the foregoing, which happened in turning over a heap of musty tomes in the foreign office, enables another remarkable comparison to be made between the schools of those days and of the present. Edwin O. Hall has an article in the same number of the *Spectator* on "Common schools of the Sandwich Islands," in which he gives the number then, the year 1838, under instruction as at least 15,000 children. He remarks that some of the reports did not give numbers, and that probably 18,000 would come nearer the truth. The figures he gives, by islands, total up 15,313, which is singular as being about 800 more than the number of pupils officially reported in all schools of the islands for the year 1897, viz, 14,522, but "probably 18,000 would come nearer the truth" for the latter part of 1898, judging from the fact of a constantly increasing condition of schoolhouse overcrowding. Here is a comparison of school attendance in 1838 and 1897 by islands:

Islands.	1838.	1897.
Hawaii.....	7, 194	3, 828
Maui, 2,743, and Lanai, 149.....	2, 892	2, 488
Molokai.....	1, 061	157
Oahu.....	2, 233	6, 428
Kauai and Niihau.....	1, 933	1, 621
Total.....	15, 313	14, 522

In 1838 Maui and Lanai are given separately, whereas they are coupled in 1897, and Niihau is not mentioned in 1838. This comparative statement shows a great falling off since two generations in the number of children attending school on the islands, other than Oahu, with a proportionate increase on that island, owing to its containing the capital city, Honolulu. In another country such a condition might be taken, offhandedly, as an illustration of the process of the country losing to the town. It is something more than that here. They were virtually all native Hawaiian children, those attending school in 1838. The total number of Hawaiian and part Hawaiian children enrolled as pupils in 1897 for the whole group was 7,809, or but a few hundred more than the school attendance on the island of Hawaii alone in 1838.

RECEPTION AND WAITING ROOM, GROUND FLOOR, UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

FIRST ROOM TO THE RIGHT ON ENTERING UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION. GROUND FLOOR.

So the situation simply reveals one phase of the diminution of the Hawaiian race, a fact that has been much deplored, but which is not for discussion in this connection.

The comparison just instituted naturally leads to an inquiry as to the composition of our schools by nationalities. What a conglomerate and polyglot mass of young humanity the teachers of Hawaii are expected to ground in the elements of intelligence and good citizenship is exhibited in this official table of school attendance in 1897:

Nationality.	Number of pupils.	Nationality.	Number of pupils.
Hawaiian	5,330	Scandinavian	106
Part Hawaiian	2,479	French	2
American	484	Japanese	560
British	280	Chinese	1,078
German	302	South Sea Islanders	10
Portuguese	3,815	Other foreigners	76

Attendance was divided between public and private schools thus:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Public schools	5,925	4,643	10,568
Private schools	2,092	1,862	3,954
Grand total	8,017	6,505	14,522

In this connection, especially in view of the object of this book, a circular letter prepared by Mr. H. S. Townsend, inspector-general of schools, for replying to many inquiries from abroad is here quoted:

There is but one system of public schools in Hawaii. One board employs all teachers. Permanency being an important consideration, candidates are favored who are, or who are expected to become, permanent residents of Hawaii. All schools are in session ten months of each year, and all teachers are engaged by the year. In consequence there are few vacancies in the teaching force to be filled after the 1st of September. There is no great educational reorganization in progress in the islands, though there is educational progress and development. Our public-school system is older than those of most of the States, and the teaching force is more permanent. There is no scarcity of teachers, though there is difficulty in finding suitable teachers for some of the less desirable positions in the country districts, owing to the lack of suitable boarding places. Cottages are sometimes furnished teachers so that they may be able to board themselves. There are 298 teachers in the public schools, 134 of these being classified as Americans, but the majority of those so classified are of island birth. The average annual salaries of men are \$745.50; of women, \$551.80; of all teachers, \$631.80. Qualifications required here are similar to those required in those States having school systems of the better sort, though not quite so high as the requirements in California. The standard is, however, gradually rising.

Education is compulsory as to schools in general, and, with an exception herein noted, free as to the public schools. The law requires that every child from 5 to 15 years of age, inclusive, shall attend either a public or private school taught in English. Special police, called "truant officers," are appointed in every district to enforce the compulsory-attendance clause. English education in Hawaii gradually grew upon the Hawaiian stalk first planted by the missionaries, as already seen.

When schools were first started as state institutions they were taught in the Hawaiian language. English was introduced as the foreign population increased. When, in the course of time, the better classes of Hawaiians manifested a desire for English instruction, English schools were instituted in localities upon the request of a certain number of residents. Thus the large school in Honolulu, still called the "Royal School," and flourishing as part of the public system, was established and given its name to become the place where the scions of royalty and rank were to be educated. King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani attended this school. English was early taught as a classic in the large mission schools. It was recognized as the vernacular in 1876 at Lahainaluna Seminary, afterwards becoming there the dominant medium of instruction. Gradually the transformation went on until 1896, when teaching in this language became obligatory in all schools. American textbooks are employed almost exclusively in the public schools, those for the higher grades including the cream of English classics. The only exceptions to the rule are Hawaiian geography and history.

Select schools, where tuition fees are charged, are permitted in the state system and, as a matter of fact, exist in a group centering in the Honolulu High School. This is under a section of the law which provides "that the department may, in its discretion, establish, maintain, and discontinue select schools, taught in the English language, at a charge of such tuition fees for attendance as it may deem proper; provided, however, that such select schools shall be established only in places where free schools of the same grade, for pupils within the compulsory age, are readily accessible to the children of such district." The Honolulu High School is organized in three departments of English, mathematics, and natural science. Good work is also done in foreign languages.

Under the constitution of the republic of Hawaii aid from the public treasury to sectarian schools was prohibited. Formerly it was the regular practice of successive legislatures to pass grants of money to schools under the control of different denominations. Instead of becoming weaker from the withdrawal of public aid, the independent schools, in 1896, exhibited an increase of attendance proportionate to that of the public schools. There are several noble institutions, under both Protestant and Catholic auspices, established in the islands.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOITATION.

JOHN H. MCGIBBONS, DIRECTOR.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

FEBRUARY 24, 1901.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the instructions of your committee on the final report, under date of August 25, 1900, I beg to submit the following brief account of the work of the department of exploitation as carried on under my direction.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. MCGIBBONS,
Director of Exploitation.

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,
*Commissioner-General for the United States
to the Paris Exposition of 1900.*

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WOMAN'S ROOM, UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOITATION.

When the desirability of the participation by the United States in the Exposition was first being investigated in August, 1897, by the special commissioner, Moses P. Handy (under whom your director was serving as chief assistant), in accordance with the act of Congress dated July 19, 1897, a letter of inquiry sent to 3,500 of the leading manufacturers and producers of the country elicited requests for space aggregating 750,000 square feet. These demands greatly assisted the special commissioner in getting the Exposition officials to reserve for the United States a larger amount of space than they would otherwise have done, and afterwards made it possible, with other resources, to have these allotments increased.

The applications, however, came only from firms which had a foreign business and understood the advantages to be derived from exhibiting; and these concerns made their demands for space accordingly large. Among the greater number of manufacturers there was evidenced no desire to exhibit. The opportunities for foreign business were unknown to them, and the seeming difficulties to engage in it were more than they wished to undertake. They reflected somewhat our national feeling in being content to live within themselves, satisfied to leave good enough alone.

To have distributed the space at the Commission's disposal among a few applicants, giving to each the amount desired, would have rendered its duties simple and easy to perform. We then would not have been embarrassed by having to refuse the appeals of important individual concerns and interests backed by influence; few assistants would have been necessary; the cost to the Government would have been minimized, and less stir would have been created. But what would have been the character of the exhibits and the results? In some of the sections where there were no applications for space we would have had no exhibit, or else would have been compelled to install machinery in the art gallery and machinery in the textile section, which the rules of the Exposition would not have permitted. A few manufacturers only would have been benefited, and the world led to believe that we were not the nation in respect to resources we were represented to be. Instead of 2,500 awards we would have received 250.

It was concluded that we should have an exhibit in all sections, and as a whole represent all the various and numberless industries of this country instead of a few selected manufacturers, thus to establish ourselves as a nation before all others as an actual factor in the world's field of trade—there to supply in any quantity the best of every article that skill, ingenuity, and enterprise can produce—and distribute whatever commercial benefits were to be derived therefrom among the greatest number of our people.

To thus make our display as a whole representative and select, and to harmonize, systematize, and nationalize each exhibit section, seemed our imperative duty, and was emphasized by the opinion of many of the most important national commercial associations—such as the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the National Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Association, the Carriage Manufacturing Association, the Proprietary Association of America, the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association—before whom I, personally, in addresses, outlined the plan and asked for their cooperation and assistance at their annual meetings held in September and October, 1898.

An extract taken from one of these addresses is here presented, which definitely shows the nature of the programme inaugurated at this time:

The spot chosen for the Exposition is in the heart of Paris, on the site already made historical by four international expositions. The beautiful Seine winds its way through it and magnificent boulevards surround and traverse it. It is easily accessible, and while not as large by one-half as that of the White City in Chicago in 1893, it embraces 336 acres, more by 60 acres than the ground occupied by the exposition of 1889.

It is the purpose of its projectors that the Exposition shall be a fitting expression of the wonderful achievements marking the close of the century of the greatest progress known. The æsthetic genius of the French will be taxed to its utmost and embodied in the architecture and landscape. More than fifty nations have actively and enthusiastically entered upon the work of preparation for participation therein, and "quality and not quantity" will be the motto by which they will select and install their exhibits. It is therefore assured that the Exposition will be a realization of grandeur and perfection, and that in the city of the Frenchman's idolatry, the city of Europe, at the dawn of the twentieth century there will pass in grand review the magnificence representing the achievements and progress of the earth's potentates and peoples.

The Exposition will not be an exception to the rule that all expositions have as their primal object—the sale of goods of which the producer has more than he can consume. Nations, as individuals, do not produce everything they need; conditions prevent, and they overproduce many articles which they must sell that they may buy of what they need.

Although certain goods manufactured in the United States may not now, owing to the duties and the home demands, have an extensive foreign sale, they should be shown in Paris in 1900 none the less, in keeping with their actual development in this country, and every article displayed should be the best; and the United States exhibit, in every line, should be complete and attractively installed, so that it will demonstrate that America is no longer a nation in swaddling clothes, but a country which is a giant in all respects.

Two almost insurmountable difficulties, however, stood in the way of carrying out these intentions—first, the limited space in comparison with our wealth and diversity of industry, and second, the lack of desire on the part of leading producers to exhibit.

To relieve the space embarrassment as much as possible was the first step to take, and taken, although it was clear that no increase of space within the power of the French to give would do more than slightly assist. To accomplish even this an exploitation of an unusual character was resorted to. The effect in France of some of the United States press criticisms of the French because of a reported sympathy which they had for Spain in our struggle with that country had, it was thought, to be overcome and the assurance established in the minds of the French that America as a nation had the warmest regard for France, as France had always shown for America, and that the deep sympathy of each for the other in its struggle for a republican form of government was mutual and firmly underlay all superficial noises to the contrary. The opportunity of exchanging expressions of this true feeling existing between the sister Republics was brought about and utilized at two banquets given to the Commissioner-General of the United States, one on this side of the water by the French steamship line on its steamer sailing September 3, 1898, and the other given in Paris by the American Chamber of Commerce October 15, 1898. Prominent officials of both Republics participated. These cordielles were given the fullest publicity at home and abroad, and, as expected, struck a responsive chord among the peoples of both countries. The French officials strained every possible effort to give, and gave, all the additional space within their power, although, as before stated, the amount was grossly inadequate to meet the requirements.

Among the extracts from addresses on these occasions which, on being fully exploited, well served their purpose, the following are to be noticed:

Lafayette and Cambon—the knight of liberty of the eighteenth century and the wise diplomat of the nineteenth century. The fraternity inaugurated by the immortal Lafayette more than one hundred years ago is cemented by the friendly diplomacy of the ambassador for France in promoting the blessings of peace that have come after our recent struggle with a foreign foe. (Commissioner-General Peck on French steamer.)

The population of the United States is 75,000,000. The value of the manufactures of this country amount to 35 per cent, or over one-third, of the total value of the manufactures of the world. Our agricultural resources represent nearly 40 per cent of those of all countries combined. In railroad transportation our mileage exceeds that of the whole of Europe. Our mines produce more than those of any other nation on earth and equal those of all Europe. The wealth of the United States amounts to nearly 409,000,000,000 francs, or twice that of France, equal to that of Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain combined, and 75 per cent more than that of Great Britain. We realize that our efforts to display our resources must be one of absolute selection. However limited the facilities that may be ultimately provided for us, our industrial and artistic development must be recorded in the category of nations

which will be represented in the Exposition. * * * These great exposition events not only advance commerce and industry in engendering friendly rivalry between nations, but above all they promote a fraternity among the peoples of the earth by enabling them to come together, look into each other's faces, and thereby become impressed with the great fact of humanity—the brotherhood of mankind. (Commissioner-General Peck, Chamber of Commerce banquet, Paris.)

I am extremely touched with the cordial reception that the American Chamber of Commerce has given me, and I am deeply sensible of the words of its president, which are, however, too eulogistic. It has been the great honor of my life to have been the collaborator of men eminent in the grand Republic of America, and to have given a little aid toward the conclusion of the war. I am particularly happy in feeling that I have contributed in strengthening the bonds which unite our two nations. The Exposition offers an opportunity of showing Europe and France the progress that America has made in every branch of manufactures, agriculture, and art. We know the development of the great American nation. We admire it. (Jules Cambon, ambassador of France to the United States, at the Chamber of Commerce banquet.)

Simultaneously with the exploitation to assist in obtaining more space a publication was issued containing 110 pages, entitled "General information for citizens of the United States of America who desire to become exhibitors in the Universal International Exposition in Paris in 1900." This book of information contained a translation of the general rules and classifications used by the French officials, and was mailed to all those throughout all parts of the United States who it was thought might or ought to participate in the Exposition, whether on a large scale or in a small way in collective exhibits; also to those who might "lend a hand." It was accompanied by reprints of the reports of the special commissioners, Moses P. Handy and Thomas W. Cridler, and of the consul-general to France, Samuel E. Morss—most excellent and useful publications; also by an application blank which the recipient was requested to fill out, sign, and return if he desired to exhibit. A letter of transmittal set forth directly the importance of the Exposition, the benefits to be derived by exhibiting, and the obligation which rested upon us as a nation and as individuals to demonstrate at this opportune moment before the eyes of the world our supremacy in the arts of peace. The limited amount of space at our disposal was referred to and the hope expressed that no more be applied for by the exhibitor than was absolutely necessary to install an exhibit without superfluous duplication. If the recipient did not desire to exhibit he was requested to so notify us.

As a result of this work all the people who asked the special commissioners for space renewed their applications, and many new requests were received; but, as before, many desired industries, and the arts and education, were not, except in a small way, represented among them.

Having obtained all the space possible, our entire exploitation efforts were now directed toward overcoming our second difficulty by securing all the exhibitors necessary to carry out our proposed plan. To

emphasize the difficulty of doing this, and the situation as to the feeling of our people toward exhibiting, it is only necessary to quote from the address of Franklin MacVeagh, given at a banquet tendered the Commissioner-General by the city of Chicago on his return from Paris, December 8, 1898, in the presence of 200 prominent Chicagoans and distinguished guests from all parts of the United States:

Mr. Peck has a great labor to perform for us. He must stimulate and gather together exhibitors. That of itself is no light task. For though all the currents of our national life to-day make for a great American exhibit at Paris, it still is true that all these currents of our new career are so new, so unrealized, so unassimilated, so unaccustomed, that it is going to be a task of great difficulty to adequately arouse the commercial interests of the country to a recognition of the golden opportunities of Paris. The time is short; the transformation of our trade is new.

At the same banquet the address of the Commissioner-General was closed with the following, which is of interest in further showing the purpose of the Commissioner:

In the administration of this serious national trust there should be no Chicago, no New York, no Boston, no San Francisco, no sectionalism, but always and only our great nation in all its strength and breadth wherever our starry banner may float. The industrial and commercial progress of our entire country from ocean to ocean must, without fear or favor, have equal rights and equal representations at the great forthcoming Exposition of 1900 that will commemorate the passing and beginning of a century.

In the efforts to secure exhibits—

First, a press bureau was established, with offices in New York and Chicago, through which the rules governing the different departments of the Exposition, the interesting features about them, the progress of the work, with photographs of same, the work of preparation shown by other countries, etc., were furnished the daily papers. In addition, the trade journals were supplied with specially prepared articles and illustrations tending to interest the trade represented by the journal. Magazine articles were written, and whatever was best was reprinted and mailed where it was thought it would do good.

Second, special letters fitting the different conditions were written and mailed to special individuals and concerns urging them, for personal and patriotic reasons, to exhibit.

Third, the directors, as is to be noted in their detailed reports, were dispatched here and there to influence the producers to participate in the Exposition.

Fourth, the Commissioner-General, within three weeks, between January 1 and 21, accompanied by the assistant commissioner-general and some members of the staff, visited nearly all the principal centers of industry in the United States to assist in creating the desired interest in the Exposition; to meet State commissioners to the Exposition, and to address meetings of national or local organizations.

What the United States should and would do at the Exposition was now conspicuously and continuously emphasized in every direction.

Among the embarrassments encountered in this exploitation may be mentioned that of our inability, owing to space limitations and the French rules, to meet the wishes of the large national commercial associations and large corporations and the State commissions.

Many of the associations or organizations, representing 75 to 90 per cent of the business of their industries, wanted to make, or were willing to make, an exhibit if sufficient space could be given to enable them to represent fully the importance of their product, which in most cases could not have been done in the way they desired if all the space allotted the United States in that section had been given them, or even any one of them. Although some withdrew because of this inability to make such a display, the rest of them were persuaded to accept the conditions and make an exhibit of their product only, which, while not as attractive to them and to the public as a larger exhibit would have been, served as well, as was afterwards proven, so far as awards and sales were concerned. Some associations decided upon collective exhibits and selected the same, and were allotted space for them, but for some reason they afterwards withdrew.

Many individual manufacturers also wanted to make imposing displays illustrating their methods of manufacture in addition to showing their product. With them also our space restrictions would either compel them to withdraw or make an exhibit of their product only, which in itself, as above stated, did not produce the effect desired by either them or the visitor; but when taken in connection with the exhibit of the whole section, harmoniously arranged, the results obtained were no less advantageous, and aided the industry and the United States in making a strong link in the chain of exhibits representing all the different lines. In nearly all cases the demands of exhibitors were largely in excess of their requirements, and it was most difficult to impress upon them that an exhibit equally advantageous could be made in one-fourth or one-half the space asked for. The almost limitless areas given manufactures at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago seemingly gave them the idea that the merit of an exhibit and the advantages to be derived therefrom lay in the amount of territory it occupied. At Chicago United States manufacturers occupied 55 per cent of the total space, while in Paris the French played the part we took at Chicago and gave all foreign countries the remaining 45 per cent, of which we had our portion only.

Many of the States had appointed State commissions to the Exposition, and some had made appropriations for a State exhibit. Naturally these commissions wanted large allotments of space in one location wherein they could install together all their exhibits. The classification of the Exposition, however, prevented any other installation than that of each product in the building set aside for that class or group of articles.

WRITING ROOM, UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

It was a sad disappointment to the commissions when this was learned, and prevented the United States having valuable exhibits that would have appealed to local and State pride. The following is a copy of a letter that was sent to them to explain the situation:

Hon. ————,
Governor State of ————.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of ————, you are advised that the space allotted to the United States is not in one location, but is distributed among about fifteen different buildings, and the French officials have declared in their rules and regulations that only certain products will be displayed in each; that is, machine tools will be exhibited only in the machine building, and textiles only in the textile building. It will therefore be impossible, under the French rules, to install all the products of a State together, even if we had sufficient space in any one building to permit it, but it will be necessary to distribute them among the different buildings. All applications, however, will have due consideration when space is allotted, and we urge that you secure every cooperation possible from manufacturers and others in your State to the end that we may make an exhibit complete in every line. We expect your State to take a prominent part in this or that department, while other States, because of the different character of their products, may be more conspicuous in other departments.

I herewith send you copy of rules, etc.

Yours, truly,

JOHN H. MCGIBBONS,
Director of Exploitation.

In many lines where at first it was thought there would be no difficulty in securing exhibits it was often impossible to get them. In the failure to do so lay the cause of any and all criticism made of the American exhibit, viz, that it did not have a marvelous or colossal display of this or that manufacture, which we naturally expected because of our recognized world-wide supremacy therein. It is but proper that those interested should know the cause and be satisfied that the non-representation in question was not any fault of this Commission or of the lack of efforts in exploitation.

The foreign rights to the inventions referred to were owned by foreign companies which had and have the exclusive selling rights outside of this country, and the parent company here had not even the privilege, according to the terms of the sale, to exhibit a machine bearing its name in any of the countries where such rights had been sold. For this reason our electrical machinery, in which Americans expected to see an exhibit that would dwarf that of any other country to insignificance, was surpassed, seemingly, by other countries; not, however, in the minds of those having knowledge of the secret. To them foreign electrical exhibits in the main were considered American, having been made foreign by the use of a few foreign boltheads and a foreign corporation with a strong contract. Although these American manufacturers could not make, or be induced to make, an exhibit in our section, the grand prize in some cases obtained on these exhibits in other countries was assigned to America. This recognition was

given America for the monstrous dynamos which ran the moving sidewalk and the electrical intramural railway, though their installation was in the French section and consequently not considered by American visitors as American exhibits.

The finest cotton loom in the world, which proved such an attraction in the French and Swiss sections, was the product of American genius. Repeated written and verbal appeals, even to the patriotism of the owner, who was a United States ambassador, could not secure a representation of the loom in our section because, as he said, the contract with the foreign lessees would not permit it. The grand prize, however, was awarded to the inventor and comes to America.

Many other cases similar to these are cited in the detailed reports of the different directors.

Some manufacturers, who otherwise would have exhibited in the United States section and even promised to do so notwithstanding the fact that they were also manufacturing in Europe, withdrew at the last moment from participation in our exhibit because they found they could get more space in the French section, which they obtained and utilized to their advantage—the right to objection not being given us because they manufactured in France. The benefits to them were considered even greater because no foreign orders would be sent to America to be filled, but to France or some other country where they had a factory.

When the national associations and large corporations which after much persuasion promised to exhibit concluded afterwards not to do so because they thought it would not pay them to make an exhibit in the space assigned them, others had to be found in their branch of manufacture to take their places. This necessitated more correspondence and much traveling to personally explain the situation. The last assurances obtained were also very often withdrawn, and in most departments several sets of exhibitors had to be obtained and the distribution of the space therein and its allotment as many times considered and made.

Large orders, due to the prosperity of the times, preventing attention to the necessary preparation of an exhibit; the absorption of one by another company; the illness of the president of the company, or some of the reasons heretofore given were offered in explanation of withdrawals made from time to time.

As the opening date of the Exposition drew alarmingly near it was decided to make governmental collective exhibits as the only feasible solution of the difficulty of securing representation in certain important industries. Although collective exhibits had before been recommended because conducive to the best results in past expositions, and some were already being prepared by manufacturers, they were reluctantly taken up by the Commission itself as a last resort only,

because of the immense amount of correspondence, travel, and detail connected with their preparation, installation, and care. The cost to exhibitors and the Commission was, however, reduced to a minimum by such exhibits, but not without perseverance, patience, energy, and untiring application on the part of the directors.

In this way were our exhibits obtained and our exhibit sections completed.

After the goods were in place in the Exposition spaces every means were utilized to exploit their quality before the juries and their importance to visitors at the Exposition. Blanks were supplied to exhibitors to fill out, giving the fullest information as to the age of their companies, the capital invested, their annual product, the kind and quality of goods shown, the number of employees, whether hand or machine methods were used, what awards were received in past expositions etc. This information was furnished to the juries for their guidance, when a representative of the Commission or of the exhibitors was not present. Some producers failed to comply with our request for this information and thereby made it more difficult to make proper representation of their product before the jury. Where awards to collaborators were not secured for an exhibitor it was because of failure or refusal to supply their names, which were also requested, with the above information.

As is usual in expositions, circulars were distributed freely to visitors, but they were required to be of uniform size, so that they could be carried away easily. They were not permitted to contain any matter which did not relate directly to the exhibit.

Blank slips were placed in the hands of the superintendents of each of the sections, which they were requested to fill out advising the Commission of the names and addresses of visitors who seemed to be interested in the exhibits and stating the particular exhibit receiving most attention, with such inquiries and comments attached as the visitors may have made. This information was sent to the different exhibitors and it is believed served a good purpose.

When the exceptionally large number of awards were received (in point of numbers and quality, more than were received by any other foreign nation), the fact was given the greatest publicity abroad to exploit the importance of this country in the commercial world and at home to impress our producers with a true realization of the possibilities that lie in the extension of their foreign trade.

What the results will be only the future can tell, but we are hopeful that if competitors in business find it profitable to exploit at home any recognition obtained of the superiority of their product, the United States in competition with the world will also be benefited immeasurably more, as the United States is greater than any individual producer.

While our exploitation efforts did not succeed in placing a world-electrifying exhibit in each of our small sections at the Exposition, as the casual American visitor to the Exposition seemed to expect, having in mind America's reputation for ability to do wonders, these efforts nevertheless succeeded in overcoming an almost complete and general indifference to exhibiting, and so carried out a great, broad plan of presenting an exhibit of practically every line of industry that the results achieved were of the most creditable and representative nature and benefited the greatest number of interests. The awards obtained are very substantial evidence of this fact.

REPORT OF THE EDITOR AND STATISTICIAN.

SELIM H. PEABODY, EDITOR AND STATISTICIAN.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

PARIS, FRANCE, *October 12, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report as your editor and statistician.

Respectfully, yours,

SELIM H. PEABODY,
Editor and Statistician.

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,
*Commissioner-General, United States,
Paris Exposition Commission, Chicago.*

REPORT OF THE EDITOR AND STATISTICIAN.

My appointment as editor and statistician was made on the 17th day of November, 1899. Previous to that time, however, I had performed considerable service for the Commissioner-General in the compilation of information for exhibitors in pamphlet form, and in the preparation of various briefs, instructions, etc., and work of a similar nature continued to fall to my hands. Papers arranged by me in this connection will appear in their appropriate places in the various divisions of the Commissioner-General's report.

The most important and immediate duty assigned the editor and statistician and executed by him was the compilation of the catalogue of United States exhibitors at the Exposition.

An examination of the general regulations issued by the French Exposition authorities disclosed the fact that an official general catalogue of the Exposition would be prepared by a special commission appointed for that purpose. This catalogue was to consist of at least one volume for each of the eighteen groups named in the general classification. The matter of the volumes was to be arranged by classes. In each class the French exhibitors were to be entered first; they to be followed by the exhibitors from the French colonies and dependencies; these by exhibitors from countries foreign to France—arranged in alphabetical order.

The publication of the official general catalogue, with the privilege of sale within the inclosure of the Exposition was assigned as a concession to a printing house, *La Société anonyme des Imprimeries Lemercier*, doing business at No. 44 rue Vercingétorix, in Paris. The official catalogue was to be free from advertisements, except that it was allowed that an exhibitor might state in so-called supplementary lines, the awards which he had previously received at international and universal expositions, and to express more fully the description of his exhibits without giving any opinion as to their merits. For the insertion of such supplementary lines the publisher was entitled to collect compensation from the exhibitor at the rate of 25 francs per line.

The publisher of the catalogue was also authorized to issue for sale with each volume of the official catalogue a supplementary, or annex volume, which should contain certain matter explanatory of the general character of the exhibit from any country, with advertisements,

displayed and illustrated, issued by exhibitors or others. Each group volume with its annex was to be placed in a case, the whole to be sold for 3 francs, or 60 cents.

The Commissioner-General for the United States determined to avail himself of the privilege accorded in the French general regulations of preparing a special catalogue of exhibitors from the United States and to provide a separate edition thereof in each of the four languages—English, French, German, and Russian.

In this catalogue the groups and classes were to be arranged in the order of the official classification, the exhibitors in each class being placed in alphabetical order.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXHIBITORS.

The French catalogue commission issued to exhibitors instructions regarding the catalogue entries, and copies thereof were already upon the desk of the editor when he entered upon duty. These instructions were printed upon green paper, and were known subsequently as “Green Leaves”—“*Feuilles Vertes*.” In theory these sheets were to contain the catalogue matter stated by or for the exhibitor himself. In practice it was often impossible to await the dilatory movements of exhibitors, and the catalogue entries were provided by the officers of the several departments.

The Green Leaves being in French would be of little service to the ordinary exhibitor from the United States, and accordingly exact data was forwarded by each department director to the exhibitor of his department. This data consisted of the following papers:

1. A translation of the Green Leaf.
2. A sheet explanatory thereof.
3. A blank form to be filled by the exhibitor and returned in
4. A franked envelope addressed to the editor of the catalogue.

Replies to these circulars, copies of which will be found at the end of this report, began to arrive promptly, and the information was at once edited and arranged, though it soon became evident that for a large number of exhibitors the catalogue matter could be secured only from the directors of departments.

Negotiations had early been entered upon between the Commissioner-General and the printing house of the Lemercier Company, of Paris, for the printing and publishing of the special catalogues referred to. During the week of the Christmas holidays an accredited representative of the Lemercier Company appeared in Chicago and, on the 30th of December, 1899, completed a contract with the Commissioner-General for such publications, full detail of which translation will be found in the report of the director of affairs. This company, officially known as the *Société anonyme des Imprimeries Lemercier*, of Paris, had already acquired from the French authorities the concession for printing, publishing, and selling the general official catalogue of the

Exposition. By the provisions of the contract then made three editions of the special United States catalogues were to be printed—one in English, one in French, and one in German, it being agreed also by the company that the type of the English and German editions be set up in Chicago.

On inquiry as to the latest date at which the catalogue matter would be available in Paris, answer was made that the matter must be ready by March 1.

A meeting of the directors was called by the Commissioner-General at the Chicago office on the first day of January, 1900. At that meeting the directors were advised that the compilation of the catalogue could not await longer the slow movements of the exhibitors, and the heads of the departments were requested to forward full catalogue matter as to their exhibits, to be delivered to the editor in Chicago not later than January 10. By that date the matter was in hand, and an adequate clerical force had been organized to care for it. It was rapidly edited and typewritten, in shape suitable for the printer.

After a form indicated by sample pages sent from Paris, the catalogue entries were to be set in two kinds of type—the titles and addresses in a black-faced type about the size known as long primer, the descriptions and supplementary lines in nonpareil of ordinary depth of color. This style was followed, and two linotype machines disposed of the prepared matter with great rapidity.

Mr. F. E. Drake, director of machinery, crossed to Paris immediately after the meeting of the 1st of January and promptly acquainted himself with the situation there. On the 12th of the month he cabled that the Exposition authorities demanded the copy of the catalogue in French on or before the 1st day of February. This announcement was certainly startling, as on that day scarcely a line of the matter was in type. Only nineteen days remained in January, and of that number ten would be consumed in transit of the catalogue to Paris. In order to make sure, the matter should leave Chicago not later than the evening of the 18th to reach a steamship to sail on the 20th. On the 14th it was determined that the editor should himself become a special envoy to take the catalogue to the French authorities. When the time was up the printers quickly prepared proofs of the matter they had in hand, which was about two-thirds of the whole, to which the typewritten sheets covering the balance were added, so that a complete catalogue was made.

On the morning of the 18th word came from the seaboard that the *Etruria*, the only fast steamship to sail on the 20th, had been suddenly withdrawn by the British Government to be used in the conveyance of troops to South Africa and that no other satisfactory ship would leave before Wednesday, the 24th. Accordingly the messenger was delayed until the evening of January 22 before leaving Chicago. The added time was made useful for increasing the quantity of proof sheets in the

catalogue, in making insertions, alterations, etc., as occasions developed. On the 22d the catalogue was again a unit.

Notice had been sent to the directors of the call which the editor would necessarily make in New York City, and each responded by sending to him there an additional invoice of the catalogue. By persistent application he was able to distribute this matter properly while on the voyage.

By reason of storms and head seas the steamship was so much delayed as not to reach Southampton until the channel boat for Havre had been some hours on her way, and the passengers of the ocean vessel were compelled to go to Paris via London, Dover, and Calais, arriving after nightfall on the 1st of February.

At the office of the United States Commission, at 20 Avenue Rapp, in Paris, the editor learned that the French authorities had issued an imperative demand for a catalogue to be delivered not later than 3 o'clock on the afternoon of February 1, that such a catalogue had been prepared by translating for the Feuilles Vertes the entries upon the application papers on file in the Paris office, and that the catalogue so made had been filed at the time required.

This catalogue contained about 3,500 entries, while that brought over by the editor contained more than 6,500. In many other respects the two documents differed materially.

The messenger was cordially received by Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward, and through his courtesy an audience was secured with Director-General Delaunay-Belleville.

The director-general very kindly recognized the efforts made to meet the requirements of the French Commission and the delays occasioned by causes beyond human control. He expressed gratification at the form in which the catalogue was presented, although not in French, and he agreed that if the translation was entered upon promptly and pushed vigorously the groups when prepared might be substituted for the catalogue in Feuilles Vertes, already in the hands of the French editors. Mr. Delaunay-Belleville also agreed to recognize the late applications, some 1,200 in number, which had been brought over by the special envoy with the catalogue. All these concessions were afterwards made effective through M. Girard, the gentleman having special charge of the French catalogue.

On the following day a visit was made to the printing house of the Company Lemercier. Their special delegate previously mentioned, who had visited the United States and made contract with the United States Commission, and who had charge of the printing concern's catalogue matter in Paris, was absent from the city, but the members of the firm promptly recognized the agreements he had made, asking, however, that the editor should undertake the supervision of the work and that the company should not be required to do more than defray its share of the expense. Desk room being assigned at the office in

Avenue Rapp, a force of assistants was employed and the translation and readjustment of the catalogue was undertaken. The latter item was important, as the French classifiers had made very many changes in the classification of exhibits as they had been assigned by the officers of the Commission.

As fast as the several groups were finished they were reported to the French officials through Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward. The original understanding had with the Lemercier Company that these groups should be put in type as fast as they were received was not carried into effect. Nothing was set up until the whole had been received. By this means some valuable time was lost. The translation was finished and all proof read before the 14th of April, on which date the editor left Paris on his return to Chicago.

The Commissioner-General and the Company Lemercier became satisfied that a catalogue in Russian would prove to be a very slight utility and agreed to abandon this one of the publications originally decided upon. In its place the Lemercier Company, according to provision made, placed in each of the annex volumes issued by them an introductory article upon the progress of the United States during the century just closing and its present position as an exhibitor. This article, including 5 pages of photographs, occupies 22 pages in each of the annex volumes.

Returning from Paris, the editor reached Chicago on the 22d of April. The changes which had been made in the catalogue by the withdrawal of exhibitors, the entries of new ones, changes in titles and addresses, had been so numerous that it seemed wise to withdraw all of the black-letter lines and substitute therefor others newly set, it appearing that much of the matter in smaller type might thus be saved which was not included with the purchase made of the lines in black-faced type. This was done. However, considering the changes which had to be made and the inconvenience of making them, it probably would have been no more expensive if the Commission had purchased outright all the composition done in January before the editor went to Paris and had begun the work entirely afresh.

With the purpose of making the special catalogues agree with our entries in the general official catalogue of the Exposition, the editor had secured the promise of the publishers in Paris to send to him in Chicago copies of the official catalogue proof sheets as fast as the final proofs were made. This promise was only in part fulfilled. Changes continued to be made at Paris in the official catalogue and in the special catalogue in French as long as proofs were offered for correction.

As soon as the composition of the English catalogue was well advanced a corps of translators was formed in Chicago for the preparation of copy in German. The translation was put into type upon linotype machines, though it presently appeared that the operators were English and not German printers, a fact which caused infinite

trouble. The example should not be followed. Nevertheless, by dint of labor and perseverance a fair translation was secured, the errors being such as only printers and experts would be likely to recognize.

Before the editor left Paris, after the completion of his share in the general catalogue, the representative of the Lemercier Company had agreed that the entries for the United States should be collected into a single volume, the same type to serve also for its special edition. It afterwards developed that for the special catalogue the type was reset and many changes were made.

To the English catalogue for the United States an index of exhibitors, alphabetically arranged, was appended, occupying 70 pages of non-parcils type in double columns.

Of the French official general catalogue, 80,000 copies were printed at Lille, in France. Six thousand copies of the French special catalogue for the United States were printed at the same place. Of the special United States catalogue in English, 8,500 copies were printed in Chicago, as well as 1,500 copies of the same catalogue in German.

Two thousand of the special English catalogues were delivered to the Commission for distribution from the Chicago office and 500 for distribution from the Paris office. Fifty copies of each of the special editions in French and German were also delivered to the Paris office. Twenty-five copies of the English edition were bound in morocco, full gilt, for special distribution; 125 copies were put up in half morocco for a similar purpose. In these bound copies the annex volumes were included.

An analysis of the entries by groups in the several catalogues is appended. If to the largest aggregate, found in the latest issued catalogue, that in French, be added the number of exhibitors participating in collective exhibits, the grand total of exhibitors from the United States of record in printed catalogues appears to have been 7,091.

Number of exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Groups.	Catalogue first made at Chicago.	Official general French catalogue.	Special catalogues in English and German.	Special catalogue in French.
I. Education	256	252	261	259
II. Fine arts.....	308	326	324	324
III. Liberal arts.....	563	580	565	623
IV. Machinery.....	299	282	304	263
V. Electricity.....	296	284	288	173
VI. Transportation	456	455	447	486
VII. Agriculture.....	1,108	1,072	1,117	1,081
VIII. Horticulture.....	213	210	212	210
IX. Forestry, etc.....	163	159	159	302
X. Food stuffs.....	284	264	269	269
XI. Mining.....	1,299	1,297	1,301	1,291
XII. Furniture.....	263	262	259	271
XIII. Textiles.....	152	133	130	122
XIV. Chemical industries.....	92	92	93	93
XV. Varied industries.....	113	106	115	110
XVI. Social economy.....	647	547	642	665
XVII. Army and Navy	35	37	38	39
Retrospective	16	-----	16	-----
Total.....	6,563	6,358	6,540	6,581

NEW YORK STATE ROOM, UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

LETTER TO EXHIBITORS EXPLAINING CATALOGUE ENTRIES.

[Read with care to learn your privileges in the official and special catalogues and the steps you must take to secure them.]

CHICAGO OFFICES, November 25, 1899.

DEAR SIR: The accompanying circular explains the privileges granted by the French administration to each exhibitor as to the insertion of data concerning his exhibit in the official general catalogue. Besides the general catalogue of the Exposition, issued in French by the French authorities, the Commissioner-General for the United States has provided for the issue by the same publisher of a special catalogue of the exhibits from the United States in each of the four languages, English, French, German, and Russian.

Each exhibitor is entitled to two lines—or, if they are insufficient, to three lines, described in the circular of the general catalogue—in the general catalogue and in each of the four special catalogues. He may also occupy, upon terms stated below, as many additional or “supplementary” lines as he may choose to the number of six, probably ten, in any or all of the five catalogues, at his option. The matter inserted in the supplementary lines must be confined strictly to statements of the articles exhibited or the materials of which they are comprised and of awards received at previous international expositions. The matter must be dignified in character, and whatever savors of “advertising” will be strictly excluded. Each of the three free lines contains about 45 letters; each of the “supplementary lines” about 60 letters.

The cost to the exhibitor for the insertion of the “supplementary lines” in the official general catalogue will be \$5 per line; in the special catalogue, in any one language, \$5 per line, and in each additional special catalogue, \$2 per line. The charge for the insertion in the entire series of five will be \$16 per line.

The exhibitor will furnish the matter in English. It will be carefully translated into the other languages under competent supervision and without charge.

The publishers of the catalogue will also issue an illustrated advertising volume, which will be uniform in style and size with the special catalogues. Each copy of the special catalogue will be accompanied by the advertising volume, the two being put up together in a box. Occupation of space in the illustrated advertising volume will be wholly optional with the exhibitor, who will make his own terms with the publisher as to the space taken and cost thereof. The matter inserted must be dignified in character and subject to the approval of the Commissioner-General.

Kindly note upon the inclosed blank form the date, which should be inserted in the free lines assigned to you. Also state the number of supplementary lines you desire to use, specify the catalogues in which you wish them inserted, and give the matter you wish to have appear.

As the preparation of matter for the catalogues will require the most careful supervision, in the interest of both the exhibitor and the Exposition, your immediate reply is earnestly solicited, to be forwarded in the inclosed franked envelope.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed by the Director of the Department.)

Approved:

FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXHIBITORS AS TO CATALOGUE ENTRIES.

[International Universal Exposition at Paris in 1900.]

THE OFFICIAL GENERAL CATALOGUE.

The official general catalogue for the Universal Exposition of 1900 will contain for each exhibitor—

1. One free entry, including the information mentioned in article 74 of the general regulations.
2. Optional supplementary information.

I. *Lines accorded free to exhibitors.*—The information inserted free for each exhibitor in the official general catalogue includes: (1) The name of the firm name; (2) the address; (3) the summary naming of the articles exhibited; (4) the place where these articles are exhibited; (5) the serial number of the exhibitor.

Items 4 and 5 will be inserted officially by the administration, and may be counted together as an average of six letters.

As a general rule two lines of the catalogue are granted for this information; if they do not suffice, a third line is due free. Each of these lines will be composed of about forty-five letters.

Every fraction of a line counts as an entire line.

II. *Exhibitor admitted in several classes.*—An exhibitor admitted to exhibit in several classes has a right to an entry with the same number of lines in each of the classes.

III. *Collective exhibits.*—The collective exhibits will figure in the general official catalogue under the conditions above fixed for individual exhibitors. However, when these exhibits are under several names, the announcement of the collective name must be followed by the names of the participants in alphabetical order, with the products exhibited by each.

IV. *Supplementary lines.*—Following the entry to which he regularly has a right, each exhibitor has the option to complete the list of articles that he exhibits and to state, on his own responsibility, the prizes that he may have obtained at preceding international universal expositions having an official character.

The supplementary entry may not exceed six lines and must not serve, under any pretext, to give a judgment on the quality of the products or the artistic, industrial, or commercial merits of the exhibitor.

In case the whole number of exhibitors do not use the six lines authorized to each as a supplement, the lines not used may be divided among the exhibitors who may request it, without, however, the same exhibitor being permitted to have more than ten supplementary lines.

Each one of the supplementary lines will contain about sixty letters. Every fraction of a line counts as a whole line.

V. *Contractor for the official catalogue.*—The price for the insertion of each supplementary line in the official general catalogue is uniformly fixed at 25 francs. It is payable directly to the Société anonyme des Imprimeries Lemercier, 44 rue Vercingetorix, Paris, contractor for the printing and publication of the official catalogue.

The contractor of the catalogue will submit the text of the supplementary lines to the general directions of exploitation (service of the official catalogue) which has the right to refuse what may appear to it contrary to good order or the regular requirements.

FORM OF CATALOGUE ENTRY TO BE RETURNED BY EXHIBITOR.

[International Universal Exposition at Paris in 1900.—United States of America.]

Matter for entry of exhibits in the official general catalogue.

FOR THREE FREE LINES.

1. Name or style of firm
2. Place of business
3. Summary statement of exhibit.....

SUPPLEMENTARY LINES.

I desire to occupy —— supplementary lines in each of the catalogues of the Paris Exposition of 1900 whose names following I have not erased:

The general official catalogue in French, the special catalogues of United States exhibits issued in English, French, German, and Russian.

For this service I agree to pay the publisher of said catalogues—

For insertion in the general official catalogue, in French, five dollars (\$5.00) per line.

For insertion in one of the special United States catalogues, five dollars (\$5.00) per line.

For insertion in each of the other special catalogues used, two dollars (\$2.00) per line.

Matter for supplementary lines.....

.....

.....

(Signature:) —— ———.

FORM OF CATALOGUE ENTRY TO BE RETURNED BY FRENCH EXHIBITORS.

[No du certificat d'admission, —. Section États-Unis: Groupe, —. Classe, —.]

FORMULE D'INSCRIPTION AU CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL OFFICIEL, À REMPLIR TRÈS LISIBLEMENT PAR L'EXPOSANT.

Rasion commerciale ou sociale (1)

Adresse ou siège social.....

Nature de l'industrie

Dénomination des produits exposes.....

NOTA.—Cette formule doit faire retour dans le plus bref délai à la direction générale de l'exploitation. Les noms des exposants dont la formule ne serait pas parvenue avant le 31 Octobre, 1899 (date de riguer) ne pourraient au catalogue général officiel.

En case d'indications imparfaites ou insuffisantes, l'administration décline toute responsabilité pour les erreurs orthographiques ou autres qui pourraient se glisser dans l'impression de catalogue officiel.

Voir au dos le régime des lignes gratuites et des lignes supplémentaires pour les inscription au catalogue général officiel.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SELIM H. PEABODY,
Editor and Statistician.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE TO THE
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL,

WITH

STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES TO JANUARY 1, 1901.

C. I. DRAKE, TRUSTEE.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

PARIS, FRANCE, *January 31, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of my duty as a member of your staff I have the honor to herewith transmit a brief report of the work performed in my department, with a statement of receipts and expenditures up to January 1, 1901.

The nature of the work has been such that it is impossible to present an interesting narrative covering the subject, as is done by your directors of exhibit departments, but as figures often tell the story sought for, it is hoped that the statement will receive an examination at your hands.

Your attention is respectfully called to the following items under heading of expenditures in the several departments, which, under ordinary conditions, are borne by the Government:

Construction of the United States machinery building at Vincennes, with installation and maintenance of power plant in connection therewith.

Flooring, salaries, etc., in palace of machinery and electricity, Champ de Mars.

Façade and partitions in department of varied industries.

Façade and show cases in department of mining and metallurgy.

Flooring in department of civil engineering and transportation.

There are numerous others of less importance, but the above-mentioned alone indicate that the exhibitors have contributed handsomely to the success of our display in the way of buildings and other constructions, and had these contributions not been made the appearance and size of the various sections would have been unworthy of the United States.

It is hoped that a review of the work performed under the collective exhibit plan will fully illustrate that through your wise adoption of the same many meritorious items were displayed for the first time abroad and could not have been exhibited under any other system on account of the expense.

In one of these collective exhibits a firm made sales amounting to \$40,000, and now have a permanent representative in Europe. The total amount assessed against them for installation, maintenance, etc., was less than \$1,100.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the

trust and confidence placed in me, and if by good fortune you should find that my work merits approval, I would ask that the credit be given Director Blackmar, who through his broad experience in such matters was able to give me invaluable advice at the beginning and remained the good friend and adviser throughout the Exposition period.

Hoping that this may yet be in time to be of service, I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. I. DRAKE, *Trustee.*

Hon. FERDINAND W. PECK,

Commissioner-General for the United States

to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE FOR COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

CONTENTS.

Appointment—Assistants—Bond of trustee—Depository for funds—Blank forms of circulars—Estimates and calculations—Reports and disbursements—Statement of receipts and expenditures (department of machinery and electricity; department of varied industries; department of mining and metallurgy; department of civil engineering and transportation)—Recapitulation.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

In consequence of the assurances received from exhibitors that they would cooperate with the director of machinery and electricity in his plan to construct a model machine shop at the "Bois de Vincennes," the writer was appointed by you to take charge of the accounting in connection with this work and entered upon such duties on June 22, 1899.

The first few weeks were spent in becoming familiar with allotments, planning blanks, contract forms, books, etc., and mapping out the work, which of necessity must be done hurriedly and under a system requiring the least amount of detail possible. It was while thus engaged that the question of the handling of exhibitors' funds occupied much of the time and attention of yourself and staff, and having received the best legal opinion, as well as suggestions from various sources, the matter was brought up for discussion at a conference of your directors in New York, where the general plan, as outlined in the report of the director of affairs, was accepted and agreed upon.

PERMANENT APPOINTMENT.

In the carrying out of this general plan, the writer had the honor to be selected by you to act as trustee for collective exhibit and other special funds contributed, and such selection was approved by all exhibitors whose funds were placed in his hands.

ASSISTANTS.

Prior to September, 1900, the writer had no regular assistants, but received help in the way of stenographic work from Director Blackmar's staff.

On September 5, 1900, you appointed Miss Gertrude C. Heymen, of New York, as an accountant, who was assigned to my department and remained in charge of the bookkeeping up to December 31, 1900.

Mr. Gaston Aillaud, of Paris, was engaged on October 20 as translation clerk and assistant accountant, in which capacity he has served up to the present time.

BCND.

The estimates made by directors indicated that large sums of money would pass through the trustee's hands, therefore he was required to furnish a bond which would be sufficient to cover any probable cash balance, and in fulfilling such requirement he submitted one to the amount of \$50,000, issued by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, which was accepted by you on behalf of the exhibitors, on August 19, 1899.

DEPOSITORY FOR FUNDS.

As receipt of moneys began, an account was opened with the American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., under the name of C. I. Drake, trustee, and the first deposit was made under date of September 9, 1899, and all receipts thereafter were promptly deposited with said institution up to the time of the trustee's departure for Europe on March 8, 1900, at which time arrangements were made whereby a part of the funds could be transferred to Paris.

This transfer was effected by the issue of a letter of credit by the depository at Chicago by the *Crédit Lyonnais*, which was to act in a similar capacity in Paris.

PRINTED FORMS.

In carrying out the work of this department, certain printed forms were necessary and the copies herewith indicate clearly the use made of them:

- Form No. 1.—Official receipt.
- Form No. 2.—Official voucher.
- Form No. 3.—Check used for depository.
- Form No. 4.—Invoices.
- Form No. 5.—Collective exhibitors' contract.

In reference to the last named, it may be said that the general conditions mentioned in all contracts with exhibitors, whether individual or collective, were uniform but certain modifications were necessary in agreements made with individual exhibitors for constructions, such as the United States machinery building, at Vincennes, but the difference being slight the special form was not given.

A RECEPTION ROOM UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

No. 946.

FORM No. 1.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1900.

COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Auditorium Building, Chicago; 20 Avenue Rapp, Paris; C. I. Drake, trustee.]

Received of _____ the sum of _____ dollars, in full of assessment

\$—.

_____, *Trustee.*

FORM No. 2.

[Voucher No. —.]

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1900.

COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[U. S. Commission to Paris Exposition, Auditorium Building, Chicago; 20 Avenue Rapp, Paris.]

C. I. DRAKE, *Trustee.*

To _____, DR.

[illegible]

I certify the above account to be correct. _____, Superintendent. Approved. _____,
Director of _____.

Approved for payment.

_____, *Trustee.*

Distribution.

	Charge.	Sub acc't.		Amount.	
	Total				

Received of C. I. Drake, trustee, ——— dollars, in full of above account.

§—.

Date ———— .

Per _____

FORM No. 3.

[U.S. collective exhibits at Paris Exposition, 1900. C. I. Drake, trustee.]

[Revenue stamp.]

No. 998.

CHICAGO, ———, 189—.

The American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

Pay to the order of _____ (\$____) _____ dollars.

Countersigned by

_____, *Trustee.*

S. Doc. 232—21

All expenditures for the benefit of the above collective exhibit will first be authorized by the superintendent within the lines of the original estimate, and vouchers for the same will be approved by him, will then be examined and approved by me, and will be finally approved by the trustee, who will draw his check for the amount.

For the better protection of the exhibitors and this commission, it has been arranged that each check must be countersigned by some trusted representative of the Commissioner-General.

All vouchers will be carefully filed; complete and accurate sets of books will be kept of all contributions, expenditures, and payments of every nature and description; which vouchers and books will at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any exhibitors interested.

Should any surplus remain in the hands of the trustee after paying all expenses in connection with the above collective exhibit, such surplus will be returned, pro rata, to the exhibitors who have contributed thereto.

Please send check to the order of American Trust and Savings Bank, the depository above mentioned, addressed to the undersigned, and also sign and return the approval and acceptance on the bottom of this document, retaining the attached duplicate for your own information.

Very truly, yours,

_____,
Director of ____.

I approve and accept the above.

____.

ESTIMATES AND COLLECTIONS.

Estimates were carefully drawn up by the superintendent or architect, which were then revised by the director and trustee, who, after adding 20 per cent for contingent items, finally approved the same.

Although having no precedent to go by, and but meager information regarding the cost of transportation and installation at Paris, the result of the studied estimates of the directors cooperating in this work is a happy one, as in nearly every instance the original figures have proved sufficient to cover the expenditure indicated in the final estimates.

As conditions varied greatly in the various departments, it was extremely difficult to make intelligent comparisons, and it was found impossible to fix upon a uniform charge per square foot, owing to the difference in the installation of an electrical instrument, a bath tub, and that of a steam boiler. However, the general expense items, such as the salaries of experts, travel, janitor service, etc., did not vary to so great an extent.

The problem of collections was not a light one, as the files will indicate, and, although much was accomplished between the month of August, 1899, and March, 1900, a great deal had to be performed at Paris under great disadvantages, owing to the limited knowledge possessed by many of the exhibitors' agents or representatives regarding the previous arrangements entered into by the home offices and the directors of departments, and also the limited authority given the representatives by their firms in matter of expenditure. These

remarks apply exclusively to constructions, special installation, electric power, railing, etc., furnished individual exhibitors by the various departments for the sake of uniformity and economy, the expense being prorated among the firms and individuals interested.

In the departments of machinery and electricity and varied industries the amounts of contracts were divided into two or three assessments, while in civil engineering and transportation, agriculture, and mining and metallurgy but one was made.

For the larger contracts 50 per cent for each of two assessments and with the smaller ones the total amount would appear to be the most satisfactory arrangements.

REPORTS.

Up to February, 1900, frequent reports were made to the interested directors regarding collections, which enabled them to make other dispositions of space that had been allotted to firms who would not or could not raise the necessary amount to cover the estimated expenses assessed against them.

Lack of office room and adequate assistance at Paris from March 20 to September 1, 1900, prevented the writer from issuing regular and formal reports, but the books were posted promptly and the information requested by the directors from time to time was given upon application.

DISBURSEMENTS.

As provided in the contracts with exhibitors, much care was taken by this department in the disbursement of trust funds.

All bills were first checked by the superintendent, then approved by the director, and finally approved for payment by the trustee, who drew his check for the amount thereof.

This was not only carried out in cases where a formal contract existed, but also for expenditures made for special installations, power, etc., where no written agreement had been made.

All checks drawn upon the American Trust and Savings Bank or the Credit Lyonnais were countersigned by one of the three trusted representatives of the Commissioner-General, whose names follow: Paul Blackmar, F. J. V. Skiff, M. H. Hulbert. No expenditures were made for any collective exhibit account until a number of contracts had been signed and a payment made thereon, which was sufficient to guarantee that the project would succeed.

While ample precautions were taken in the auditing of bills, it was aimed to be prompt at all times in the settlement of accounts, and experience has proved that our ability to pay cash for purchases enabled us to procure lower quotations than would have been possible for strictly governmental orders.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

In the statement of receipts and expenditures up to January 1, 1900, which follows, the writer has aimed to give briefly an idea of the work performed, with the cost thereof, without going into needless detail.

As many items of expense, such as return freight, etc., can not be known for some weeks, the following can only be considered as a partial report in so far as it relates to expenditures.

The departments are taken up in the order of size of fund and importance of exhibits, as follows: Machinery and electricity, varied industries, agriculture, mining and metallurgy, civil engineering, and transportation.

JANUARY 1, 1901.

STATEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY.

RECEIPTS.

United States machinery building, Vincennes:

From exhibitors, for building construction at \$1.25 per square foot.....	\$37, 664. 44	
Uniform railing, at 5 francs per running foot	2, 250. 15	
Unloading and handling exhibits, at 10 francs per ton ..	2, 049. 52	
Electric connections	1, 563. 03	
Steam, air, gas, and water connections (labor and material) -	1, 261. 98	
Steam, air, and electric power, at \$5 per estimated horsepower per month, May 15 to November 5	11, 705. 68	
Reloading and handling exhibits, at 10 francs per ton...	746. 00	
United States Government through disbursing agent—fuel, engine rental, and freight ¹	8, 554. 74	
Salvage on building, power plant, and equipment.....	18, 374. 38	
		<hr/> \$84, 169. 92

Palace of machinery and electricity:

From exhibitors for floorings, sunshades, partitions, etc., at \$1 per square foot.....	21, 417. 93	
Electric connections	904. 80	
Uniform railing and lamp posts	3, 336. 40	
		<hr/> 25, 659. 13

Collective electrical and mechanical exhibit:

From exhibitors, for transportation, installation, and maintenance, at \$8 per square foot.....	2, 925. 65	
---	------------	--

Total	112, 754. 70	
-------------	--------------	--

¹In order that our accounts might show the total cost of the building and its maintenance, the amounts paid by the disbursing agent of the Government for fuel, freight, and rental of temporary generating unit appear under proper heading of expenditures, offsetting credit item of \$8,554.74.

EXPENDITURES.

United States machinery building, Vincennes:

Construction of building, covering a gross area of 39,000 square feet.....	\$44,972.31	
Plumbing.....	195.63	
Salaries.....	7,768.23	
Uniform railing.....	1,957.13	
Supplies and sundries.....	4,080.33	
Power plant construction and installation—		
Boilers.....	\$5,000.00	
Engine.....	4,646.00	
Dynamo and switch board.....	5,127.78	
Electric crane.....	5,200.00	
Feed pump and heater.....	450.00	
Valves and gates.....	648.23	
Installation, piping, fittings, and repairs..	6,458.22	
	27,530.23	
Fuel.....	7,162.41	
		\$93,666.27
Palace of machinery and electricity:		
Flooring, sunshades, and partitions.....	4,927.22	
Power and lighting circuit.....	904.80	
Salaries (experts and labor).....	2,719.58	
Uniform railing and lamp-posts.....	4,789.74	
Sundry expenses.....	2,606.54	
		15,947.88
Collective electrical and mechanical exhibit:		
Salaries.....	1,030.50	
Travel.....	301.67	
Freight and cartage.....	235.13	
Installation.....	512.73	
Signs and labels.....	134.32	
Decoration.....	197.34	
Caretaking.....	115.65	
Auditing and accounting.....	69.23	
Sundries.....	320.94	
		2,917.51
Total.....		112,531.66

SUMMARY.

Total receipts to January 1, 1901.....	\$112,754.70
Total expenditures to January 1, 1901.....	112,531.66
Balance on hand.....	223.04

DEPARTMENT OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

RECEIPTS.

Collective exhibit of furniture and decoration:

From 32 exhibitors, in payment of contracts.....	\$12,068.38
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Individual exhibitors:

From 51 contracts for coloumnade construction.....	\$8,010.00
Partitions.....	2,662.66
Flooring and show cases.....	2,650.00
	13,322.66

Collective exhibit of stationery:

From 32 exhibitors, in payment of contracts.....	\$12, 828. 45
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Collective exhibit of heating and ventilating apparatus:

From 33 exhibitors, in payment of installation contracts..	\$10, 909. 00
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From 24 exhibitors, for exploitation	4, 534. 00
	<hr/> 15, 443. 00

Janitor service:

From exhibitors for labor expended in cleaning spaces and exhibits..	2, 631. 88
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Light and power:

From exhibitors for installation and electric current	4, 250. 09
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Total	<hr/> 60, 544. 46 <hr/>
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EXPENDITURES.

Collective exhibit of furniture and decoration space occupied,

2,800 square feet:

Colonnade	\$1, 316. 00
Partitions and ceilings	1, 779. 04
Freight, cartage, and storage	403. 84
Installation	1, 407. 41
Signs and labels	306. 66
Labor	255. 49
Decoration	170. 14
Illumination	196. 66
Caretaking	538. 44
Salaries	2, 750. 00
Travel	466. 57
Auditing and clerical labor	603. 44
Floor coverings	20. 76
Sundries	948. 34

11, 162. 79

Individual exhibitors:

Colonnade construction	7, 377. 99
Colonnade cleaning	238. 36
Partitions	2, 366. 88
Show cases	1, 354. 35
General expenses	511. 85
Sundries	247. 81
Platforms	14. 46
Auditing and accounting	306. 68
Special charges for installation, etc	119. 66

12, 538. 04

Collective exhibit of stationery, occupying 3,200 square feet:

Colonnade	1, 333. 41
Show cases	2, 477. 96
Partitions	524. 57
Freight and cartage	314. 89
Salaries	2, 625. 00
Travel	656. 24
Decoration	144. 20
Signs and labels	254. 16
Auditing and accounting	559. 44
Labor	186. 42

Collective exhibit of stationery, etc.—Continued.

Caretaking.....	\$359.63
Light and power.....	218.67
Sundries.....	815.42
Refunds to exhibitors.....	587.50
Installation.....	954.11
	<hr/> \$12,011.62

Collective exhibit of heating and ventilating apparatus:

Facade.....	1,319.66
Partitions.....	550.75
Freight and cartage.....	1,511.93
Installation.....	668.23
Decoration.....	127.16
Signs and labels.....	155.11
Labor.....	381.73
Show cases.....	115.51
Auditing and accounting.....	715.41
Caretaking.....	227.85
Sundries.....	531.77
Salaries.....	5,408.13
Travel.....	415.14
Special charges to exhibitors.....	22.00
Repacking.....	112.34
Advertising.....	82.92
Photographs.....	210.37
	<hr/> 12,556.01

Janitor service:

Pay roll and supplies.....	2,629.71
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Light and power:

Alternating current, 110 volts.....	\$850.24
Direct current, 500 volts.....	833.50
Installation, supplies and pay roll.....	2,500.43
	<hr/> 4,184.17

Total.....	<hr/> 55,082.34
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SUMMARY.

Total receipts to January 1, 1901.....	\$60,544.46
Total expenditures to January 1, 1901.....	55,082.34
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	5,462.12

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

RECEIPTS.

Collective exhibit of agriculture and food products:

From 130 exhibitors in payment of contracts.....	\$12,938.75
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Constructions, agricultural annex:

From 20 individual exhibitors for platforms, signs, and railing.....	1,756.38
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Total.....	<hr/> 14,695.13
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EXPENDITURES.

Collective exhibit of agriculture and food products:

Salaries.....	\$2,722.67	
Show cases	6,325.64	
Travel.....	205.00	
Labor	432.87	
Installation	333.98	
Sundries.....	56.51	
Freight and cartage.....	1,408.02	
Signs and labels.....	172.42	
Auditing and accounting.....	476.94	
Storage.....	202.65	
		<u>\$12,334.68</u>

Constructions, agricultural annex:

Platforms.....	940.49	
Signs	181.50	
Railing	370.75	
Sundry expenses	147.68	
		<u>1,640.42</u>
Total		<u>13,975.10</u>

SUMMARY.

Total receipts to January 1, 1901	\$14,695.13
Total expenditures to January 1, 1901	13,975.10
Balance on hand	<u>720.03</u>

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

RECEIPTS.

Mining and metallurgy façade:

From 5 individual exhibitors, voluntary contributions.....	\$5,936.50
Collective exhibit of hardware:	
From 20 collective exhibitors for uniform cases, etc.....	5,680.00
Total	<u>11,616.50</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Mining and metallurgy façade:

Construction	\$5,936.50
Collective exhibit of hardware:	
Show cases.....	\$4,026.01
Installation	23.16
Auditing and accounting.....	307.71
Freight and cartage.....	14.00
Special charges.....	211.39
Photographs and framing	159.32
Signs and labels.....	23.38
	<u>4,764.97</u>
Total	<u>10,701.47</u>

SUMMARY.

Total receipts to January 1, 1901.....	\$11,616.50
Total expenditures to January 1, 1901.....	10,701.47
Balance on hand	<u>915.03</u>

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION.

RECEIPTS.

Collective engineering exhibit:	
From 16 exhibitors in payment of contracts	\$2,781.54
Automobile building, Vincennes:	
From 5 individual exhibitors for flooring, etc.	846.50
Railing construction, Group VI, Champe de Mars	694.57
Total	<u>4,322.61</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Collective engineering exhibit:	
Installation	\$146.29
Freight and cartage	223.51
Show cases	326.17
Salaries	649.13
Caretaking	190.79
Sundries	87.28
Auditing and accounting	123.47
	<u>\$1,746.64</u>
Automobile building, Vincennes:	
Flooring contract	737.98
Sundries	73.47
	<u>811.45</u>
Railing construction, Group VI, Champe de Mars:	
Material	681.97
Total	<u>3,240.06</u>

SUMMARY.

Total receipts to January 1, 1901	\$1,322.61
Total expenditures to January 1, 1901	<u>3,240.06</u>
Balance on hand	1,082.55

RECAPITULATION

RECEIPTS.

Department of machinery and electricity	\$112,754.70
Varied industries	60,544.46
Agriculture	14,695.13
Mining and metallurgy	11,616.50
Civil engineering and transportation	4,322.61
	<u>\$203,933.40</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Department of machinery and electricity	112,531.66
Varied industries	55,082.34
Agriculture	13,975.10
Mining and metallurgy	10,701.47
Civil engineering and transportation	3,240.06
	<u>195,530.63</u>
Balance on hand January 1, 1901	8,402.77

Respectfully submitted.

C. I. DRAKE, *Trustee.*

20 AVENUE RAPP,
Paris, January 1, 1901.

REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

CHICAGO, *February 23, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: In the absence of a special contribution on that subject, your committee on final report has compiled and submits the following as the report on the Department of Customs.

COMMITTEE ON FINAL REPORT.

HON. FERDINAND W. PECK,

Commissioner-General for the United States

to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

CONTENTS.

Introduction—General regulations for exhibitors—Circulars and blank forms—Duties, how paid, etc.—Transportation facilities in Paris—Exposition terminals—Declarations—Disposal of goods at close of Exposition—Liquidation of customs obligation—Transportation and storage of cases.

The necessity of a thoroughly organized custom department at an international exposition will appeal to all who have had experience in expositions of this class. The multiplicity of forms to be compiled and arranged to cover every detail of the widely varied objects which go to make up a complete and satisfactory representation of the manufactured and raw products of a country like the United States must conform with the customs regulations of the country in which the exposition is to be held.

The requirements of the French minister of customs relative to articles shipped to Paris intended for the United States participation in the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1900, and the formalities required by the United States Treasury Department for the free entry of these exhibits upon their return to our country after the close of the Exposition were first given consideration. The magnitude of the work is evident when one realizes that the United States had representative exhibits in every group of the Exposition classification and that the total number of individual exhibitors in the United States section exceeded 6,500. Instructions were sent to the exhibitors, translations of the numerous regulations compiled by the French authorities governing the importation of articles of different natures were disseminated, and in some cases special rulings were necessary to govern extraordinary cases and conditions.

As early as December, 1896, the following was published in a report of Hon. S. E. Morse, consul-general of the United States at Paris:

REGULATIONS AS TO TARIFF DUTIES, INDIRECT TAXES, AND OCTROI OR MUNICIPAL DUTIES ON EXHIBITS.

The provisions under this head are very liberal as regards foreign exhibitors. The Exposition grounds are constituted a bonded warehouse. Foreign exhibits may enter France through any custom-house. They should be accompanied by a bul-

letin from the shipper, attached to the bill of lading and indicating their nature, class, weight, and place of origin. These goods will be transported directly to the Exposition grounds, under the conditions of international or domestic transit, at the choice of the shipper. They will be exempt from statistical dues and from inspection at the frontier. Seals will be affixed without charge. All foreign products will be taken in charge at the Exposition grounds by the special customs agents, and, if finally entered for consumption, will be subject only, whatever their origin, to the duties imposed upon like products from the most-favored nation. Articles manufactured on the grounds from imported materials will be subject only to the duties to which such materials from the most-favored nation are liable. The manufacture of tobaccos by machines and apparatus exhibited will be authorized on the express condition that the goods so produced shall be subject to all the duties and excises prescribed by law. No foreign goods will be subject to indirect taxes or municipal dues (*octroi*) unless entered for consumption.

In order that each exhibitor should be conversant with the administration requirements, the following regulations for exhibitors were compiled:

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

The regulations herewith presented for the guidance of exhibitors from the United States of America at the Paris Exposition have been compiled from instructions received from the French Exposition authorities in printed matter and by correspondence, and from the advice of those expert in Exposition affairs. Business men know that an enterprise so vast in scope and so intricate in detail demands a careful adjustment of all its working parts. If advised explicitly as to what is required, they will readily comply with such requirements. It is believed that these instructions, which must be understood to be mandatory, will enable the exhibitor to forward, display, and return his exhibit with the best success and with the least inconvenience both to himself and to the Commission, which desires to aid him in the fullest manner.

F. J. V. SKIFF,

Director in Chief of Exhibit Departments.

PAUL BLACKMAR,

Director of Affairs.

Approved:

FERDINAND W. PECK,

Commissioner-General.

Labels and marks.—Each package should bear:

1. Two labels, affixed to opposite sides of the case. These labels will be furnished by the Commission as required. The exhibitor should inscribe, very plainly, his name upon each label. The labels should be affixed securely with varnish or shellac, and to make it impervious to water, both the label and the adjacent wood should be thoroughly coated with the adhesive material.

2. The letters "E U" (Exposition Universal) within a circle (E U). Any other distinctive shipping mark which the exhibitor may use.

3. Mention of the gross weight in kilograms, derived from the English weight at the rate of 2.2 pounds per kilogram. As both weights will be useful in parts of the transit, it is recommended that both be inscribed, thus: "Weight, 350 pounds; poids, 160 kilograms."

4. If the shipment requires more than one case, each should bear a serial number as well as the whole number of the series. Thus, 5/12 will mean that the case is the fifth in a series of twelve.

5. The contents should be indicated both in English and French, thus: "Books;" "librairie." The proper French term may be learned from the director of the department in which the articles are to be exhibited.

RECEPTION ROOM OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

All the markings described in Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be made plainly with black paint.

Declaration.—Blank forms of invoice, called by the French “declaration,” are furnished to each exhibitor. This paper, prepared in triplicate, must bear the name of the exhibitor, an itemized statement of the number of packages sent forward in one shipment, and, in detail, of the contents of each package, with weights in French units. A separate declaration must accompany each distinct shipment of one or more packages. For goods waybilled through to Paris, not to be rebilled at Havre, a separate declaration should be made for goods going to the Champs de Mars or to the Bois de Vincennes. For goods billed only to Havre (for example, valuable packages by the French line of steamships) only one declaration is needed, the consignees at Havre attending to further formalities.

One copy of the declaration will be forwarded with the shipment, through the shipping agent, if one is employed; one copy will be sent to the director of the department in which the exhibit belongs; the shipper will retain a copy.

List of contents of cases.—Each case should contain a list of its contents, bearing the name of the exhibitor and the serial number of the case, placed in an envelope to appear on the opening of the case. A copy of this list should also be affixed to the inner surface of the cover of the case. The officer who opens the case will verify its contents by the list. The customs officers will demand an exact agreement between this statement and the contents of the case.

At the close of the Exposition the customs officers will verify the contents of each case, which must be packed, under supervision of the officer, in the identical case in which they arrived. Upon any article which does not appear in the final verification and is not satisfactorily accounted for duty will be collected.

This verification will also be the basis of the certification which the railroads will require, showing that the goods have had a place in the Exposition and are entitled to be carried at reduced rates.

Date of shipment.—The Exposition opens April 15, 1900. Shipments should be made from New York on or before February 1, 1900.

Reception of shipments at port of entry.—Goods forwarded by any agency which contracts to deliver at the Exposition grounds in Paris will require no attention from the exhibitor at Havre or other port of entry. Otherwise the goods must be met at port of entry by the shipper or his accredited agent, who will attend to the unloading from steamship, to customs formalities, to forwarding by rail or boat, etc.

Freights on French railroads.—The discount allowed by all French railways, as to freight upon goods going to the Exposition, will be 25 per cent of full tariff rates; upon goods returning from the Exposition the discount will be 75 per cent. Valuable objects and objects of art will pay full tariff rates. Shipments pay also a registration fee and a stamp duty.

The railways will require evidence that the goods offered for shipment at reduced rates have been accepted for admission to the Exposition or that they have been upon exhibition.

Freight rates upon goods going must be prepaid; goods returning will be carried C. O. D. at seaport.

The railroads will not carry exhibits at reduced rates after six months from the close of the Exposition.

The transit secured by payments of the rates named above is only to the usual freight terminals in Paris.

Transfer from railway terminal stations in Paris to the Exposition grounds.—Can be effected either by the exhibitors or their agents or by the railway companies. In the first case packages must be directed to the terminal stations, and the cartage will be provided for by the consignees. In the second case the transit will be attended to by the companies, using trucks for packages weighing less than 1,200 kilograms

(2,640 pounds); or for larger packages the belt railway on the right or left bank of the Seine and special tracks in the interior of the Exposition. Packages sent by trucks will be unloaded on the macadamized roads of the Exposition, as near as possible to the designated exhibit space, and the further delivery will be at the expense of the exhibitor. Packages going by trucks must be accompanied by a customs officer, at the cost of the exhibitor.

Foreign goods in carload lots in sealed cars will be delivered upon the Exposition tracks. Four or five tons of ordinary merchandise will make a carload. This method of transit should be adopted, wherever practicable, as most direct and economical.

For this delivery, whether by wagon or by rail, the railroads will charge 10 francs per 1,000 kilos, the charge being added to the railroad freight. Freights will be charged for each 10 kilograms or fraction thereof. Thus 10 kilos and a fraction will be charged as 20 kilos, etc. The minimum charge will be 1 franc.

Customs regulations.—Duties are collected in France by the nation as customs or internal revenue or by the city of Paris as octroi. Articles from foreign countries used solely for exhibition or for the installation of exhibits or for examination by the juries of awards are free from duty, but if the articles are sold during or at the close of the Exposition or are given away for purposes of advertisement, or even as souvenirs, duties must be paid. Examples: Circulars or handbills for distribution, printed, lithographed, etc., must pay a duty. (The Commission is making a strenuous effort to have this item rescinded.) Fresh meats sold after exhibition are liable to both duty and octroi.

Articles manufactured at the Exposition pay duty, but only on the foreign materials used. Such articles are also charged with a subsidy for the benefit of the Exposition.

Exhibits may enter France at any port. They will not be examined at the frontier. Seals will be affixed without charge. Goods may be deposited temporarily in a bonded warehouse, either at the port of entry or at Paris, but the cases may not be opened before reaching the Exposition.

They will be forwarded under an "acquît-à-caution," or bond, made by the shipper, with sureties, but this will be attended to by the shipping agents. The "acquît-à-caution" must be accompanied by a statement made by the shipper, giving in detail the nature, character, weight, and origin of the goods. This document is based upon the shipper's declaration described above.

The entire space of the Exposition is constituted a customs bonded warehouse. Upon arrival there foreign goods will be receipted for by the exhibitor, who will unpack his cases under the general supervision of an officer of the American Commission, styled the director of customs. When the goods are arranged in the exhibition cases they will be inspected by a French customs officer and verified with the lists which have been furnished as part of the declaration.

At the close of the Exposition the goods will again be verified by a customs officer and repacked in the identical cases in which they arrived. Upon articles which do not appear in this final verification, and are not properly accounted for, duties will be collected. To facilitate this verification of the case and its contents a list of the contents should be affixed to the inside of the cover.

Goods must be promptly receipted for.—When the goods arrive, whether at the railway terminal or on the Exposition grounds, the exhibitor or his accredited agent must be present to receive them, or they will forthwith be warehoused at the railway station or be sent to a bonded warehouse, as the case may require. In either case expenses will accrue to the shipper.

Power of attorney.—If the exhibitor can not be present in person to receive his goods, etc., he should give a power of attorney to such agent as he may employ. He may issue such power of attorney to the Commissioner-General of the United States,

who will transfer it to one of his staff, or to agents with whom he has contracted for such service.

Unpacking empty cases.—Packages must be unpacked under the immediate supervision of the exhibitor or a director of a department of the Commission. Unpacking must be done in the exhibit space; neither full packages nor empty cases may remain in passageways. Exhibitors must provide for the prompt removal and storage of their empty cases, or they will be removed and stored by the administration at the exhibitor's charge.

Return of goods.—Empty cases will be returned to the exhibitor's stands, beginning on the morning of November 6, 1900. This was afterwards changed to the 13th.

Goods must be verified by customs officers, and duties paid on such as are not properly accounted for. They must be packed in the identical cases in which they arrived. If the marks described for forwarding remain intact, they will be sufficient for the return of the goods, otherwise they must be renewed.

The railroads will require evidence that the goods offered them for transit at reduced rates have figured in the Exposition. The goods may be loaded upon cars within the Exposition grounds, in which case the charge of 10 francs per 1,000 kilos will be added to freight charges, as upon arrival; or they may be sent to the railway terminals for loading, at shipper's charge for truckage, etc. It is not necessary that the method adopted on arrival be repeated.

The usual forms of way-bills will be used, with such forms of permit for reexportation as the French customs will furnish.

Reentry of Exposition goods on their return to the United States.—Articles, whether of domestic or foreign production, exhibited at Paris from the United States, may be returned thereto free of duty, provided that, if of foreign production, duty has once been paid and no drawback has been allowed; or, if of domestic production subject to internal-revenue tax, such tax has been paid and has not been refunded.

To facilitate reentry the following documents are required:

1. A certificate from the customs officers of the port of entry at which the goods were exported, setting forth as follows:

Certificate of exportation of exhibition goods.

DISTRICT OF ———, PORT OF ———,
—————, 19—.

This is to certify that there were cleared from this port on the ———, in the ———, whereof ——— was master, for ———, the following articles of merchandise (here enumerate the number of packages, their denominations, marks, numbers, and contents), on which no drawback, allowance, or bounty has been paid or admitted.

[SEAL.]

—————, *Collector.*

[SEAL.]

—————, *Naval Officer.*

2. A declaration made before a United States consul, upon the reexport of the goods from a French port, setting forth that the goods (stating number of packages, their denomination, marks, numbers, and contents) were imported from the United States and sent to Paris for temporary use at the Exposition entitled "The International Exposition of 1900," held at Paris on the 15th day of April, 1900.

2. The oath of the reimporting exhibitor, sworn to before the collector of the port at which the goods are reentered, as follows:

Oath for return of articles exported for exhibition purposes.

I, ———, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that the several articles of merchandise in the entry hereto annexed are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and bona fide exhibition goods; that they were truly exported and imported as therein expressed; that the articles of foreign production have once

paid duty in the United States; that no drawback, bounty, or allowance has been paid or admitted thereon, or on any part thereof; and that the internal revenue due upon the domestic articles therein mentioned has been paid, and no part thereof has been refunded.

Port of ———.

Sworn to on this — day of ———, 19—.

—————, *Collector.*

These papers, properly authenticated, will insure the free reentry of exhibits. If, however, it should appear that duty or internal-revenue tax, as the case may be, has not been paid, or has, in whole or in part, been refunded, then the goods will be liable for the payment of such sums as the conditions may require.

In addition to this, the Commissioner-General devised a series of provisions for the purpose of aiding exhibitors who wished to avail themselves of such assistance. These provisions, offered freely, might be accepted or declined, at the option of those interested. They consisted of special agreements with forwarding agents, ocean transportation companies, and terminal handlers, and included special rates.

In conformity with these rules and requirements, the following forms were prepared and sent to each exhibitor:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Chicago Offices, ——— ———.

DEAR SIR: By instruction of the Commissioner-General I forward you a series of blank forms for your assistance in meeting the formalities required by the United States Treasury Department for the reentry of goods at United States custom-houses on their return from exhibition at Paris. They consist of the following:

1. Official certificate of exportation, to be signed by customs officers at the port of shipping.

2. Consular certificate, to be signed by a consular officer at the French port of shipment, Paris or Havre. This paper must be prepared in quadruplicate.

3. Oath of reentry, to be filed by the exhibitor with the customs officer at the port of reentry, on the return of the goods to the United States.

If you employ a shipping agent, he will attend to this business for you, and you should send him these forms.

The fee for the consular certificate will be the equivalent of \$2.50 in American gold.

No fee will be required at the custom-house, out or in.

With the hope that these papers will be found of valuable assistance to you, I am

Very truly, yours,

Approved:

FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

Cat. No. 594.

Under Department Circular 86, of 1896.

Oath for return of articles exported from the United States for exhibition purposes.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE,
PORT OF ———,

Collector's Office, ——— ———, 1900.

I, ——— ———, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that the several articles of merchandise mentioned in the entry hereto annexed are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and bona fide Exposition goods; that they were truly exported and imported as therein expressed; that the articles of foreign production have once

Cat. No. 773.

Under Department Circular No. 86 of 1896.

Certificate of exportation of Exposition goods.

[District of ———.]

This is to certify that there were cleared from this port on the — day of ———, 1900, in the ———, whereof ——— was master, for ———, the following articles of merchandise, on which no drawback, allowance, or bounty has been paid or admitted:

Quantities.	Denomination of packages.	Marks.	Numbers.	Kind of merchandise.

Custom-house, port of ———.

Given under our hands and seals this — day of ———, 1900.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

(Indorsement on back:) Cat. No. 773. Port of ———, ———, 1900. Certificate of exportation of Exposition goods.

———, Deputy Collector.

———, Deputy Naval Officer.

Give weights in kilograms. } A kilogram = 2.2046 pounds.

Donnez les poids en kilos. }

International transportation—Transport international.

Point of departure } ———.

Station de départ }

Point of destination } Paris { Champ de Mars

Lieu de destination } Bois de Vincennes. or—ou

Strike out one or the other point

Biffez l'un ou l'autre lieu.

DECLARATION NO. ———.

For the custom-house, concerning the merchandise herein design-

ated, forwarded the ——— at ——— o'clock. Train No. ———. Way-

bill No. ———. feuille de route No. ———. Posit ———.

Pour la douane, concernant les marchandises ci après designées,

expédiées le ——— à ——— heure ——— d ———. Train No. ———. Par

Name of consignee and destination. Noms des destinataires et destinations.	Packages—Colis.				Kind of merchandise. Nature de marchandise. Textiles must be described as follows: 1. Number of pieces. 2. Length and width of each. 3. Whether plain, figured, dyed, or printed. 4. Material, whether wool, cotton, linen, or silk, and the proportion of the mixture, if any. Pour les tissus, il faut détailler: 1. Le nombre des coupes. 2. Longueur et largeur de chaque. 3. Uni, broché, teint ou imprimé. 4. Matière laine, coton, lin, soie, &c., et la proportion du mélange, s'il y en a.	Value.	Observations.
	Number. Nombre.	Kind. Espèce.	Marks. Marques.	Nos. Numéros.			
				Gross weight of each package. Poids brut de chaque colis.	Leave this column blank for custom-house. Laissez cette colonne blanc pour service de la douane.		
				Kilogs.			Date : ----- Signature of shipper. } L'Expéditeur. } ----- MEMORANDA—OBSERVATIONS. It is important to give a detailed list of the articles in each package as to kind, weight, and number. Il est important de donner un détail des objets dans les colis, et leurs poids et leur nombre. It is not necessary to give values in detail—a lump sum will suffice. Il n'est pas nécessaire de donner la valeur des objets en détail—la somme totale suffira.

(Indorsement on back:) International Exposition, Paris, 1900. United States. International transportation. Declaration No. ——. Shipper ———. Date ———.
Point of departure ———. Place of destination: Champ de Mars; Bois de Vincennes. (Strike out one or the other point.)

Regulations for the free entry of goods sent to the Paris Exposition, 1900.—Manufactures, articles, or wares, produced or manufactured in the United States, and paintings or other works of art, the production of foreign artists, which may be now in and owned by residents of the United States, and which may be loaned for the Paris Exposition of 1900, will, upon their return to the United States, be admitted to free entry upon compliance with the following requirements:

At the time of shipment from the United States shippers must, by themselves or through their agents, file with the collector of customs at the port of departure a statement in the following form:

Form No. 1.

Statement of goods shipped by —— (name of exporter) in the ss. ——, bound for ——, and intended for exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Marks, ——; numbers, ——; description, ——; value, ——.

I hereby certify that the within-described merchandise appears on the manifest of the ss. ——, as above stated.

_____,
Collector.

The form, when executed as above described, shall be delivered to the exhibitor or his agent for use in making free entry upon return to the United States of any or all the goods described in same.

At the time of shipment from Paris the shipper or his agents must prepare and execute before the United States consul, or other officer having authority to administer oaths, a statement in the following form:

Form No. 2.

Statement of goods exported from the United States and exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and now returned without having been advanced in value or condition.

Marks; ——; numbers, ——; description, ——; value, ——.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 1900.

_____,
United States Consul (or other officer authorized to administer an oath).

In cases where the United States consul takes an affidavit as above described, that officer will make no charge for such certification or affidavit.

Upon arrival at any port in the United States from which unappraised merchandise may be shipped under the immediate-transportation act of June 10, 1880, the importer or his agent will be permitted to forward such returned merchandise to any port of entry or delivery in the United States by filing with the collector of customs at the port of first arrival an immediate-transportation entry in the same form and manner as in the case of ordinary merchandise; but the importer or agent at the port of first arrival may designate on the immediate-transportation entry the name of the ultimate consignee and destination of the goods, regardless of destination as shown by the inward bill of lading.

Upon arrival of the shipment at the port of destination as indicated by the immediate-transportation entry, the importer, owner, or agent at such port of destination may make free entry by filing with the collector of customs a consumption entry, together with the certificate issued by the collector of customs at the port of shipment (Form No. 1) and the sworn statement of the shipper at Paris (Form No. 2), and the usual affidavit as to articles of American production, as provided for by paragraph No. 331, United States customs regulations.

After entry has been made, as described, the collector of customs shall cause the merchandise to be inspected, in order to establish the identity of the same, and, if found to agree with the statement in the entry, the goods covered by same shall be delivered to the owner, importer, or agent without payment of any duty.

In case a discrepancy shall be discovered by the collector making such inspection, that officer will detain the shipment until proof to his satisfaction has been given that the goods imported are actually of American production, or loaned and exhibited, as hereinbefore stated, in which case he shall release them to the owner, importer, or agent.

Before entering upon the subject of duties, it will be well to give an explanation here of

Customs, internal revenue, and city tolls.

A. CUSTOMS.

ART. 61. The entire space occupied by the Universal Exposition of 1900 is constituted a customs bonded warehouse.

ART. 62. Foreign products intended for the Exposition may enter France at any of the offices passing goods in transit.

The merchandise must be accompanied by a statement made by the shipper, and annexed to the "acquit a caution," which shall give the nature, character, weight, and origin of the goods.

ART. 63. Merchandise may be forwarded directly to the Exposition grounds by either the international or the ordinary transit system, at the option of the shipper.

The goods are free from the statistical duty.

Whether forwarded by international or ordinary transit, merchandise will not be examined at the frontier.

Seals are affixed without charge.

ART. 64. Foreign merchandise received in the grounds of the Exposition will be taken in charge by special officers of customs detailed to the Exposition under the regulations applicable to goods entered in bonded warehouses. The duty levied upon goods which may eventually be cleared for consumption shall not be more than the duty applicable to like products of the most favored nation.

ART. 65. Goods manufactured within the grounds of the Exposition from raw materials of foreign origin imported under the regulations of the customs shall be liable for such duties only as may accrue on the material imported and manufactured.

B. INTERNAL REVENUE.

ART. 66. Articles of French origin liable for excise dues (beverages, alcoholic products, vinegar, oils, candles, wax tapers, sugars, etc.), when destined for the Exposition, shall be accompanied by an "acquit a caution," and will be placed under the regulations for transit and bonded warehouse. The products are not examined, but are taken in charge by the city customs service to their destination gratis.

ART. 67. The manufacture of tobacco, authorized under the privilege of demonstrating the operation of machinery and apparatus in action, will be subject to the express reservation that on all products so manufactured the duties fixed by law shall be paid under such conditions as may be determined by future regulations.

ART. 68. Articles of gold or silver of French manufacture may be sent to the Exposition without being stamped with the legal marks. To obtain this privilege exhibitors must previously forward to the chief of the guaranty office at Paris a detailed list of the number and weight of the goods, and must engage to present the articles at the close of the Exposition to the controllers charged with the supervision of the guaranty.

C. CITY CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ART. 69. French products liable to this duty go into bond. These products are not examined, but are taken in charge by the city customs service to their destination gratis.

Explanation of customs regulations.—"Goods in transit" may be entered through custom-house offices at any of the ports of France. "Acquit a caution" is a transportation document accompanying any goods shipped in bond. It is signed by the shipper and one or two bondsmen who undertake to fulfill all the provisions of the customs laws and regulations. A noncompliance with the same makes the goods liable to seizure. The document further gives all details required for the identification of the goods, and as may be necessary for the proper collection of the duty.

"Ordinary transit" in general means transportation with leaded seals affixed to such goods as are sent to bonded warehouses. Customs officers are authorized by law to require that all packages shall be in good condition. Goods that can not be sealed (such as lumber, etc.) must be declared in the "acquit a caution" according to number, weight, and value. Dimensions of same should also be given when necessary for the identification of the pieces.

"International transit" differs from ordinary transit in so far that goods shipped by this system need not be declared in detail. Instead of the ordinary transit declaration, a general enumeration is given of the number of packages. Usually only the vehicle which transports the goods is sealed. The railroad companies, who alone are authorized to carry goods under this régime, are held responsible for all infringements of the customs laws and regulations.

The railroad companies sign a special register, or document, which relieves them of the necessity of subscribing to "acquit a caution" which obtain in the ordinary transit régime. An exception to the above rule is made when the goods are shipped by boat from a foreign country direct to Paris via the river Seine. While these boats have no legal right to engage in this traffic, which is accorded to them as a favor, and can at any time be withdrawn or modified, they can obtain the necessary permit if the vessels conform to certain requirements. The hold must be in one compartment and without communication with any other part of the vessel. It must not be accessible to the crew. The hatch must be covered with canvas. The vessel is visited at Rouen, where the navigation dues are payable, and where also the manifest and ship's papers are verified. The goods, however, are examined at Paris.

No "acquit a caution" or other guaranty whatever need be given, as all such customary regulations are superseded by the sealing of the hatches, escort by customs officers, and visé of the manifest, "*ne varietur*." Packages are not allowed to remain on deck, unless authority has been previously obtained from the custom-house authorities at Rouen. Goods are unloaded at Paris under the same regulations as are applicable in seaport towns.

"Regulations affecting goods in bonded warehouses:" Goods entered into the Exposition grounds are there examined by the custom-house officers to learn their dutiable values. Unpacking and repacking is at the charge of the owner of the goods. The custom-house officers are the judges as to whether the declaration of the owner shall be taken and whether the goods shall be examined in detail or by sample. Goods may be examined by sample only when they are uniform as to weight, marks, etc.

On merchandise tared above 20 francs per 100 kilograms, one case out of five is weighed; two cases are weighed if the number amounts to 20; and if above 20, one-tenth of the packages must be weighed.

"Most favored nation" clause: This clause provides that all goods sold upon the Exposition grounds shall pay only the lowest tariff collected upon that class of goods without reference to whence they are imported.

[Translation.]

[Republic of France—Ministry of commerce, industry, post-office, and telegraph—International Universal Exposition of 1900—General direction of exploitation.]

GENERAL NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE FULFILLMENT OF OCTROI FORMALITIES OF PARIS BY EXHIBITORS.

Marks on the outside of packages taken to the Universal Exposition.—Article 3, of the order of September 12, 1899, specifies that each package containing objects to be exhibited must bear—

First. Two labels indicating the section it is to be sent to, and respectively placed on opposite sides.

Second. The letters “E U” surrounded by a black circle.

Third. Indication of the gross weight in kilograms.

By the terms of the same order the name of the exhibitor and the number of his certificate of admission must be written in French characters on each label, and these particulars will be repeated on the shipping bill, bill of lading, receipt, waybill, etc.

Verification of the octroi service.—The octroi service contents itself with verifying the exterior identity of the packages by the aid of the distinctive signs above indicated, and does not proceed to any verification.

Free escort of the shipments.—An employee escorts the packages gratuitously to the Exposition, where their contents are taken in charge by the octroi if there are articles subject to entry and octroi duty.

Packages sent to Vincennes.—Those packages presented under the same conditions and destined for the annex of the Exposition at Vincennes are likewise introduced into Paris without examination and escorted gratuitously until their exit from Paris.

Putting in transit of the bonds for Internal-Revenue Service.—The official papers of the Internal-Revenue Service accompanying the beverages sent as specimens are received “in transit” at the central office of the Exposition.

Exhibited articles coming from warehouses.—The above measures are applicable to goods coming out of bonded warehouses, domiciliary warehouses, and uncontrolled establishments.

Temporary stay of products in Paris before introduction into the Exposition grounds or its Vincennes annex.—In case dutiable articles destined to be exhibited must remain temporarily in Paris, for any cause whatsoever, the payment of duty temporarily is required after examination of the contents of the packages. A special bulletin mentioning the deposit is then delivered to the importer, who should deliver it to the octroi service, either at the principal Exposition when the articles are taken there, or at their exit from Paris when they are sent to Vincennes. But in either case the money deposit is not paid back, except on a request addressed to the administration of the octroi by the interested parties.

Provisions and beverages destined to be consumed within the Exposition.—Duty leviable on provisions, beverages, etc., that the importers declare are to be consumed on the Exposition grounds is collected at the moment of introduction into Paris, as is done for all dutiable goods turned over to local consumption.

Fuel used for the operation of machines on the Exposition grounds—Oils and fatty matters for the lubrication of machinery.—By exception there have been allowed:

First. Reduction of the tax provided by the decree of January 10, 1873, for fuel used on the Exposition grounds for the operation of machinery.

Second. Exemption, with reserve of proof of use to be furnished by exhibitors to the octroi for oils and grease used in the lubrication of machinery.

Exhibitors who are in circumstances to profit by the reduction of the tax on fuel must address a request to the central administration of the octroi at Paris, or to the office of mechanical services of the Exposition, where they will be told what steps to take.

As for oils and greases that the introducers declare are to be used for lubrication of machinery, examination of kind and quantity is made at the entry into Paris in the ordinary way. They are then escorted gratuitously by the octroi to their destination. Products of this kind taken to Vincennes are submitted to the rule of "passedebout" paper, allowing the crossing only of the city without paying duty.

Exhibited articles delivered to local consumption.—All exhibited articles and those resulting from manufacture carried on with these materials on the Exposition grounds are dutiable if they are turned over to consumption.

Reshipment of exhibited articles after the close of the Exposition.—At the close of the Exposition the articles reshipped into bonded warehouses or to foreign countries will be escorted gratuitously to the establishment to which they are destined, or to the exit octroi office, and it will be the same for articles which having been exhibited at Vincennes will be declared on their reentry into Paris to be destined to a warehouse or to a foreign country.

Permits to remain in Paris before reshipment to foreign country.—Special permits will be delivered, on deposit of duty, for goods which may have to remain temporarily in Paris.

Validity of permits to remain.—The release of these pieces will be subordinated to the verification of the delay indicated on the papers and of the identity of the goods with those mentioned with them.

Repayment of the duty on permits.—Deposits given for obtaining these permits will be refunded either by the receiver of the octroi office where they were paid in, if it concerns exhibits coming from Vincennes, or by the receivers of octroi ports downstream if it concerns articles coming from the principal Exposition, upon the production of permits to remain regularly released. If the articles were declared as destined for Paris the duty will be collected in the usual way.

Octroi offices at the Universal Exposition.—Five octroi offices will be established in the Exposition at the points below indicated:

- First. Central office, avenue de La Bourdonnais.
- Second. Champ de Mars office, Quai d'Orsay, near station of Western Railroad.
- Third. Esplanade des Invalides office, on Rue Fabert, near Rue de l'Université.
- Fourth. Trocadero office, near the avenue d'Iena entrance.
- Fifth. Champs Élysées office, small fine art palace.

DUTIES.

This subject is one which required a great amount of time and patient industry to negotiate upon an equitable basis. Many articles were subjected to a tariff upon a general basis when specific ruling was necessary.

An extract from the French custom regulations applying to duties reads: "But if the articles are sold during or at the close of the Exposition, or are given away for the purpose of advertising or even as souvenirs, duties must be paid."

In the matter of duty on material intended for manufacture on the ground, and the free entry of materials for constructing the national pavilion and United States façades, the French authorities ruled there would be no charge for souvenirs given away, but articles manufactured on the premises and distributed gratuitously would have to pay a duty on the crude material used as provided in article 5 of the decree of July 28, 1894. Goods manufactured within the grounds of the

Exposition from raw material of foreign origin, imported under the regulation of the customs, were liable for such duties only as accrued on the material imported and manufactured. This regulation had the effect of keeping many exhibitors from giving practical demonstrations of the manufacture of their product and the effectiveness of the means employed. When considering the difference between a live and dead exhibit and their relative value it is easy to realize what this clause meant to directors and exhibitors. In some cases exhibitors operated working exhibits, buying the raw material in France, or, as in the case of the manufacture of cigars, paying duty on the raw material. The material destined for the construction of the national pavilion and the façades surrounding the United States exhibit spaces was not admitted on the free list, but was imported under the régime of temporary admission awaiting inscription in the accounts of the real entrepôt.

In order to apply the administration decision of the 4th of August, 1898, it was sufficient for each shipment of material mentioned in said decision that the interested person should present an authentic document showing that the material was really destined for a foreign section.

Under this ruling it was prescribed that certificates of inspection should be addressed to the French director of the customs. As soon as the transitory operations were accomplished, arrived articles liable to duty were borne on the documents of this office and taken in charge for the account of the entrepôt of the Exposition. It was necessary, therefore, that the said certificates should be prepared with the greatest care and absolutely in conformity with the terms of the tariff. It was also necessary, in order to facilitate the auditing of the accounts at the end of the Exposition that our official list of the articles should be submitted in support of the declaration.

Articles used for consumption, no matter what their origin, paid only the minimum rate.

Articles manufactured on the Exposition grounds by special permission obtained in advance were not subjected to other duties than those on material imported and actually used.

The bonded warehouse did apply to foreign products sent to the Exposition for commercial purposes, such as restaurants or cafés.

Building material, liquids, provisions, etc., were subject to duty on their entrance into the Exposition.

Subsequent ruling modified these regulations to some extent.

Transportation of United States exhibit material was of two kinds, namely, Government exhibits and private exhibits. Government exhibits included all exhibits furnished by the Government and those loaned by citizens for exposition by the Commission. These shipments

were made in the U. S. steamship *Prairie*, assigned by the Navy Department for the purpose, and under date of November 17, 1899.

In the case of private exhibits the Commission from time to time collected such data as was necessary for the exhibitors to have a clear understanding of the requirements. The records were replete with information applying to railroad traffic rates, routes, etc., ocean traffic rates, French railroad traffic rates, and much other information destined to assist the exhibitors and facilitate their shipments, left free to engage whatever means of transportation appealed to them best, providing it was along the line with instructions issued and within the French regulations following:

TERMINAL FACILITIES IN PARIS.

Exhibits arriving by any of the railways were forwarded, unless otherwise specified, directly to the grounds of the Exposition. A station for freight and passengers was constructed at the northwest corner of the Champ de Mars, near the Seine and the Avenue de Suffren. The railway line continued along the south bank of the Seine to the Esplanade des Invalides, where another station for freight and passengers was constructed at the south end of the new bridge Alexander III.

The heavier exhibits, such as machinery, etc., were placed in the Champs de Mars, and railway tracks led from the station at the corner of the grounds to various parts of the Champs de Mars, so that cars were taken near to the location of the exhibits.

The Commissioner-General had a plan for the tracks, showing in what part of the Champ de Mars tracks were or would be laid, to remain under the floors until the cases were taken out at the close of the Exposition.

Lighter exhibits, such as furniture, etc., were placed for the most part in the Esplanade des Invalides, and such exhibits were lifted from the cars by cranes to smaller cars on tracks, and pushed to their proper location.

TRANSPORTATION OF EXHIBITS THROUGH THE CITY OF PARIS.

The transportation of goods through the city of Paris from the terminal stations of the lines to the Exposition grounds was done either by the exhibitors, their agents, or by the railways.

Packages were either directed to the terminal stations of the lines in Paris and the cartage provided for by the exhibitors or delivered to the railway companies, which, at their option, delivered parcels weighing less than 1,200 kilograms (2,640 pounds) by wagons. Parcels weighing more than 1,200 kilograms were delivered by rail upon special tracks in the grounds of the Exposition. For this delivery, whether by wagon or by rail, the railways charged a fee of 10 francs per ton.

TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE CITY OF PARIS UNDER DIRECTION OF
THE EXHIBITOR.

If the exhibitor preferred, he could have his goods delivered to him or his agent at the terminal station of the railway and make his own arrangement for delivery to the Exposition grounds. This form of delivery was under the control of the Exposition authorities, and the cost was 10 francs per ton. Wagons used in this form of delivery were not allowed to leave the macadamized streets. Although such streets surrounded the Exposition grounds, and in many cases entered therein, it was not always possible to bring the goods quite to the location of their exhibit space.

All freight bills were paid on the delivery of the goods at the terminal station at Paris. Goods were unloaded at the freight station at the expense of the railway company and taken in charge by the exhibitor or his agent, and if not promptly removed, a charge for storage was added to the freight bills. Goods were required to be removed from the station on the same day if received in the morning, or during the forenoon of the next day if received in the afternoon.

RECEIPT OF GOODS AT EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

Exhibitors were required to receipt for their exhibits immediately upon their arrival at the Exposition grounds. If they failed in this respect, the railway company removed the goods to the station or to a warehouse, and the expense of removal, storage, and return was added to the freight bill. When received by the exhibitor, exhibits were unloaded from the cars on the tracks in the Exposition grounds, and placed on the space by contractors, under the supervision of the Exposition authorities, at a fixed price. In the case of bulky exhibits which required to be delivered at once from the car to the nearest point of installation, the exhibitor provided at once for the location of his exhibit when notified of its arrival; otherwise it was placed in the warehouse. Upon the arrival of goods at the Exposition the permit was placed in the hands of the customs officers, in order that the integrity of the lead seal and the contents of the cars and drays could be determined.

DECLARATION.

The exhibitor or his representative deposited a detailed declaration, drawn upon the blank used for entrance into bonded warehouse. After inspection of the goods the custom-house took the shipment in charge on behalf of the exhibitor.

The liquidation of bonded warehouse accounts was effected by the reexportation abroad or by the goods being consumed in France. In both cases the exhibitor or his representative remitted to the custom-house service of the Exposition a declaration on the usual blank form, here appended.

RESHIPMENT OF GOODS.

The goods declared into bonded warehouse of the Exposition, before all removals from the pavilions or spaces where they are shown, underwent the following formalities: A declaration signed by the exhibitor or his agent, inspection of the declared goods, and sealing of the packages. The loading of goods on drays, wagons, or cars took place only in the presence and under the control of customs agents. Goods not reshipped were declared in the custom-house the same time as the parts declared for reexportation. Duty on reexported goods was refunded on the return of documents establishing the passage of goods into a foreign country. Duty on goods not reexported entered on the final receipt at the time of the settlement of the account. No package or set of packages was allowed to go out of the Exposition grounds not accompanied by an exit ticket drawn and signed by the exhibitor, contractor, or concessionaire, and which was required to be given up at the gate of exit.

Packages going out by rail from the Exposition grounds in cars were sealed by the customs.

In the case of Government exhibits each group director was furnished with a list showing the serial number of each case which contained material used in his department, with contents and weights and the number of the custom-house account book in which the articles were entered. Upon exportation the directors of groups showed the relation of the reshipping serial number to this number, thereby making the liquidation of the Government obligation to the French customs authorities very simple.

STORAGE OF EMPTY CASES.

The subject of placing cases on the exhibit spaces, removal from the space, storing and insuring of the empty cases during the term of the Exposition, and the return of the same to the exhibit space was one which always required from those who had this work in charge much attention and forethought. Official concessionaires who had the ability and the facilities for handling these cases would not recognize the individual exhibitor as liable for the expense incurred in fulfilling the French administration's mandates in this matter, making it necessary for the Commissioner-General to assume the responsibility and also the debts of exhibitors for these services.

The payment of these obligations and collecting of the sum from those who received the benefit of the service was a proposition of much detail, and in succeeding international expositions those who may have this responsibility upon them will have accomplished much when they arrange with exhibitors for the prepayment of cartage and storage expenses.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF AFFAIRS.

PAUL BLACKMAR, DIRECTOR.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AFFAIRS.

INDEX.

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APPOINTMENTS IN DEPARTMENT OF AFFAIRS.

The director of affairs was the first aid appointed by the Commissioner-General, though the title of the office was not indicated at once. This appointment was embodied in order No. 1, dated July 22, 1898, which reads as follows:

PAUL BLACKMAR, Esq., *Chicago, Ill.*

DEAR SIR: I assign you the following duties in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1900:

To take charge of the organization of the office and attachés and all correspondence, papers, records, and accounts of the Commissioner-General and his staff; to recommend the purchase of such furniture and material of all kinds as may be necessary; to provide and contract for transportation; to regulate expenditures, and to exercise a general supervision over all business matters, all subject to the approval of the Commissioner-General.

Very respectfully,

FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner-General.

The clause in this order “to regulate expenditures” referred to the contracting of obligations for expenditures under the authority of the Commissioner-General, as the disbursement of moneys is under the law intrusted to the secretary.

On July 28, 1898, by order No. 9 the director of affairs was officially so designated and the instructions previously given as to duties were confirmed and somewhat enlarged.

The department of affairs was conducted without an assistant director until January 20, 1900. The departure of the Commissioner-General and the greater portion of his staff for France made it necessary to leave some one in the United States in authority and control of business matters, and also to provide assistance for the discharge of extra duties devolving upon the director upon his arrival in Paris.

By order No. 875, dated January 20, 1900, William E. Cash, of Philadelphia, was appointed assistant director of affairs for Paris.

By order No. 942, dated February 15, 1900, James M. Allen, of Chicago, who had up to this time acted as librarian under the director of affairs, was appointed assistant director of affairs for the United States.

There has been no change in these three appointments, and the gentlemen named have continued to perform the duties of their respective positions.

ORGANIZATION—SALARIES.

Immediately after the appointment of the director of affairs he took under consideration with the Commissioner-General the organization of his department. It was decided that the department of affairs was to have no authority over exhibits, exhibit departments, or details which had to do expressly with exhibits, except where such details were matters of business and general organization. This department was to act as a sort of clearing house for business affairs for all the exhibit departments. All information collected from any source was to be finally disseminated through the department of affairs, that such information might be harmonious. General instructions were also to be issued through this department, except in cases where these instructions referred expressly to exhibit matters, when they were to be disseminated through the director in chief of exhibit departments.

The organization of the offices of the Commission in Chicago and all matters pertaining thereto were placed under the jurisdiction of the director of affairs. The office in Paris was also organized by him, but immediately passed to the control of the assistant commissioner-general. When the entire staff arrived in Paris in February, 1900, however, the Paris offices were again placed under the charge of the director of affairs.

All minor salaries in all departments of the Commission were considered and recommendations made through the director of affairs in order that in the smaller clerical positions the salaries might as far as consistent with good services, be on a uniform basis.

All orders of the Commissioner-General passed through this department in order that confusion might not obtain and that the possibility of the issue of conflicting or contradictory orders might be avoided.

Each director of an exhibit department was to a certain extent an

A RECEPTION ROOM IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

independent officer. However, it was necessary that in all general matters the staff as a whole should work harmoniously. The methods of obtaining this unity of action was intrusted jointly to the director in chief of exhibit departments and the director of affairs, who were in constant and harmonious conference on all important matters and whose final recommendations to the Commissioner-General on subjects of importance, after conference with him, were acted upon and made authoritative.

LIBRARY.

Each director of exhibits necessarily had his own records, files, and correspondence. It was required, however, that the Commissioner-General should be able, without interruption, to call up any information desired and to have access immediately and directly to all papers and correspondence. For this reason the director of affairs was intrusted with the organization of the library of the Commission, to which was designated the care and filing of all papers and documents of every description, and their classification in such a way that any special paper could be immediately produced upon the request of the Commissioner-General, the director in chief of exhibits, the director of affairs, or any attaché entitled thereto.

The library was one of the chief aids of the Commissioner-General in the successful execution of his extensive work, keeping him in immediate and personal touch with everything done in every department.

The organization and conduct of this special department was an onerous work, requiring not only industry, but capacity and experience. It was intrusted by the director to James M. Allen, of Chicago, who had acted in a similar capacity for the executive department of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and who possessed both general and specific knowledge as to the work to be performed. In addition to the care of the papers, the mailing department, involving the copying and mailing of all letters, was placed under the direction of the library, as was also the receipt and disbursement of mail.

OFFICES.

After conference with President McKinley it was decided by the Commissioner-General that the chief office of the Commissioner-General in the United States should be established in Chicago. For this purpose large and commodious quarters were secured on the second floor of the Auditorium building in that city. It was decided also that there should be an office in New York for the accommodation of a large number of citizens and possible exhibitors adjacent to that great center, and rooms were secured in the Equitable Building in New York,

at 120 Broadway. The space accommodations of both of these sets of offices, although afterwards added to, proved comparatively inadequate to the amount of business to be transacted.

Upon the arrival of the Commissioner-General in Paris in September, 1898, accompanied by the director of affairs and others, the question of a location for offices in Paris was immediately taken up. An attempt was made to secure quarters near the Place de l'Opera, but no available rooms were found. This circumstance afterwards proved to be fortunate, as experience demonstrated that a location as near the Exposition grounds as possible, and also near the offices of the French administration of the Exposition, was extremely convenient and desirable. A commodious suite of rooms was found at 20 Avenue Rapp, between the two great wings of the Exposition—the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides—convenient to both sections and within two blocks of the offices of the French administration of the Exposition.

Later, in October, when it became too cold to do office work on the grounds in unheated exhibit spaces, additional rooms were engaged at No. 11 Rue Sedillot, within a block of the offices in Avenue Rapp.

The rental cost of these offices will be shown in the report of the secretary and disbursing agent of the Commission.

PURCHASE OF FURNITURE AND MATERIAL.

The purchase of furniture and office material of all kinds, so far as the same related to supplies for the Chicago offices, was delegated to the librarian under the control of the director of affairs. The purchase of this class of material in Paris after the arrival of the Commissioner-General and entire staff, in February, 1900, was placed under the charge of the assistant director of the department in Paris.

The clause in order No. 1 providing that the director should purchase material of all kinds was very materially modified as it became evident that material for the use of the exhibit departments on the exhibit spaces, such as façades and material of like character, could only be properly purchased under the supervision and authority of the directors of the various exhibit departments. The estimates for these purchases, however, were submitted to the director in chief of exhibits and to the director of affairs, and conference was held as to the final approval of contracts before any were made.

VOUCHERS.

Nearly all vouchers of every description originated in and were made by this department. This involved the checking of bills rendered for all classes of material furnished and labor and services performed, except in the case of such statements as were rendered directly to the secretary. This work included an enormous amount of detail, and a considerable force of clerks was required to care for it alone.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATION.

In the beginning of the work of the Commission estimates were made by each director as to the expenses of his department. These estimates were submitted to the Commissioner-General, who in turn referred them to the director in chief of exhibits and the director of affairs for revision and recommendation to him. It was necessary to compare and regulate the figures presented, so that, as has already been mentioned, salaries in the various grades of clerical work might be harmonized, as well as, so far as possible, for work of a superior order, due attention being paid, of course, to the character of the service to be performed and the capacity of the individual who undertook it in each case.

The final estimates thus secured were approved by the Commissioner-General and later made the basis of an application for an appropriation which was made by Congress. However, while they proved to be as accurate as it is possible to make estimates of this character, they were found to be imperfect and inadequate in many respects. This was due largely to the many unforeseen difficulties and outlays caused by the delay of the French administration in completing the buildings of the Exposition and having them prepared for the installation of exhibits. These delays necessitated an expenditure much larger than would otherwise have been the case. The fact that in very many instances spaces were not floored over and partitions were not ready, it being therefore impossible to install exhibits promptly upon their arrival, caused infinite expense, which was further increased by the necessity of having to move material from place to place in order that one section of the floor or partitions or other work might be completed while other portions of the same space continued still in confusion, unavailable for installation purposes.

INFORMATION PAMPHLETS.

A number of pamphlets of information were issued by the Commission through the director in chief of exhibit departments and the department of affairs.

A pamphlet entitled "General information" was published in January, 1899, for the benefit of the public and intending exhibitors. The information for this pamphlet was collected in Paris during September and October of the previous year by the attachés who accompanied the Commissioner-General on his first visit to Paris and prepared under the supervision of the director in chief of exhibit departments.

In June, 1900, owing to the fact that visitors from the United States did not comprehend that the exhibits from this country were not grouped together in the United States pavilion or any other one department, the Commissioner-General ordered that a map of the Exposition grounds should be published, on which should be desig-

nated all of the spaces in which United States exhibits were to be found, and that this map should be distributed free to citizens of the United States visiting the Exposition.

In all, 18,000 of these maps were distributed, at a cost of \$736.30.

SELLING PRIVILEGES.

The French Exposition authorities allowed certain privileges in the way of selling from active exhibits under the following regulation:

Upon payment of a royalty on the sale of articles manufactured exclusively before the public.

The Commissioner-General was determined that a uniform method should be adopted and adhered to in considering the granting of privileges under this regulation.

It was decided that in the case of applications for such concessions the director of the department in which the exhibitor was located who desired to sell should first pass upon his application and determine whether it was a privilege he desired to have exercised in the section or not. If the director approved of the character of the business to be done, he was to state his approval to the director of affairs.

The director of affairs was then to consider the matter as a business proposition and recommend to the Commissioner-General whether the privilege should or should not be recommended to the French authorities for their final action, and the Commissioner-General was to pass upon this point.

If favorably considered by the Commissioner-General it was then to be approved to the French authorities of the Exposition, who would finally grant or withhold the privilege, as they deemed fit.

Upon the arrival of the Commissioner-General in Paris, however, before the opening of the Exposition, the whole matter of selling privileges was found to be in such confusion that it was deemed best to approve no such privileges whatever, and accordingly no action was taken in relation to selling privileges in connection with exhibits.

COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

Collective exhibits having been determined upon as a necessary adjunct to the work of the Commission, the method of determining the amount of money which each exhibitor should pay and the method of expending this money to the best advantage, so that for the minimum of expenditure the exhibitor and exhibit might receive the maximum of benefit, received the most careful consideration for many months before a plan was finally determined upon and put into effect. This plan was clearly set forth in a letter of August 16, 1899, addressed by the Commissioner-General to the director of each exhibit department, and in the blank accompanying same, which was to be sent by

the directors to each exhibitor who was to enter into any collective exhibit, copies of which circulars will be found embraced in an appendix to the Commissioner-General's personal report.

It having been advised by the honorable attorney-general that the Commissioner-General would not be permitted to receive and disburse such outside funds as the proposed arrangement would necessitate, a trustee was appointed by the exhibitors for this service. The total amount collected by this trustee for collective exhibit purposes and the amounts disbursed will be fully set forth in the report of C. I. Drake, of Marquette, Mich., who was appointed to the post of trustee and who continued the duties of that position to the end.

The collective-exhibit plan undoubtedly resulted in the saving of a large amount of money to the exhibitors, as the same results in installation and care of exhibits could not have been attained for less than double, treble, and in some cases quadruple the cost of the collective exhibit. Financially the plan was most satisfactory. The scope of the collective exhibits was very great, including as it did the machinery annex at Vincennes and many other collective exhibits not of as great scope, but perhaps fully as important to the industries of the United States.

It is the belief of the director of affairs that the best possible results can be obtained by enlarging the scope of the collective-exhibit plan to its utmost limit.

CATALOGUE.

Each nation was of course entitled to have a proper list of its exhibitors with certain lines of descriptive matter inserted in the French official catalogue of the Exposition. The publishing of a special catalogue of the exhibits of the United States, however, was desirable and was decided upon, and was allowed by the French Exposition authorities under specified regulations, as follows:

Each nation may print and publish at its own expense, risk, and danger a special catalogue of the exhibits of that nation.

The management of the Exposition will regulate the sale of such catalogues within the Exposition grounds and will collect a royalty on such sales.

In connection with the above regulations general rulings in relation to advertising made it impossible for a nation to obtain any revenue from the printing of advertisements in its catalogue, as the entire advertising privileges were reserved by the French Exposition authorities to the French company which had the contract of printing the official catalogue of the Exposition.

Much consideration was given to this subject of a special United States catalogue, and many conferences were held as to whether it was desirable for the Commissioner-General to directly print, publish, and sell such catalogue or whether it would be better to grant the conces-

sion to do so to some publisher, on a basis of percentage of receipts, or whether it was better to pay a fixed price which provided for the expense of the catalogue, giving the publisher certain rights which would enable him to make a reasonable profit under very stringent restrictions as to the use of such rights.

Upon investigation of this subject it was discovered that the French company, with headquarters in Paris, which had the privilege of printing the official catalogue of the Exposition, was for many reasons better equipped to do the work than other parties, more especially because of its organization having been perfected for this purpose and because of its having immediate possession of the information for the French official catalogue, which was necessarily the basis for the special catalogue.

As a result of negotiations, this company made three propositions to the Commissioner-General in relation to a special catalogue for the United States, which may be epitomized as follows:

First. The publisher undertook to print the special catalogue of the United States in four languages—English, French, German, and Russian; to keep the catalogue on sale at all times at all stands where French or other catalogues were sold within the grounds, the price of the catalogues to be fixed by agreement between the Commissioner-General and the publisher, but the maximum price not to exceed 3 francs; and as compensation for such publication and sale the publisher was to receive the exclusive right to print and publish advertisements of the exhibitors of the United States in the catalogue itself.

Second. The publisher proposed to print the catalogues in the four languages above specified, the Commissioner-General to pay a certain amount per sheet for each edition of 5,000 copies; the publisher to keep the catalogues on sale at all stands where the French or other catalogues were sold, and to charge for the same 40 per cent of the gross receipts.

Third. The publisher would undertake to print the catalogue in the four languages referred to and issue a special annex volume for the advertisements, in which all the exhibitors of the United States and no persons except exhibitors of the United States should be entitled to advertise, at equal prices to all alike, in which last event the Commissioner-General was to pay a fixed sum to the publisher for the publication, the publisher assuming all risk of loss and all opportunities of profit.

All of the three propositions were equally subject to the following conditions:

1. The publisher was to furnish 2,500 copies in English to the Commissioner-General free of charge.

2. All matter inserted in the catalogue or in the book of advertising was to be submitted to and approved by the Commissioner-General.

3. No names or advertisements of persons not exhibitors in the United States sections were to be inserted in either the catalogue or book of advertising.

4. The catalogue and book of advertising were to be sewn and put in paper cover in handsome colors, the design to be approved by the Commissioner-General.

5. The book of advertising was to be bound in cover uniform with the catalogue proper, and the two volumes were to be put up in a neat box.

After much consideration the third proposition was accepted, as it was thought to be undignified to have advertisements scattered through the catalogue proper, which was the objection to the first proposition; and the business of going into the publishing and sale of catalogues was one not only followed by risk, but one concerning which there was some doubt in the Commissioner-General's mind as to his right to undertake.

By the provisions of the contract adopted the Lemer cier Company was granted the exclusive right to the publication of the special catalogues of United States exhibitors under the official recognition of the Commissioner-General. The Commissioner-General was to furnish in English all matter to be inserted in the catalogues, and the Lemer cier Company was to guarantee correct and satisfactory translations into each of the other languages used, to print all proper catalogue matter furnished, to furnish proof sheets, etc.

The Lemer cier Company was to conform to the regulations of the French Exposition authorities and to pay to them at its own cost whatever sums might be required as royalties upon sales.

The nature of the entries to be made free of charge to exhibitors were to conform in terms to the requirements set forth by the French Exposition authorities. Supplementary or annex volumes were to be used for advertising purposes only, a copy to be issued with each volume in a case.

The Lemer cier Company was to keep copies of the special catalogues on sale at all their kiosks in the Exposition and in the United States sections thereof, at a price not to exceed that charged per volume for the general official catalogues in French, and in no case to be more than 3 francs (60 cents) per volume.

Each exhibitor was to be entitled to have inserted in the catalogue in each language, free, (1) his name or the firm name or the name of his company; (2) his complete address; (3) two lines of matter descriptive of the material he was to exhibit.

Further lines were to be paid for by the exhibitor at a price which was to be the same in each case, and which price was also the price allowed to be charged by the French authorities in the French official catalogue; but such additional lines were to be edited and accepted or rejected by the Commissioner-General before they should be inserted.

The Lemercier Company was to receive \$10,000 from the Commission, \$5,000 to be paid when the catalogues were completed and placed on sale and a like sum (\$5,000) to be paid on August 15, 1900. This part of the contract was afterwards (March 28 to 31, 1900) so modified that the entire sum to be paid to the Lemercier Company was fixed at \$14,000, the additional \$4,000 to be paid at the completion of the work.

In case of unreasonable delay in furnishing proof sheets or in the issuance of the catalogues and putting them on sale, the Commissioner-General was authorized to abrogate the contract upon fifteen days' notice. After such abrogation the Commissioner-General was not to be liable for any payments or advances.

It was further agreed that the Commissioner-General might cause to be printed and sold a specially illustrated catalogue of the exhibits made in the department of fine arts, this department being also included in each of the special catalogues provided for in the contract.

By the terms of this contract the Lemercier Company also agreed to defray the expenses of translation required in preparing the copy of the special catalogue. At the same time the Commissioner-General for the United States was required by the French authorities to present the matter for the official German catalogue in the French language. As a special French edition of the catalogue was not available for this purpose, and as a like responsibility rested equally upon both the Commissioner-General and the publishing company in the connection, it was agreed that one translation should be made under their joint supervision and that the expense thereof should be shared between them. Other matters of minor interest were arranged at the same time. The Commissioner-General also secured the important concession of having the special catalogues in English and German (and, if need be, in Russian) made in Chicago, so far as composition, printing, folding, and stitching were concerned, the same volumes to be later sent to Paris to receive covers and annex volumes and to be put in cases ready for sale.

Early in January, 1900, it was determined that the publication of the catalogue in the Russian language would be of comparatively little benefit to the exhibitors of the United States, and therefore the arrangement with the publisher was modified so that in place of publishing a special catalogue in the Russian language it was agreed to publish in the French language in each of the 18 annex volumes of the French official catalogue 16 pages of general descriptive matter of the United States and its industries. The number of pages was afterwards voluntarily increased by the French publishers to 22.

The catalogue was finally issued, its publication being considerably delayed, owing to the hesitation of a number of the exhibitors of the United States in deciding to exhibit and in furnishing the necessary information, which, of course, had to be revised by the editor and stat-

istician of the Commission. This work of editing the catalogue was intrusted to Dr. Selim H. Peabody, of Chicago.

Under the regulations of the French authorities it was provided that the list of exhibitors for publication in the catalogue should be rendered to them complete by March 20, 1900. A list was rendered by the Commissioner-General to them at that date, but owing to the dilatoriness of hundreds of the exhibitors it was imperfect and incomplete, nor was it made perfect and complete for many weeks after this date. The publishers of the French official catalogue represented that should they at this late date revise their catalogue and publish the complete and accurate list of the exhibitors of the United States it would involve a large expense on their part, and they made a demand for a large amount of money for making the catalogue complete and perfect. After much discussion and negotiation the Commissioner-General made an arrangement with them whereby the service was performed for a very moderate amount.

Full details as to the contents of the catalogue will be found in the report of the editor and statistician.

TRANSPORTATION OF EXHIBITS.

The transportation of exhibits to the Exposition was a problem and task that presented many difficulties and involved innumerable and complex details. The duty of perfecting the arrangements for the successful execution of this important work was intrusted largely to the department of affairs. The French authorities had issued elaborate instructions and regulations governing the shipping, receiving, handling, and reshipment of exhibits, which were carefully followed. Copies of these instructions and regulations in full will be found at the end of this report.

The forwarding of such exhibits as were actually under the charge of the Commissioner-General and the expense of the transfer to Paris of which were to be paid by him demanded serious consideration. Propositions were made by many transportation companies for the carrying of exhibits from the United States seaboard to Paris and return to the point of departure, and propositions were also received from transportation agents to undertake the care of such exhibits.

The Commissioner-General decided, however, that it would not only be less expensive, but that in view of the moral effect it would be greatly to the advantage of the United States and the work of the Commission if a United States cruiser could be secured for the service. Upon application to the President and Secretary of the Navy the *Prairie*, one of the largest and handsomest of the United States unarmored cruisers, was detailed for this purpose.

The special exhibits in charge of the Commissioner-General were gathered at New York and Baltimore, both places offering advantages

for certain consignments from adjoining districts of the country. From these points they were taken by the *Prairie* to France in two voyages.

The secretary of the Commission was intrusted with the loading and dispatching of the *Prairie* from the United States, being in charge of the offices in New York and close to the points of departure.

INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS.

The transportation of exhibits and material belonging to individual exhibitors of the United States was an entirely separate affair from that of forwarding those for which the Commissioner-General was responsible and upon which he had to pay the cost. No individual exhibits were dispatched in the *Prairie* except in cases where they belonged to collective exhibits, a certain proportion of the expenses of which necessarily fell upon the Commissioner-General.

The Commissioner-General did not undertake to transfer any individual exhibits or to prescribe the method of their transportation. Information was accumulated as far as possible and disseminated for the assistance of the exhibitors, but they could in every case select such method as they chose for the transportation of their displays to Paris.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, operating the French line of steamers, made a fixed rate from New York to Paris and return, covering every class of material, which was largely availed of by individual exhibitors.

INSURANCE.

Much attention was given to the question of insuring material belonging to the United States and material which was borrowed by the Commissioner-General for the purpose of completing the exhibits. It was apprehended that the difficulty of placing specific insurance separately on each lot of such material would be very great and would lead to considerable confusion, with the result that possibly some of the material might be overlooked and no insurance obtained. After much negotiation with various parties an arrangement was finally entered into whereby a blanket policy of \$300,000 was placed at the rate of 3 per cent, which covered any kind of goods or merchandise for use in connection with the Exposition, protecting it against all hazards, "including the risk of theft, risk of craft to and from the vessel, loss by sinking, burning, stranding, or collision of the vessel or conveyance, and risk of theft from the time of leaving the warehouse or point of shipment in the United States to Paris, while there, and thence to point of final destination in the United States, with privilege to transship one or more times."

In compliance with this policy it was necessary that each separate lot

of material be specified to the company placing the insurance, with its value and all other necessary information. A special certificate was then issued under the general policy covering that particular lot of material.

The insurance was placed early, as experience has demonstrated that the rate of insurance for expositions rapidly rises just before the time for installation. It often is found impossible to place insurance at all late in the operations of expositions, the contracting companies generally having undertaken by that time all the risks that their regulations will permit them to assume.

The amount of \$300,000 specified above for which insurance was secured was based upon estimates made by the various directors of exhibit departments. It was afterwards found, however, that the estimates were far too high. As the entire amount had been contracted for, and as it was necessary to pay the premium, the directors were instructed to allow individual exhibitors who desired to do so to avail themselves of such part of the \$300,000 policy as they might desire. In this way the entire amount was placed, the Commission taking \$121,241 and the exhibitors \$178,759.

Later, it being found that some further insurance was needed for the Commission, additional certificates to the extent of \$19,245 were secured, under practically the same form as previously, though it was impossible to secure a rate of less than 4 per cent for this insurance.

In addition to the above, there was special marine insurance to the amount of \$40,595.

There were losses under these policies, owing to the sinking of the French vessel *Pauilliac*, amounting to \$5,000, the insurance on which losses was fully collected. The total cost of the insurance placed above was \$4,650.60. A considerable loss to the Commission therefore was avoided.

Pictures, statuary, and other exhibits in fine arts department were not included in the above insurance. Such articles were invariably loan exhibits for which the Government was responsible, and the insurance on them was placed by J. B. Cauldwell, of New York City, director of the department of fine arts. The total amount of insurance secured in this connection was \$411,850, on which the premium was \$5,043.50.

The policy covering this property was very complete, it providing insurance for articles "while being unpacked and until placed upon public exhibition and thereafter during the continuance of the Exposition, and at the close of the Exposition, during their preparation for shipment, and during their return journey in transit to point of final destination, exactly as provided for in case of shipment to Paris, against loss or damage by accident, collision, derailment, fire, theft, or water, or any other loss of any kind whatsoever; but all liability under this

policy shall terminate on January 1, 1901, except as to such exhibits as are in transit at that date."

There was no loss under this insurance in the fine arts department.

LANDING EXHIBITS IN FRANCE.

Investigation seemed to show that Havre was the better port for discharging the exhibits in France. Rouen, higher up the Seine, was also available, though it seemed to offer some danger of grounding, owing to low water. More direct inquiries, however, in which the officers of the steamship *Prairie* gave their assistance, demonstrated that it was safe to proceed to Rouen. Landing at this port would place the exhibits about 60 miles nearer to Paris. Moreover, while the harbor of Rouen had not as many facilities as Havre, it was much less crowded, and offered, on the whole, the possibility of a more prompt and economical discharge of cargo than Havre, with its overcrowded conditions. The arrangement would naturally provide also a very much lower freight rate from the point of discharge to Paris. It was decided, therefore, that the *Prairie* should make her last trip to Rouen, which was done. The former cargo of the *Prairie* was delivered at Havre. The great bulk of individual exhibits was landed at Havre.

CUSTOMS.

A large amount of work devolved upon the department of affairs in relation to the customs and duties under the regulations of the United States and France. This work was placed under the charge of L. M. Howland, of the United States Special Treasury Service, who was appointed director of customs by the Commissioner-General on December 29, 1898, a certain portion of the task being afterwards assigned to E. R. Holmes, of Paris, formerly of Lincoln, Nebr.

The complicated details attending the passing of exhibits through the customs ports of France can not be understood except through actual experience. Declarations were required to be made for all material of every character which was taken into the Exposition grounds, in order that when the material was returned to the exhibiting country it might all be accounted for. Any material unaccounted for had either to bear duty or evidence had to be furnished to the French authorities that it had been destroyed and was valueless. This was a most difficult business to perform satisfactorily, and developed endless complications. Especially was this the case in relation to the material belonging to individual exhibitors, it becoming absolutely necessary for the Commissioner-General to provide an organization to help these exhibitors execute this work, as the French authorities held the foreign commissioners-general responsible for all exhibits coming from their respective countries.

It was imperative to have in charge of entering and withdrawing exhibits through the French ports some one thoroughly familiar with the French language, and who was acquainted with the complications of the custom-house department and familiar with the French people and their habits.

The experience gained by Director Howland as special treasury agent for several years in France made him, it was felt, particularly fitted for this service.

A more detailed report of the department of customs has been rendered by Mr. Howland, and is embraced in the Commissioner-General's report.

RAILROAD RATES—SHIPMENT BY RAIL TO PARIS.

The Railroad de l'Ouest made a special rate from Havre and Rouen on all material from the United States intended for the Exposition of 75 per cent of regular rate from the port of entry to Paris and 25 per cent of the regular rate returning from Paris to the original port of entry, which return rate applied only upon such goods as had been shipped in over that railroad.

Strong efforts were made to have the Railroad de l'Ouest make one fixed rate which would apply like that made by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique to all classes of material. This they would not do, and the usual classified rates with the reductions mentioned above were applied. This led to an enormous amount of work in checking and correcting the bills of the railroad for transportation charges, which might have been avoided had it been possible to induce the railroad to make a blanket rate covering all classes of material.

The transfer of exhibits from the receiving ports to Paris was attended by many difficulties, delays, and annoyances. It was found that at first there were often loaded in the same car exhibits and material intended for spaces widely separated. This led to extreme confusion, delay, and expense upon the arrival and unloading of the cars upon the grounds. To correct such error and confusion it was necessary to incur the expense of sending to Havre several attachés of the Commission, and also to pay forwarding agents and stevedores for sorting material before loading into the cars, so that each car might contain as far as possible only material intended for one space. This expense was considerable, but it was a step absolutely necessary to be taken in order to provide that exhibits and materials reach their proper space and be installed within reasonable time.

Great difficulty was also experienced in having the cars on which the material for the United States sections was loaded delivered into the grounds promptly, as the cars were sometimes sidetracked at stations intermediate between the port of entry and Paris and were frequently delivered upon the wrong track within the grounds. It

became necessary for the director of affairs to employ a considerable number of men understanding French, whose duty it was to seek cars when they were sidetracked in this way, notifying the director of affairs, often twice daily, of all cars discovered, especial efforts being then made to have these cars switched into the grounds. Very few packages were permanently lost, however, though many were much delayed.

UNLOADING AND PLACING EXHIBITS.

A contract had been made with a large transportation firm in Paris for the unloading of the exhibits from the cars and placing them on the exhibit spaces for which they were designated. This firm was large and competent and well recommended. It developed, however, that it was not the company which was officially recognized by the French Exposition authorities and to which had been granted the official contract for doing this work. After some experience it was found that the facilities controlled by the company so officially recognized, Puthet & Claret by name, were so much greater than those of any other that it was deemed necessary to procure a release of the contract referred to and to intrust the unloading of the exhibits to this company officially recognized by the French authorities.

The congestion on the grounds inside the Exposition inclosure was beyond description. The enormous quantity of material coming in from the United States and 51 other foreign countries, as well as the delivery of the material by exhibitors of France, resulted in the utmost confusion and its accompanying great delay, annoyance, and expense. In view of these conditions the arrangement made with the company above proved to be particularly satisfactory and of greater aid, we believe, than any other plan that could have been entered into.

In the provisions of this contract with the company having the official contract for the handling of material within the Exposition grounds was included the unloading of all material belonging to individual exhibitors which was not promptly taken care of by the owners themselves. The price made by this company for such work was about 55 per cent of the prices they were authorized to charge under their contract with the French Exposition authorities. The company, however, refused to recognize the individual exhibitors or to collect from them, but insisted that their charges for this work be made against the Commissioner-General. As it was believed to be impossible otherwise to have the exhibits installed within any reasonable time, this arrangement was finally agreed to. All bills were rendered to the Commissioner-General, and the director of affairs re-collected from the exhibitors all moneys that it was possible to collect from them for this service.

The work of making out and collecting these bills and identifying the material was very complicated and involved a large amount of

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS ROOM AT THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

clerical labor and expense. It was found absolutely impossible to identify all of the material unloaded, and it also proved to be impossible to collect from the exhibitors the full amount which they should have paid; therefore there was some considerable difference between the amount finally paid the contracting company and the amount collected from the exhibitors and amount of charges for handling Commission exhibits. It was impossible to avoid this condition, and without making such an arrangement as was entered into the completion of the exhibit would have been delayed for many weeks, if not months. This shortage was therefore a necessary expense incurred by the Commissioner-General to secure the prompt completion of the exhibit of the United States.

The experience seems to demonstrate that it is impossible to secure prompt delivery and therefore prompt installation of all exhibits at a foreign exposition if the matter of delivery within the grounds be left entirely to the individual exhibitors to dispose of as they see fit without reference to some single organization which shall be under the authority and control of the Commissioner-General.

The director of affairs states, as his belief, that a certain sum to cover expenses of this character, which shall necessarily be incurred by the Commissioner-General, should in each case be deposited by exhibitors, to be expended and accounted for at the close of the installation work. This amount should be deposited by the exhibitor when his space is finally assigned to him, and assignments of space should not take effect until such amount is deposited.

STORAGE OF EMPTY PACKING CASES.

It was very necessary that all empty packing cases belonging to the Commission and also those belonging to individual exhibitors should be promptly taken from the spaces as they were emptied, stored, insured, and returned at the close of the Exposition to their respective spaces for repacking. Contracts were made for this work at varying prices, viz, 4 francs per cubic meter; 3 francs per cubic meter, and 2.75 francs per cubic meter. The exhibitors were entitled to take advantage of these contracts, or to care for their own packing cases, as they saw fit.

It was found in this case, as in others, that the company which was officially authorized to do this class of work by the French Exposition authorities rendered the best service, though at a higher price. In view of the experience gained, however, it is believed that it would have been better for the Commissioner-General to have rented a warehouse and attended to the storing of his own cases and perhaps to have taken charge also of such cases as exhibitors desired to have stored for them.

Had such a warehouse been secured in which to store the cases, the

work could have been done to much better advantage. Considerable confusion and expense would have been saved at the close of the Exposition by such an arrangement, and the return of cases to the spaces as they were desired rather than having them all delivered at once in considerable confusion, as was done, would have been secured.

The cases would also have been better cared for, whereas (as was the case under one contract) a number of those stored were not under cover and not properly protected otherwise, the result being that considerable expense in repairing them preparatory to repacking was incurred.

There are so many exhibitors who have no representatives to care for such matters that some arrangement of this sort should invariably be made.

GUARDS.

The organization of the guard force which was utilized in Paris for watching the exhibits of the United States was also intrusted to the director of affairs.

After many conferences between the Commissioner-General, the director in chief of exhibits, and the director of affairs, it was decided that a large number of these guards should be chosen in the United States, and should be selected from among young men who were well recommended and of good character and appearance. The greater portion of the members of this staff should be able to speak French in order that they might intelligently give information to French visitors at the various United States exhibit spaces.

Numberless applications were received and great pressure was brought to bear for these appointments. The salary was very moderate, being fixed at \$600 per annum, with expenses to Paris and return. This remuneration was afterwards increased (it developing that the duties were more onerous than was at first supposed and the expenses of living in Paris very high) to \$720 per annum. A careful selection was made of 38 young men to go from the United States, all of whom had submitted written recommendations, photographs, and other necessary information.

It being found necessary to have 60 guards in all, the remaining number was selected in Paris, but invariably, whether they were secured in the United States or Paris, the appointees were United States citizens, and nearly 90 per cent of them were able to speak French.

In addition to the compensation above noted, their uniforms were purchased by the Commissioner-General and furnished to them free of charge.

The guards were put under the direction of P. C. Bowen, who was appointed captain under date of January 9, 1900, as he had aided the director of affairs in selecting the men in the United States. Mr. Bowen retained his captaincy until the close of the Exposition. Under

his charge the 38 guards arrived in Paris about December 25 and were immediately made useful in the unloading, unpacking, and general handling of exhibits which were under the control of the Commissioner-General. The manual labor performed by them at this time, the intelligence which they displayed, and their general usefulness in doing anything which was asked of them during the pre-Exposition period can not be too highly commended.

At the opening of the Exposition the captain and the guard force were placed under the direct orders of the Commissioner-General. It being found that there was more or less conflict of interest among the various directors in changing and posting the guards, it was considered wise to refer the questions which arose in this connection directly to the head of the Commission. The captain, therefore, reported personally to the Commissioner-General until the close of the Exposition, though instructions were often conveyed to him through the director of affairs.

The United States was the only foreign nation at Paris whose guards were citizens of the country represented, and they attracted much notice because of their neat and plain uniform (dark blue with silver and white trimmings) and because of their gentlemanly bearing, intelligence, and good appearance. The maximum guard force at any one time was 61, including the captain, and as the spaces to be watched were 32 and were scattered all over the Exposition grounds there were none too many. The number might have been increased to some extent with advantage.

In addition to the regular guard force on duty during the day it was necessary to have the spaces and exhibits watched at night, and for this purpose night watchmen were employed. These night watchmen were usually engaged by the director of the department in whose space they were to be stationed, although through the department of affairs the salaries paid were made to harmonize. The night guards were not in uniform, as they did not appear before the public, coming on and going off duty at hours when the public was not admitted to the spaces.

PASSES.

The French Exposition authorities had, of course, provided a careful system for the issuance of passes. It being impracticable for each director to assume absolute charge of the passes for his department, this work also fell to the department of affairs, and was intrusted to William E. Cash, assistant director of affairs in Paris.

Card passes were issued, good for two weeks, on which a deposit of 10 francs was demanded, which sum was forfeited if the passes were not returned within seven days after the expiration of the pass. A photographic pass was also issued, which was good for the entire term of the Exposition. A very large proportion, however, of those

entitled to passes from the United States Commission never took the trouble to secure photographs, preferring the annoyance of exchanging card passes every two weeks, which added much to the work of the pass department.

In general the system adopted by the French authorities of providing for renewal and exchange of passes every two weeks demanded double the amount of work required by monthly exchange such as has been customary at expositions held in the United States.

RETURN OF EXHIBITS.

When the time arrived for preparing to take the exhibits away from the Exposition grounds for reshipment to the United States the experience of the spring seemed to demonstrate that the best possible judgment would be exercised in making a contract with the same official contractors who originally handled the material—to take charge of it after it was packed, remove it from the various spaces, and deliver it on board the *Prairie*. Negotiations were entered into, however, with many other parties and bids secured. Finally an arrangement was made with the official contractors under which they were notified when certain material was packed and ready for delivery to them, upon which notice they took the material from the space, delivered it on the *Prairie* at Havre for one fixed price, agreeing that should any material not be so delivered on the *Prairie* within twelve days after the last notice was given that the contractors should deliver any such delayed material in New York or Baltimore without extra charge.

The return of individual exhibits was looked after by the owners. In connection with the reshipment of goods after the close of the Exposition, the rates prevailed which were contracted for when the goods were sent in, as recorded in transportation agreement already reported.

CONCLUSION.

It is impossible in a formal report to give any exact idea of the duties of this department and their far-reaching character. The many perplexing questions arising from day to day, which dealt with almost every subject with which the Commissioner-General had to do, reaching throughout almost every department; the many emergencies arising from day to day which had to be dealt with decisively and immediately, and the organization necessary in order to have at hand information bearing upon every possible subject which might arise, can only be known to those who had business with the department from day to day throughout the entire term of the service. It is impossible to conduct the work of the Commissioner-General at an Exposition without a department of this kind; nevertheless the character of the work performed is of such a nature that it does not become prominent at

any stage of the enterprise. The public as a whole, and by far the greater number of exhibitors, had no knowledge even that such a department existed. No opportunity is offered for the department to make itself prominent, as is the case with exhibit departments. Its work is carried on almost entirely within the offices of the Commissioner-General, and while its duties are so intimately associated with those of every exhibit department that without it or a department of a similar nature the entire fabric would lack harmony and coherence; it nevertheless attracts little attention, is little known, and its importance entirely unappreciated outside the offices of the Commission.

The strenuous nature of the duties to be performed may perhaps be indicated by the fact that from the time of appointment, July 22, 1898, until December, 1900, the director of the department did not feel justified in asking for or taking a vacation and was not absent from his post longer than three days at a time, except when called away upon duties pertaining to the work of the Commissioner-General.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PAUL BLACKMAR,
Director of Affairs.

PARIS, *November 7, 1900.*

The following is a translation of instructions received from the French Exposition authorities bearing upon transportation.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SHIPPING, RECEIVING, HANDLING, AND RESHIPMENT OF ARTICLES DESTINED TO FIGURE OR HAVING FIGURED AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1900.

The Commissioner-General of the International Universal Exposition of 1900, on the proposition of the Director-General and the assistant director-general of exploitation, considering the decree of August 4, 1894, containing the general regulations of the Exposition, and specially articles 41 and 46, resolves:

ARTICLE I. *Certificate of admission.*—Every person admitted to exhibit works or products at the Universal Exposition of 1900 will receive a certificate of admission bearing a serial number. This certificate will be sent to the interested parties as follows:

For works to figure in the French contemporary or centennial exhibits of Group II, works of art, or at the retrospective exhibit of French art, by the director of fine arts.

For industrial or agricultural products and various articles of the French contemporary or centennial exhibit of groups other than Group II, by the President of the Commission of each class.

For industrial or agricultural products or various articles to figure in exhibits of French public administration in the same groups, by the delegates of these administrations.

For the work of art, industrial or agricultural products, and various articles coming from the French colonies or protectorates, by the official delegates representing these colonies or protectorates.

For work of art, industrial or agricultural products, and various articles of foreign origin, by the delegated commissioner of each country.

ART. II. *Labels*.—Labels to be affixed to the packages will be furnished by the general direction of exploitation on request of the interested parties and through the medium of the persons designated in the preceding articles as those who are to give out the certificates of admission.

For the French section, contemporary and retrospective, including the colonies and protectorates, the labels will bear a diagonal red band.

Those of the centennial exhibit will be distinguished by a red star in one of the corners.

For the foreign sections the labels will bear a diagonal green band.

The designation of the part of the grounds in which the product shall be placed will be printed on the diagonal band.

The labels destined for works or products which are to be shown in the palaces or pavilions constructed by the administration of the exposition will bear on the white portion the number of the group in Roman letters and that of the class in Arabic figures or the designation of the special exhibit.

Labels destined for works or products to be exhibited in buildings put up by exhibitors will bear on the white portion the mention "Pavilion."

ART. III. *Marks and addresses of packages*.—Each package must bear:

1. Two labels placed on opposite sides.

2. The letters "E. U.," surrounded by a black circle: (E. U.)

3. Mention of the gross weight of the packages in kilograms. The exhibitor must write in French characters upon each label his name and the number of his certificate of admission.

The shipping declaration (way bill, receipt, bill of lading) will repeat the serial number of the certificate of admission and the name of the exhibitor.

ART. IV. *Dates of shipment*.—Works of art destined for the international contemporary exhibit, for the centennial French exhibit, and the retrospective exhibit of French art must be deposited before February 15 to 20, 1900, in the palace intended to receive them. Industrial or agricultural products, and miscellaneous objects other than the work of art, will be taken on the Exposition grounds between December 1, 1899, and February 28, 1900.

ART. V. *Shipping*.—Reduced rates having been granted by the Government Railroad, French and Algerian Trunk Line Railroad, and by various French maritime navigation companies for the transportation of exhibited articles both going and returning, every shipper can demand the application of these reduced tariffs in the conditions provided both by the agreements made between the Commissioner-General of the Universal Exposition and the various railroad companies (see Exhibit B) and by the table of reductions granted by the navigation companies (see Exhibit C).

The administration moreover will not interfere in any manner, either on the in or out shipment, in the relation between the exhibitors and the transportation companies, and assumes no responsibility on the subject.

ART. VI. *Transportation within Paris*.—For packages arriving by water or by dray transportation within Paris is left entirely to the interested parties.

For packages arriving by rail the shipper can either provide by his own means for the drayage in Paris or claim the benefit of the condition provided by the agreement made between the Commissioner-General of the Universal Exposition of 1900 and the five great railroad lines terminating at Paris. (See Exhibit B.)

ART. VII. *Unloading*.—Packages transported from the terminal station by the railroad companies under the conditions provided by the agreement spoken of in the preceding article will be delivered by the companies on the interior of the Exposition grounds at the points nearest their destinations. The unloading will be done under the conditions provided in the same agreement.

Exhibitors will receive packages at the places where they are delivered and will have done without delay the handling and removal to exhibit space.

Packages which have been sent on the Exposition grounds by other means than those foreseen in the agreements cited in Article VI will be immediately unloaded and installed by and at the expense of the consignee.

If the exhibitor or his representative is not present to receive packages addressed to him on their arrival on the Exposition grounds, these packages will be immediately taken away again for storing, either in the station or in a public warehouse, at the expense of the said exhibitor.

ART. VIII. *Unpacking and removal of packing cases.*—It is especially forbidden to allow packages or empty boxes to remain on the passages reserved for circulation. Packages must be unpacked within the space assigned for the exhibit of the products they contain. The boxes, as soon as emptied, must be, without delay, taken away out of the Exposition grounds by the exhibitor or his representative.

In case of nonperformance of the requirements of the present article, either the taking away of the empty boxes or the warehousing of packages left uncared for will be performed by the administration, all at the exhibitor's expense, without any responsibility for the administration and without any requirement of previous notification. Exhibitors must provide themselves for the storage and preservation of their empty boxes.

ART. IX. *Service of goods handling and warehousing.*—In order to facilitate the carrying out of the preceding requirements by exhibitors who will not have the necessary means and can not procure them directly the administration will organize, by letting of the contract, a service including the furnishing of manual labor and the necessary apparatus for the receiving, handling, and reshipment of packages, as well as the furnishing of warehouses for the preservation of empty boxes.

The administration will make known to exhibitors by means of posters the maximum tariffs that the contractor will be authorized to collect for each of the operations included in his undertaking. The administration assumes no responsibility for the acts of this contractor, whose assistance remains optional for each exhibitor. (See at Exhibit D the extract from specifications for the goods-handling contract.)¹

ART. X. *Reshipment.*—On the outshipment as on the inshipment, the packing and the transportation of the exhibited products are at the expense of the exhibitors, who must provide themselves for all the operations as for all expenses of the reshipment of their products.

The introduction within the Exposition grounds of empty boxes, packing materials, drays, and other transportation implements can commence from the morning of November 6, 1900.

The tracks of the Champ de Mars will be again put in shape in the shortest time possible after the close of the Exposition, and the reshipment by railroad will begin as soon as this work is finished.

ART. XI. *Nonresponsibility of the administration.*—The administration is not in any way responsible for thefts or embezzlements which may be committed. (Article 75 of the general regulations.)

ART. XII. *Formalities for customs, internal revenue, and octroi.*—Exhibitors must conform to the rules established by Title VI of the general regulations as to the régime established for the Universal Exposition as to customs, internal revenue, and octroi duties.

A. PICARD,
Commissioner-General of the Universal Exposition of 1900.

PARIS, September 12, 1899.

¹ Messrs. Puthet & Claret, 22 Rue Albouy, Paris, have been designated as contractors for goods handling, under conditions above defined.

EXHIBIT B. I.—AGREEMENT WITH RAILROADS.

On June 27, 1898, agreement was entered into between Commissioner-General Picard and representatives of the railroads of France, including that of the West and that of the North. The following are the principal provisions of this agreement:

ART. I. All Exposition exhibits, except animals, objects of art, and valuable papers, will be transported between their shipping points and the main line terminal stations in Paris at the following rates:

1. Inshipments, rates of general or special tariffs applicable to other than those of the Exposition's or ordinary competitive fares, with reduction of 25 per cent.

2. Outshipments, rates of general and special tariffs (other than those of the Exposition's or ordinary competitive fares), with reduction of 75 per cent.

The shipments in question will be liable, without reduction, to all accessory charges of which the collection is authorized by the administration, as well as the ordinary registration and the stamp tax due the treasury department. They will be subject to all conditions of general or special tariffs applicable to all that is not contrary to what precedes.

The companies will not be responsible for damages en route arising from defects in packing or bad condition of packages.

Cars hauled at these rates can not carry passengers.

ART. II. Animals destined for the Universal Exposition of 1900 will be transported at rates and under conditions of special grand vitesse (fast freight), tariff No. 19, and petite vitesse (slow freight), tariff No. 29, of the main railroad systems applicable to Exposition's and ordinary competitive fares, tariffs which provide full rates going and free return to the shipping point.

ART. III. The transportation of objects of art and valuable papers will be effected at rates and under conditions of the ordinary tariffs in force on each system.

ART. IV. *General conditions.*—The shipment of articles brought for transportation is subject to the proof of their admission to the Exposition. Consequently the interested parties must exhibit (on going, at the station of the shipping point, on return, at shipping station in Paris) all papers necessary to prove that the articles are to figure or have figured at the Exposition.

All shipments to the Exposition are to be addressed to the exhibitors or consignees and received by them or their representatives who will be accredited to give receipt on delivery. Besides this address, which must be written in French and very legibly, the package must bear the labels furnished by the administration of the Exposition and indicating the destination of the packages within the grounds; these labels will be conformable to the models transmitted by the administration to the railroad companies.

On the French Trunk Line System, where the present rules are applicable, the freight is to be prepaid at the shipping point, including, when the goods are sent directly within the Exposition grounds, the rates due for the transportation within Paris, conformably to agreements made between the Commissioner-General of the Exposition and the companies forming the Belt Line syndicate; on the outshipment the shipments will be made C. O. D. under the same conditions.

For the reshipment of articles after the close of the Exposition the preceding arrangements will be applicable only during a maximum delay of six months, counting from the day of the Exposition's closing.

II. *Agreement with the railroads of the West, of the North, and other railroads, made by the Commissioner-General, June 27, 1898.*

Transportation of Exposition goods from the terminal stations to and into the Exposition grounds and vice versa will be performed either by the exhibitors or their agents or by the railroad companies.

In the first case, the packages will be addressed or sent to the railroad terminal stations in Paris, and the drayage will be arranged for by the exhibitors.

In the second case, the transportation will be effected by the companies at the rates and under the condition given below, which include loading and unloading charges, with use of crane if there is need.

Packages weighing singly less than 1,200 kilos will be taken on dray. Packages weighing singly 1,200 kilos and over will be taken by belt-line railway (ceinture), right and left bank of the Seine, and by the special tracks laid to the Exposition grounds.

Parts of a single shipment, such as parts of a machine, when some weigh more and some less than 1,200 kilos, will be put together in one shipment and taken to the Exposition by rail.

Packages transported by drays will be unloaded on the macadamized roads of the Exposition as near as possible to the space assigned to each exhibitor, who will receive them at these points. The further moving of these packages will be attended to by the exhibitors. When the use of cranes is necessary the unloading and the delivery will take place at the crane nearest to the final destination of the package.

Full cars coming from foreign countries and sealed in bond will be set on Exposition tracks for consignees or their representatives, who will have to provide for the unloading and distribution of the contents of these cars. Unsealed cars will be taken on the special Exposition tracks to the points nearest their destination, then unloaded by the railroad of the west by means of the movable cranes at the disposal of the Exposition administration. In default of available movable cranes the unloading will be done by the nearest fixed crane.

Under these conditions the transportation rate within Paris will be uniformly 10 francs a ton.

The charges will be per indivisible fraction of 10 kilograms, with minimum charge of 1 franc.

The packages delivered by the companies on the Exposition grounds will be received by the exhibitors, consignees, or, in default, by representatives who will be accredited to give receipt at the moment of their delivery.

If the consignee or his agent be not present to receive the packages on their arrival at the Exposition grounds, the companies will immediately take away the packages either to their stations or to a public warehouse. They will collect for this operation the ordinary fees for drayage and warehousing.

(Requirements as to labels omitted.)

The rate for transportation within Paris will be collected on the departure of the packages at the same time as the charge from the shipping point to the Paris railroad terminal stations.

The rates and conditions that precede will be applicable after the close of the Exposition to the transportation within Paris of exhibited articles which the exhibitors request the companies to undertake the reshipment of to the Paris railroad terminal stations, but under the condition that this reshipment take place in a maximum delay of six months from the day of the Exposition's closing.

In this case the charge for transportation within Paris will be added to the charge from the railroad terminal station to the point of destination, the shipment being C. O. D.

A later special memorandum will be added, if there is occasion, for the Exposition annex which is installed in the Bois de Vincennes.

III. *Agreement of the Commissioner-General with the railroads of the west, the north, and other lines as to rates for Vincennes annex, made July 11, 1899.*

The rates and conditions fixed by the agreement of June 27, 1898, will be applicable to shipments from the railroad terminal stations in Paris to the Exposition grounds (Vincennes annex) of articles destined to be exhibited in this annex or having been exhibited, with the reservation of the following additions and modifica-

tions: The company of the east will effect, in its special station installed in the Bois de Vincennes, the same operations as those with which the company of the west is charged by virtue of the aforesaid agreement on the tracks situated at Paris on the Exposition grounds.

The transportation from the terminal stations in Paris to the grounds of the Vincennes annex of locomotives, tenders, and cars running on the rails will be performed at the following uniform rates:

	Francs.
Locomotives	each... 150
Tenders	do.... 75
Cars (passenger or freight)	per axle.. 10

EXHIBIT C.—EXTRACTS FROM CONTRACT AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR HANDLING GOODS.

ARTICLE I. *Object of the undertaking.*—The contract has for object the interior handling (unloading and loading) of articles destined to figure or having figured at the Exposition, and the storage of empty boxes.

ART. II. *Character of the undertaking.*—Article 9 of the regulations for the shipping, reception, unloading, loading, and reshipment of articles destined to figure or having figured at the Exposition of 1900 defines in the following manner the character of the undertaking which is the object of the present contract:

“ART. 9. *Service of unloading, loading, and storage.*—In order to facilitate the fulfillment of preceding requirements by exhibitors who have not personally the means necessary and would not be in a position to procure them directly, the administration will organize, by means of a contract, a service including the furnishing of the manual labor and necessary apparatus for the reception, unloading and loading, and the reshipment of packages, as well as the furnishing of warehouses for the storage of empty boxes. The administration will make known to exhibitors by posters the maximum tariffs that the contractor will be authorized to charge for each of the operations included in his undertakings. The administration assumes no responsibility for the acts of this contractor, whose assistance, moreover, is optional with each exhibitor.”

Consequently, the administration will refrain from recommending officially to exhibitors any other goods-handling contractors than those designated by the result of the award of this contract. On the other hand, each exhibitor will remain free to provide, either by himself or by agents or intermediaries, for the reception of his packages, for the inspection, for the unpacking and putting in place of their contents, for the storage of empty boxes, and the reshipping after repacking, on condition that he conform to the Exposition regulations. The contractors will be authorized to collect from exhibitors the charges for remuneration of the operations performed on their account.

These charges will be levied on the conditions determined by the present conditions of bids; they must not exceed the figures of the maximum tariff attached.

The contractors will receive besides from the administration of the Exposition, as a contribution toward the expense of organizing their services, a subsidy, of which the maximum is fixed hereafter for each lot. It is upon the amount of this subsidy that the reduction of the contract price will apply, as will be indicated below.

ART. III. *Duration of the concession.*—The undertaking which is the object of the present conditions of bids will go into effect from October 15, 1899; the material necessary for the service should be from that time fully prepared. It will be furnished progressively and installed at dates determined by the orders of service of the chief engineer of goods handling, and will be entirely at the disposal of exhibitors after January 15, 1900. The undertaking will continue, as far as will be necessary, during the time of the Exposition, and will conclude after the total reshipment of the exhibits, if need be even after the expiration of the delay fixed by article 6 of the general regulations.

ROOM OF THE "AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PARIS," UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

II. *Material to be furnished by contractors.*

ART. VI. *Cranes.*—The contractors undertake to be provided from the date fixed by Article III for the beginning of the undertaking with all fixed and movable material and with large and small tools necessary for the operations. The setting up, the temporary taking away during the time of the Exposition, the setting up again, and final removal of this material will be done at times prescribed according to needs by service orders of the chief engineer of goods handling. This material will consist chiefly of cranes, derricks, winches, pulleys, jack screws, and other hoisting apparatus, portable tramways with necessary rolling stock, notably the tracks and small cars of the Esplanade des Invalides and of the Champ de Mars, the wagons, trucks, wheelbarrows, levers, and other means of transport or handling, and, in general, all the tools, machines, and apparatus necessary for unloading, unpacking, handling, putting in place, repacking, and reloading of packages destined for the Exposition or coming from it.

III. *Hoisting devices—their disposition, etc.*

ART. 8. *Cranes rented for exhibitors—their restoration in good repair.*—The Exposition administration has, from this moment, hired a certain number of cranes furnished by the builders admitted as exhibitors. The description of these will be made known to bidders in the offices of the general direction of exploitation (service of goods handling) (manutention). These machines will be put at the disposal of the contractor of the lot in which they are to be set up, and will serve to diminish the minimum number of cranes to be furnished by him according to the preceding article.

These cranes will operate under the direction and responsibility of the goods-handling contractor. However, conformably to the stipulations of the aforementioned contracts, the machinery of the steam or electric cranes will be operated by specialists in the service of the buildings. The daily indemnity, corresponding to ten hours of work for the expense of operation and care of this apparatus, as well as extra hours and night work, will likewise be paid to the proprietors of these cranes by the contractors.

ART. 9. *Exception of large hoisting machines.*—The administration has granted to various exhibiting builders the working of large hoisting apparatus, and this work will thus remain excluded from the contract for handling goods. The contractors will have the right to apply for services of these machines, the same as every exhibitor or agent of exhibitor, under conditions determined by the administration, but without any privileges or priority over other users.

IV. *Ways and means to be furnished by the administration.*

ART. 12. *Use of elevators according to tariff.*—If the elevators established in the palaces of the Champ de Mars and of the Esplanade des Invalides by builders admitted as exhibitors, to connect the ground floor with the first floor, are used by exhibitors as freight elevators during the unloading or loading periods, the contractors will enjoy the same privilege as they. The use of the elevators will be under the control of agents of the administration, who will especially watch that no turn or favor be granted outside the regular order of inscription, and that the loads prescribed in the contracts entered into between the administrators and the builders are not exceeded. The use of the elevators will give rise to a charge to be paid by the users to the builders, conformably to a tariff approved by the administration.

V. *Storage of empty boxes and detained packages.*

ART. 19. *Storage and conservation of empty boxes.*—The contractors must furnish a warehouse of dimensions and arrangements permitting the storage of empty boxes in suitable order to identify and remove them easily.

ART. 20. *Site of warehouses.*—The empty-box warehouses should be near the Exposition, or have ample and rapid means of communication with its grounds.

ART. 21. *Insurance.*—The contractors must make with French insurance companies accepted by the administration contracts guaranteeing in case of fire the reimbursement of the value of articles stored. The policies must provide that the indemnities to be paid in case of disaster, representing the value of said articles, will be paid to the “caisse des dépôts et consignations” (deposit fund), to be later divided among the exhibitors who shall establish by receipts delivered to them their ownership of the objects destroyed, and who shall prove their value.

ART. 22. *Location of warehouses.*—The warehouses must be provided with all necessary arrangements to fight fire rapidly and effectively.

VI. *Exploitation.*

ART. 23. *Nature of various operations.*—The contractors must provide each time, if it is required of them, the following operations: On arrival—(1) Unloading of packages arriving on the exposition grounds by cartage effected by exhibitors or contractors other than railroad companies. (2) Unloading of sealed cars (unsealed cars and wagons performing the drayage of railroad companies by terms of their agreements with the Commissioner-General, dated June 27, 1898, are loaded at the expense of the companies). (3) Reception and inspection of packages, and transportation to exhibit space. (4) Opening and unpacking of boxes. (5) Storage, putting in bonded warehouse, and preservation of empty boxes, nailing up, numbering, unloading, classification, transportation, putting in warehouse, insurance, formalities of custom house, and octroi. At departure—(7) Delivery of the empty boxes, return transportation to the Exposition. (8) Packing of the merchandise and closing of the boxes. (9) Grouping, weighing, marking, handling of packages for reshipment. (10) Loading packages on wagons or drays of exhibitors or contractors other than railroad companies.

ART. 25. *Free use of cranes.*—The contractor will have the right to hire to persons having labor to perform within the Exposition grounds the tools or apparatus under conditions stated in article 26 below, but they will be under obligations to put the cranes at the free disposal of (1) the exhibitors, furnishers, and concessionnaires of the administration or agents or contractors acting for them; (2) the railroad companies on which fall the unloading of packages under conditions of the agreement of June 27, 1898. However, in order to assure the safety of the work and to leave intact the responsibility of the contractors as to the good condition and stability of their material, the cranes can not be worked except by workmen in their service charged by them with such work. The time of persons charged will be paid to the contractors by the beneficiaries of the work done, conformably to the tariff attached to the present specification.

ART. 27. *Tariff of the operations.*—The operations performed in carrying out the present specifications will give rise to the collection in favor of the contractors for goods handling of charges which can not exceed those specified in the attached tariff.

ART. 28. *Private contracts.*—By way of exception to the preceding article the operations concerning (1) works and objects of art, and (2) valuable merchandise will give rise to collection of supplementary charges of which the amount will be fixed by private contracts between the interested exhibitors and the contractors. It will be the same for the opening of packages, unpacking, repacking, and fastening up of packages when the pieces to handle exceed the weight of 1,000 kilos. The contractors can likewise treat privately with exhibitors for the putting in shape again of empty boxes, for the hiring by the day or the hour of the force or tools of which the exhibitors will have need to execute for themselves or have executed under their own direction and responsibility the various operations of handling their exhibits.

Finally, the contractors will be free to treat privately with exhibitors for operations which are not rated in the attached tariff, and especially for the transportation to palaces or pavilions for which they are destined, of packages delivered by carriers, either in another part of the Exposition or without its inclosure.

ART. 29. *Application of the present conditions to furnishers and concessionaires of the Exposition.*—All the obligations of contractors specified in the present specifications are applicable to their relation with the furnishers and concessionaires of the administration who will enjoy, consequently, the same rights and advantages as exhibitors themselves.

No.	Tariff of interior loading and unloading cost operations.	Price.
1	Discharge of boxes arriving on Exposition grounds by means of cartage effected by exhibitors or contractors other than railroad companies:	<i>Francs.</i>
	Per box weighing 100 kilos and less.....	0.80
	Per fraction of 100 kilos above.....	.40
2	Discharging of sealed cars, cars not sealed, and wagons effecting cartage of the railroad companies according to the terms of their contract with the Commissioner-General under date of June 27, 1898, are to be discharged by the company at their expense:	
	Per packages weighing 100 kilos and less.....	.80
	Per fraction of 50 kilos above.....	.40
3	Reception and inspection of packages; transported to their exhibit space:	
	Per package of 100 kilos and less.....	3.00
	Per fraction of 50 kilos above.....	1.00
4	Opening of packages and unpacking:	
	Per 100 kilos and less.....	2.00
	Per fraction of 50 kilos above.....	1.00
	Opening of packages and unpacking of merchandise designated as fragile, classified as follows and not more:	
	Per package of 100 kilos and less.....	3.00
	Per fraction of 50 kilos above.....	1.50
5	Storage, warehouse, and conservation of empty cases, closing, numbering, unloading, classification, transport, placing in warehouse, insurance, customs and octroi formalities during the Exposition period:	
	Per case of 1 cubic meter and less.....	3.50
	Per cubic meter more of same case, without fraction.....	1.50
	(This price above includes insurance against fire on the basis of 22 francs per cubic meter from empty cases. Cases belonging to the same exhibitor can be put one inside the other and the cubage of the exterior case only will be reckoned; in this case the above price will be increased by 25 per cent.)	
6	Warehouse of parcels retained; storing in premises situated outside the Exposition, of parcels not taken to their definite space at the time of their arrival, in consequence of the receiver's absence or other reason. Discharging, storing, insurance, transportation, customs and octroi formalities:	
	Per month and per parcel weighing at least 500 kilos, without fraction.....	4.00
	Per 100 kilos above.....	1.00
	Insurance against fire per 1,000 francs, and per month, without fraction.....	.40
	Transportation both ways per parcel weighing 500 kilos and less.....	.50
	Per 500 kilos above.....	.75
No.	Departure operations.	Price.
7	Delivery of empty cases, return transportation to the Exposition:	<i>Francs.</i>
	Per case of 1 cubic meter and less.....	1.00
	Per cubic meter of a same box, without fraction.....	.50
8	Packing of merchandise and closing of cases:	
	Per parcels of 100 kilos and less.....	3.00
	Per fraction of 50 kilos above.....	1.50
9	Packing and closing of cases containing fragile merchandise, classified as follows:	
	Per parcel of 100 kilos and less.....	4.50
	Per fraction of 50 kilos above.....	2.50
10	Collecting, weighing, marking, and loading of parcels for reshipping:	
	Per parcel of 100 kilos and less.....	3.00
	Per fraction of 50 kilos.....	.50
11	Loading of parcels on drays belonging to exhibitors or contractors other than railroad companies:	
	Per parcel of 100 kilos and less.....	1.00
	Per fraction of 50 kilos above.....	.50
	Special reduced tariff for small parcels weighing 1 to 10 kilos contract price, including registering transport, storage, and transport again to exhibit space.....	1.00

Goods declared into bonded warehouse of the Exposition must, before all removals from the pavilions or spaces where they are shown, undergo the following formalities:

RESHIPMENT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Ordinary shipments (transit ordinaire): Delivery of a declaration, Form D 15 in duplicate, signed by the exhibitor or his agent; inspection of the declared goods; sealing of the packages.

International shipments (transit international): Declaration, Model D 15, in duplicate, on which will be substituted by hand the words "transit international" for the words "transit ordinaire;" inspection of the goods; sealing of the cars; delivery to the custom-house by the agent accredited by the Company of the West for the Exposition of Paris, or by the Company of the East for Vincennes, of a permit, Form No. 30 (soumission acquit-a-caution).

The goods sent by dray or wagon to the Paris offices for reshipment from these offices to foreign countries can, at the request of interested parties, be made simply the object of orders, Series L 32, delivered by the customs service of the Exposition. To these blanks will be joined the Declaration D 15, provided for in paragraph 2 above.

These transportations will take place under escort, with exemption from sealing.

But in order to take advantage of this method of shipment the interested parties will have to pay to the cashier of the Exposition custom-house, against receipt, an indemnity of 5 francs per escort.

The loading of goods on drays, wagons, or cars can take place only in the presence and under the control of customs agents.

GOODS REMAINING CONSUMED IN FRANCE.

Parts of goods not reshipped to foreign countries must be declared in the custom-house on Form D 26 at the same time as the parts declared for reexportation. The quantities of goods stated in these declarations must form the balance of the exhibitor's account, whether they be re-presented to the customs service at the moment of deposit of said declarations or not. Duty will be paid at the minimum tariff, plus extra tax of warehouse or of origin, if there be occasion, and must be paid without delay.

Any move tending to put fraudulently into consumption goods taken out of warehouse will give rise to penalties provided for fraudulent importation.

NOTE.—Parts of Exposition goods for which duty has been deposited at the customs service must, at the time of their reshipment to foreign countries, be declared on D 15 and re-presented to this service, which will state its inspection on the depositor's receipt, Model M 23 C, delivered to the person paying.

Duty pertaining to reexported goods will be refunded by the custom-house on the return of the documents establishing the passage of said goods into a foreign country.

Duty pertaining to goods not reexported will be inscribed in final receipt at the time of the settlement of the account of the said Deposit M 23 C.

Customs formalities provided for above, paragraphs 1 to 10, can be fulfilled only from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m.

Departure, under escort, of drays or wagons sent by virtue of orders of transportation, Series L 32 (see paragraphs 4 to 7), to Paris offices can not take place except until 3 o'clock p. m., except in cases where the customs service of the Exposition may deem justified.

No packages or set of packages will be allowed to go out of the Exposition grounds not accompanied by an exit ticket (bulletin de sortie), drawn up and signed by the exhibitor, contractor, or concessionaire, and which must be given up on going out. These tickets will be distributed by the persons designated below.

They may be viséed—

1. For the French section by the president of the class installation committee or his delegate.

2. For the foreign sections by a delegate of the commissions of their nations.
3. For contractors, by a delegate of the director concerned (exploitation, architecture, highways).

4. For concessionaires, by a delegate of the director of finances.

This exit ticket must be provided with the visa of the custom-house and of the octroi.

Exposition gates will be open every day from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Goods can not go out except from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The custom-house offices will be open every day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LIST OF BLANKS TO BE USED.

D 15. Declaration and submission for ordinary shipments (transit ordinaire).

D 30. Submission and "expedition" for shipment by rail.

D 26. Declaration and certificate of inspection (importation par les frontieres de terre).

M 23 C. Deposit receipt for customs duty (reconnaissance de consignation).

L 32. Order of transportation.

INSTRUCTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE OCTROI AND INTERNAL REVENUE— FOREIGN GOODS.

All exhibited goods liable to octroi taxes which are delivered for consumption in Paris, must be cleared before going out of Exposition grounds. Those of these goods destined to remain in France, but going out of Paris, will be escorted outside under the bond of Bulletin 48 and free escort.

Those which before going back to a foreign country will be placed under the bond of reshipment and seal of the custom-house, will give rise only to a reshipment declaration.

FRENCH GOODS.

All exhibited goods liable to octroi taxes and internal-revenue taxes, and declared into warehouse, must be cleared before their departure from Exposition grounds if they are destined to be delivered in Paris. Those destined to be reshipped outside of Paris or taken into bonded warehouses or private warehouses or uncontrolled establishments will be placed under the bond of Bulletins 48 and escorted free to their destination.

Permit to remain.—Special permits will be delivered, on deposit of duty, for goods that exhibitors wish to keep temporarily in Paris.

Validity of permits to remain.—Discharge of these documents will be subject to their validity as concerns the time of their stay, which will be stated, and to the verification of the identity of the goods to which they apply.

Refunding of duty on permits.—Deposits made for obtaining these permits will be refunded either by the octroi receiver of the post where they were paid, if it concerns articles coming from the annex of Vincennes, or by the receiver of octroi for the down-river ports, "ports d'Aval," if it concerns articles coming from the principal Exposition, on production of the permits to remain regularly discharged.

Octroi posts at the Exposition.—Four posts of octroi and internal revenue are installed at the Exposition at the places indicated hereafter, namely:

1. Central office, Avenue de la Bourdonnais, 22.
2. Champs de Mars office, quai d'Orsay, near the Mareorama.
3. Invalides office, on the rue Fabert, near the rue de l'Universite.
4. Trocadero office, near the avenue d'Iena gate.

INSTRUCTIONS BY THE RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE EAST AND OF THE WEST RELATIVE
TO RAILWAY SHIPMENTS.ARTICLE 1. *Conditions of application of reduced railway rates.*

In order to take advantage of the reduced railroad rates resulting from agreements entered into by the Commissioner-General of the Exposition of 1900 and the railway administrations (agreements previously made known to exhibitors), goods having figured at the Exposition must be sent back to their original point of shipment.

They must be, besides, accompanied:

1. By a shipping declaration of special form.
2. By an ordinary shipping declaration.
3. By a waybill of the inshipment, or, in default of this, by any other equivalent document, such as, especially, the duplicate of the shipping declaration for departure delivered by the shipping station.

Exhibitors can moreover procure the shipping declaration of special form in the stations at the Champ de Mars, the Invalides, and at Reuilly, and in the offices of the manutention of the Exposition.

ART. 2. *General rules for the shipment of exhibited goods.*

Transportation in the interior of Paris, from the Exposition grounds to the terminal stations of the main lines, of goods having figured at the Exposition and to be reshipped by rail, must be made by the exhibitors, their agents, or by the railway companies.

In the first case, the packages accompanied by the documents mentioned in article 1 above will be delivered by the exhibitors or their agents in the terminal stations of the great Paris railway lines.

In the second case, the packages, likewise accompanied by the documents mentioned in article 1 above, will be delivered by the railway company within the Exposition grounds, and will be transported by it either by dray or by rail according to circumstances, at the prices and conditions of the agreements entered into by the Commissioner-General of the Exposition and the five great railway companies terminating in Paris.

The articles below indicate rules applicable to this second case, according to the different classes of packages concerned.

ART. 3. *Shipment by rail—Departure from Exposition of uncleared packages.*

Uncleared packages that the railway companies are to carry by rail from the Exposition grounds to the terminal stations in Paris, to be shipped from there by rail to their original point of shipment, will be brought by the exhibitors, their agents, or, if occasion offers, by foreign commissioners, either to the foot of fixed or traveling cranes, when the loading must be done by means of this apparatus, or to the side of cars destined to receive them.

The railway agents will proceed there to perform the operation incumbent upon them in conformity with agreements entered into by the Commissioner-General of the Exposition and the five great railway lines ending at Paris. It is moreover well understood that the price of 10 francs per ton, fixed by these agreements, includes the operation of loading, except in cases of indivisible masses of weight, greater than the power of the Exposition apparatus.

ART. 4. *Drayage by the companies departing from the Exposition.*

Packages that the companies must dray from the Exposition grounds to the terminal stations in Paris, in order to reship them by rail to their final destination, are shipped under conditions analogous to those defined by article 3 above; that is to say, they will be brought by the exhibitors to the points to which drays may come to take them.

BANQUET ROOM IN UNITED STATES NATIONAL PAVILION.

ART. 5. *Transportation of cleared packages.*

Packages destined for a foreign country can, whatever may be their weight, be shipped by all rail from the Exposition grounds in full cars sealed by the custom.

Foreign commissioners must perform, under required conditions, the loading of these cars, and correct at their expense, if they do not pass under the gauge established by the railway administration.

The loading of the car must be done in the twenty-four hours following the delivery of empty rolling stock.

Railway companies making the shipments will be exempt from all responsibility from loss, accidents, or damages that may result from defects in loading.

After having fulfilled the necessary custom formalities, the foreign commissioners will deliver the cars on Exposition tracks to the railway agent, who will give receipt for them after verifying in presence of both parties (1) the exterior conditions of the cars; (2) the state of the loads, seals, padlocks, and other fastenings authorized by the custom-house.

The foreign commissioners will deliver at the same time to the railway companies (of course besides the documents mentioned in article 1) the customs documents which must accompany the cars.

ART. 6. *Cars to be used for the loading of packages.*

In all cases when the exhibited goods must leave the Exposition grounds earlier, the packages which contain them should as far as possible be loaded on cars belonging to the railway companies serving the place of their final destination.

ART. 7. *Request for cars necessary for loading.*

The request for empty rolling stock will be addressed to the representative of the railroad at the stations of the Champ de Mars, Invalides, or Reuilly, according as the shipment will take place from one or the other of these stations: (1) for French exhibitors, by the exhibitors themselves or their representatives; (2) for foreign exhibitors, by the commissions of each section.

These requests must be made out on blanks furnished by the railway company and that the exhibitors can procure at the station of the Champ de Mars, the Invalides, and Reuilly, and at the offices of the manutention of the Exposition.

They will state the articles to be taken away, their location in palaces or annexes, their dimensions and their approximate weight, their destination, and the lines they will follow. They will be dated and must be accompanied by the shipping declarations mentioned in article 1 above.

There will be as many requests (*bulletins de demande*) as there are wagons asked for. These bulletins must reach the railway representative indicated at the beginning of the present article before noon of at least the date before the day when the rolling stock should be delivered, if it concerns ordinary cars. If it concerns special cars destined for exceptional shipments or foreign cars, these cars must be asked for as long as possible in advance.

ART. 8. *Delivering and taking away of empty rolling stock.*

For the application measures provided for in the preceding articles and especially those mentioned in article 3, the cars will be brought empty by the railway agent to the point nearest the space occupied by the articles to be shipped, or to the fixed or traveling crane put at disposal by the Exposition administration which is nearest, when there is occasion to use this apparatus, and the cars will be received loaded by these agents at the same points.

No exception will be made to this rule except for cars whose dimensions exceed those suitable for the turntables of the Exposition tracks; or in case of congestion of these tracks.

ART. 9. *Police measures.*

In order to avoid congestion once the interior tracks are occupied, cars can be taken into the Exposition grounds only in number equal to those cars which are taken out loaded.

In case the number of cars which can be put at disposal in conformity with requests made may exceed the number which it is possible to take into the grounds, preference will be given to shipments of most distant destinations.

The general direction of exploitation of the Exposition will always have the right in case of dispute, as also in cases when special circumstances may require its intervention, of determining the order in which the delivery of empty rolling stock shall be made.

PRIVATE DRAYING.

Exhibitors who will take away their goods by means of their own vehicles or through draying contractors other than those of the railway company will have to conform to the arrangement put forth by the administration of the customs, the octroi, and the internal revenue, reproduced in the preceding instructions.

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TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION

PARIS

OF INTEREST

TON

delphia, Pa.

t, Grilles

ns

PRICES

IF YOU GO TO THE **PARIS EXPOSITION** YOU WILL FIND THIS MAP A GREAT CONVENIENCE

OUTLINE MAP OF

PARIS

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**No House is
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Complete
without Hard
Wood
Floors and
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OLD FLOORS RENOVATED TO LOOK LIKE NEW
WAX BRUSHES AND WAX POLISH FOR FLOORS

A detailed historical map of Paris, France, titled "PARIS" in large, bold letters at the top center. The map shows the city's layout, including the Seine river, major boulevards, and various districts. Key locations marked include the Exposition, Invalides, Luxembourg, and the Gare d'Orléans. The map is surrounded by text in English, including "OUTLINE MAP OF PARIS", "SHOWING PRINCIPAL PLACES OF INTEREST", "PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. BOUGHTON", and "1413 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.".

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Map of LONDON, England

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IF SO, YOU WILL FIND THIS MAP A GREAT CONVENIENCE

A concise table of Foreign Moneys, reduced from the American into the currency of other countries at par

United States	England	France Italy, Belgium, Switzerland	Germany	Holland	Austria	Russia
\$ Cts.	£ s d	Fr. Cts.	Mks. Pfg.	Gl. C.	Florin	Rouble
0 1	0 0 1/2	0 052	0 04	0 025	0 02	0 01
0 2	0 0 1	0 104	0 08	0 05	0 04	0 03
0 4	0 0 2	0 208	0 17	0 10	0 09	0 07
0 6	0 0 3	0 312	0 25	0 15	0 14	0 10
0 8	0 0 4	0 416	0 33	0 20	0 19	0 14
0 10	0 0 5	0 520	0 42	0 25	0 24	0 18
0 12	0 0 6	0 625	0 50	0 30	0 28	0 21
0 14	0 0 7	0 729	0 58	0 35	0 33	0 25
0 16	0 0 8	0 833	0 67	0 40	0 38	0 28
0 18	0 0 9	0 937	0 75	0 45	0 43	0 32
0 20	0 0 10	1 04	0 84	0 50	0 48	0 36
0 23	0 0 11	1 18	0 92	0 55	0 52	0 39
0 25	0 1 0	1 25	1 0	0 60	0 58	0 42
0 50	0 2 0	2 50	2 0	1 20	1 16	0 84
0 75	0 3 0	3 75	3 0	1 80	1 74	1 26
1 0	0 4 0	5 0	4 0	2 40	2 32	1 68
1 25	0 5 0	6 25	5 0	3 00	2 88	2 10
1 50	0 6 0	7 50	6 0	3 60	3 44	2 52
1 75	0 7 0	8 75	7 0	4 20	4 00	2 94
2 0	0 8 0	10 0	8 0	4 80	4 56	3 36
2 25	0 9 0	11 25	9 0	5 40	5 12	3 78
2 50	0 10 0	12 50	10 0	6 00	5 68	4 20
2 75	0 11 0	13 75	11 0	6 60	6 24	4 62
3 0	0 12 0	15 0	12 0	7 20	6 80	5 04
3 25	0 13 0	16 25	13 0	7 80	7 36	5 46
3 50	0 14 0	17 50	14 0	8 40	8 00	5 88
3 75	0 15 0	18 75	15 0	9 00	8 56	6 30
4 0	0 16 0	20 0	16 0	9 60	9 12	6 72
4 25	0 17 0	21 25	17 0	10 20	9 68	7 14
4 50	0 18 0	22 50	18 0	10 80	10 24	7 56
4 75	0 19 0	23 75	19 0	11 40	10 80	7 98
5 0	1 0 0	25 0	20 0	12 00	11 36	8 40
10 0	2 0 0	50 0	40 0	24 00	22 72	16 80
15 0	3 0 0	75 0	60 0	36 00	34 08	25 20
20 0	4 0 0	100 0	80 0	48 00	45 36	33 60
25 0	5 0 0	125 0	100 0	60 00	56 64	42 00
30 0	6 0 0	150 0	120 0	72 00	67 92	50 40
35 0	7 0 0	175 0	140 0	84 00	79 20	58 80
40 0	8 0 0	200 0	160 0	96 00	90 48	67 20
45 0	9 0 0	225 0	180 0	108 00	101 76	75 60
50 0	10 0 0	250 0	200 0	120 00	113 04	84 00

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CALENDAR

1900												1901																	
SMTWTFS						SMTWTFS						SMTWTFS						SMTWTFS											
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
28	29	30	31				29	30	31							27	28	29	30	31									
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30	31				24	25	26	27	28									
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
28	29	30					28	29	30	31						28	29	30											
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						

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